

THE
Present State
OF
GREAT-BRITAIN
AND
IRELAND.

In Three P A R T S.

The { I. Of South } **BRITAIN.**
 { II. Of North }
 { III. Of **IRELAND.**

CONTAINING

An Accurate and Impartial *Account* of these great and famous *Islands*: Of their several *Counties*, and their *Inhabitants*; the *Advantages* and *Disadvantages* of Both, in respect to *Foreign Countries*; and their *Curiosities* both of *Nature* and *Art*.

Of the vast, populous, and opulent *City of London*, the *Metropolis* of *Great Britain*; and of the *Famous Universities* of the *Land*.

Of the *Britains Original*, *Language*, *Temper*, *Genius*, *Religion*, *Morals*, *Trade*, &c. Their *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Clergy*, and *Commonalty*. Their *Laws* and *Government*; With a *succinct History* of all the *English Monarchs* to this time.

With the *LISTS* of the *Present Officers* in *Church* and *State*, Of Both Houses of *Parliament*, and of the *Commons*.

To which is added, A *M A P* of the *Three Kingdoms*.

Also the *present State* of His Majesty's *Dominions* in *Germany*, containing an *Exact Description* of the same; and a *New M A P* of them all.

The Third Edition, Corrected.

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To His GRACE,

The Most Reverend Father in God,

T H O M A S,

Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
and Primate of all *England*,

A N D

One of His Majesty's most Honourable
Privy Council.

MY LORD,

SO many 'Things intitule YOUR
GRACE to the Patronage of this
Work, that I flatter my self, this
Dedication will not prove Unaccepta-
ble. Your Zeal to the King, Your
Steadiness to the Constitution, Your
Moderation in all Things, YOUR
A GRACE's

The Dedication.

GRACE's great Humanity and generous Temper, Your several charitable and pious Foundations, and my deep Sense of Gratitude for Your Favours to me in particular, have all induced me to fix it upon YOUR GRACE.

And as Your Merit, MY LORD, has raised YOUR GRACE by the Divine Providence, next to the KING's Majesty, to the highest Station in the Church, of which You are the main *Pillar*, as well as the chief *Ornament* ; so I heartily wish, That YOUR GRACE may long continue in that glorious Station, for the Good of Church and State, to the Comfort and Satisfaction of all Well-wishers to Both, particularly of,

MY LORD,

YOUR GRACE's

Most humble

and most obedient Servant,

GUY MIEGE.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

I Need not inform the World what was the first Occasion of this WORK; 'tis plain, the Publick expected no less from the late compleated UNION of GREAT BRITAIN. An Union so long wished for, and so often attempted unsuccessfully, that it is a Matter of Amazement, how one Year could produce what had proved abortive for above a Century, which was finished in the Reign of Queen Anne, 1706.

We have now, Thanks be to Heaven, the Satisfaction of seeing Two Kingdoms united into One, that have so often clashed together by their separate Interests. And whereas formerly they weakned one another, by their frequent and destructive Wars; now, by their united Strength, GREAT BRITAIN will be able to bid Defiance to the greatest Powers of Europe. Vis unita fortior.

I shall not insist any longer upon the great Advantages this Island will probably reap from this happy Union; the Scots, by their Joint-Trade with the English, and these by the Strength of the

THE PREFACE.

Scots, who always had the deserved Character of a brave and warlike People. And God forbid but they should have all due Encouragement, suitable to the Terms of the Union, and the mutual Affection which ought to be among Fellow-Subjects, knit into the same Interest.

This is the Third Edition of this Book, and much more complete than any of the former. The First Edition containing only the Present State of Great Britain. To the Second, was added that of Ireland; with a Map of the Three Kingdoms. All which is in this Third Edition; with many Additions and Corrections; and near Four Sheets added of the Present State of His Majesty King George's Dominions in Germany, with a Map of them all; the Genealogy of that Royal Family, the Dukes of Zell, and the rest of its Illustrious Branches.

N. B. The Reader is desir'd to observe, that several Sheets of the Historical and Descriptive Part of this Edition, were printed off in the Life-time of Her late Majesty Queen Anne; so that where-ever he meets with the Words *Queen, Her Majesty*, or any Expressions denoting her being alive, let him read *King, His Majesty*, &c.

T H E

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The

The PRESENT
S T A T E
O F
Great Britain.

PART I.

Of the COUNTRY, *as inhabited, and Divided into Three Principal Parts, England, Scotland, and Wales.*

CHAP. I.

Of Great Britain in general, and the Division thereof into its Principal Parts.

GREAT BRITAIN* was by the Ancients accounted * Sir W. the greatest Island of the known World; and for Temple, ought is yet certain, may be so still, notwithstanding *Introdukt.* the later Discoveries of *Madagascar* and *Japan*, which to *Hist. of* are by some brought in Competition. It lies between the 50th Engl. p. 1. and 60th Degrees of Northern Latitude, reaching near 700 Miles in Length from North to South, and about 280 Miles in the Extent of Breadth of its most extended Angles. It was by the Ancients Great call'd *Albion*, which seems to have been softned from *Alpion*; Britain. the word *Alp* in some of the Original Western Languages, sig- *Its Names,* nifying generally very high Lands or Hills, as this Isle appears to those who approach it from the Continent. By the Romans, and some time before *Cesar*, it was call'd *Britannia*; concerning
B which

which Name very much Debate, and no Agreement has been among the modern Learned. What seems most probable, is, That the Strangers who came over into this Island upon the score of Traffick, call'd the Inhabitants by one common Name of *Brits*, from the Custom among them of painting their naked Bodies and small Shields with an Azure Blue, which by them was call'd *Brisk*. This was universal among them, whether esteem'd an Adornment, or of Terror to their Adversaries, or to distinguish them from all their Neighbours, that came among them, as Friends or Enemies. And for the same Reason the *Extra-Provincial*, or *Northern Britains*, were afterwards call'd *Pikts*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting their Skins. The Epithet of *Great* is given to *Britain*, either to distinguish it from the Province of *Britany*, or *Bretagne* in *France*, or from the other *British Isles*, particularly *Ireland*, formerly call'd *Britannia minor*.

* Sir W. Temple, *ubi supra*, p. 5. &c. *Manners of the Ancient Britains.*

The *Britains* * were little known abroad, before the first Entrance of the *Romans* into their Isle, or the Preparations and Enquiries they made in order to that Expedition. Their Coasts only opposite to *Gaul* and *Belgium* were frequented by Merchants from thence, who came thereby acquainted with them, but little with the Inland Provinces: And these were the Men from whom *Cæsar* drew his best Intelligence concerning the Country he intended to invade. The whole Country was fill'd with infinite Numbers of People, abounding in all sorts of Cattle or Beasts, both wild and tame; their Houses poorly built, and scatter'd all over the Country, without Observance of Order or Distance, as every Man was invited by the Fertility of the Soil, or the Convenience of Wood or Water. They liv'd most upon Milk, or Flesh which they got by Hunting. Little upon Corn, which was not in much Esteem or Plenty among them. What Clothes they wore to cover any Parts of their Bodies, were usually of the Skins of Beasts; but much of their Body, as Arms, Legs, and Thighs, was left naked, and in many of them, All: And what was naked, was painted with Blue. Their Towns were most upon their Coasts, and founded for the Advantage of Havens, and the Recourse of Traders from the Continent. These Inhabitants were much more civiliz'd than those of the Inland Country, by the Frequentation of other Nations, especially the *Gauls*, who had long before been civiliz'd by the *Roman* Colonies. The Commodities exported out of this Isle were chiefly *Hydes* and *Tin*; which last was peculiar to this Country, and in much use abroad. Some *Silver* they had, but not in common Use; *Pearls* they had too, but neither clear, nor colour'd like those of the *Orient*, and therefore in low Esteem among the *Romans*: But little *Iron*, and that us'd either for Arms, or for Rings, which was a sort of Money current among them; the rest was of *Brass*, which was brought from abroad, and employ'd only for this Use.

Their Commodities.

In their Religion and their Laws they were wholly govern'd *Their Reli-* by their *Druids*, as were the ancient *Gauls*, who are said to have *gion*, *Ge-* been furnished with the chiefest and most learned of theirs out *vernment*, of *Britain*. Their Language and Customs were also generally *Language* the same with those of the *Gauls*, before the *Roman* Conquests in *and Cu-* that Province, which were much earlier than in *Britain: stoms.*

Which Affinity made them frequently assist the *Gauls* upon the Coasts, in their Wars against the *Romans*, and gave the first Occasion of *Cesar's* invading *Britain* for Revenge and Safety, as well as Conquest and Glory. Their Government was likewise, as that of the ancient *Gauls*, of several small Nations, under several petty Princes, which were the Original Governments of the World, and deduced from the natural Force, and Right of Paternal Dominion. Whether these small *British* Principalities descended by *Succession*, or were *elected* by the Advantages of Age, Wisdom, or Valour, in the Families of the Prince, is not recorded: But upon great or common Dangers the chief Commander of all their Forces was chosen by Common Consent in General Assemblies, as *Cesar* relates of *Cassivelaunus* against his Invasion. Women were among them admitted to their Principalities and General Commands, by the Right of Succession, Nobility of Birth, or Eminence of other Qualities.

Their Forces consisted chiefly in their Foot, and yet they *Their For-* could draw great Numbers of Horse into the Field upon great *ces and* Occasions: They likewise used Chariots in Fight, which with *Arms.* their Scythes fasten'd to the Ends of the Axle-Trees, gave cruel Wounds, great Terror, made fierce Charges upon the Ranks of their Enemies, and were of much Force to break or to disorder them. Their common Arms were small Shields, but very large Swords, which express'd more Desire of wounding their Enemies, than defending themselves. They were esteem'd a very brave and fierce People, till their Bodies came to be softened, and their Courages debased, by the Luxury, as well as Servitude which the *Romans* introduced among them.

One Custom there was among the *Britains* which seems pe- *Their* culiar to themselves, and not found in the Stories of any other *Wives in* Nations, either civil or barbarous; which was, a Society of *common.* Wives among certain Numbers, and by common Consent. Every Man marry'd a single Woman, who was always after and alone esteem'd his Wife: But it was usual for five or six, ten or twelve, or more, either Brothers or Friends, as they could agree, to have all their Wives in common; so that Encounters happen'd among them, as they were invited by Desire, or favour'd by Opportunity. Every Woman's Children were attributed to him that had marry'd her; but all had a Share in the Care and Defence of the whole Society, since no Man knew which were his own. Such were the People and the Customs of *Britain*, when the *Romans* first invaded their Island under the Ensigns of *Julius Caesar*, whose Forces were compos'd of *Ger-*

Cesar's Expedition into Britain. *Britons, Batavians, and Gauls, besides the best of his old Roman Legions: Yet in two Expeditions he made into this Island, he rather increas'd the Glory than the Dominion of Rome; and gave Britain the Honour of being the last Triumph of that mighty Republick, which had before subdued and reduc'd into Provinces so many Kingdoms and Commonwealths in Europe, Asia and Africa. Those Tales we have of what pass'd here before Caesar's Time, of Brute and his Trojans, of their many Adventures and Successions, are cover'd with the Rust of Time, or involv'd in the Vanity of Fables, or pretended Traditions; which to all Men seem obscure or uncertain, and, to the Wisest, forg'd at Pleasure, by the Wit or Folly of their first Authors, and therefore not to be regarded.*

Britain conquer'd by the Romans. *The second Expedition into Britain was made by the Emperor Claudius, under the Conduct of Plautius, and pursued under Ostorius, and other Roman Commanders, with great Success. Domitian, the seventh Emperor after Claudius, finished what this had begun, carrying the Roman Colours as far as Edinburgh and Dunbarton in Scotland. Thus lived the Britains under the Roman Empire near 400 Years, viz. from the Reign of Claudius, the first Conqueror of this Island, to that of Honorius; when Italy being over-run by the Goths, the Romans were oblig'd to abandon Britain, and take Care of their own Country.*

Thus the Britains recover'd their Liberty, but did not enjoy it long; for their Northern Foes the Picts and Scots, whose Enterprizes were often repress'd by the Roman Legions, finding the Country destitute of that foreign Force, and exhausted of their own bravest Youth, renew'd and pursued their Invasions with greater Rage and Fury. The poor Britains sent over their miserable Epistle for Relief to the renowned Aetius: but having no Hopes given them by that Roman General of any Succours from that side, Vortigern, chosen King by the deserted and afflicted Britains, made Address for Aid to the Saxons, a People who had possess'd themselves of all those Tracts of Land in Germany that lie between the Elbe and the Lower Rhine, and extended their Seats all over the Coast of the North-West Sea, from whence they exercis'd their Arms and fierce Courages in all sorts of Spoils and Pyracies. These People were called Saxons, from a Weapon generally used among them, and made like a Scythe, with the Edge reversed, which in their Language they call'd Seax. The Britains Desires of Relief, and Offers of Seats in Britain were soon accepted and granted by the Saxons, whose effectual Assistance was recompens'd with the Isle of Thanet, and afterwards with the whole County of Kent, one of the most considerable Counties in England. But that would not serve their Turn, and they resolv'd to extend their Limits. In short, so prodigious was the Success of their Arms, as to drive the Britains out of their own Country, and force the greatest Part of them to take Sanctuary in the Mountains of Wales; while the rest

And then by the Saxons.

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rest fled, some to *Cornwall*, and others to *Cumberland*, where they kept their Ground for some Ages.

The *Saxons* hearten'd with Success, and proud of so great Possessions, invited still greater Numbers of their own from abroad, who being of several Branches, and from several Coasts, arriv'd here under several Names: Among whom the *ANGLES* from *Schonen* and *Futland* swarm'd over in such Numbers, that they gave a new Name at length to this Province, which from them was call'd *Angle-Land*, and for easier Sound, *ENGLAND*. The *Saxons* having subdu'd the whole Body of the Province, establish'd in it seven several Kingdoms, which were by the Writers of those Times stil'd the *HEPTARCHY*.

These seven Kingdoms were,

Of <i>Kent</i> , Hengist the first King,	the first King, 527.	<i>Heptarchy.</i>
Anno 455.	Of the <i>East Angles</i> , Offa the	
Of the <i>South Saxons</i> , Ella the	first King, 527.	
first King, 488.	Of <i>Northumberland</i> , Ida the first	
Of the <i>West Saxons</i> , Cerdic the	King, 549.	
first King, 522.	Of <i>Mercia</i> , Criodda the first	
Of the <i>East Saxons</i> , Erchenwin	King, 582.	

These several Kingdoms continued for some Ages, not without various Incroachments, till *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, taking an Advantage of the Division amongst the other Kings, reduced by Force of Arms the *Heptarchy* into a *Monarchy*, and was crowned King of *England* at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West Saxons*, in the Year 819.

Thus *Britain* came to be divided into Three principal Parts, each of 'em being a Kingdom; viz.

ENGLAND, *SCOTLAND*, and *WALES*.

England of near 900 Years standing; *Scotland*, (the ancientest Kingdom) of about 2000, if we may believe their Chronicles; and *Wales* being erected into a Kingdom by *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*; All three now happily united into one, under the Name of *GREAT BRITAIN*; *Wales* having been incorporated into the Kingdom of *England* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and *Scotland* united to it by a solemn Act of the States of both Kingdoms, in the glorious Reign of Queen *ANNE*, in the Year 1707.

The Present STATE of Part I.

CHAP. II.

Of ENGLAND, in particular. Of its Situation, Extent, Air, and Rivers.

THE Monarchy of *England* was no sooner settled, but the *Danes* came in with open Force to disturb its Tranquility, and get Possession of it. During no less than 15 Reigns, and the Space of 200 Years, this Kingdom was cruelly harrassed by the fierce Invasions of that Nation, till at last, *Canute* their King got Possession of the Crown, in the Year 1017. after the Decease of *Edmund*, the valiant *Saxon* King, surnamed *Ironside*. Then the *Saxons* and *Danes* keeping a good Correspondence, and intermixing together by Marriages, made but one Nation.

However, the Reign of the *Danes* was of no long Continuance, there having been but three Kings of *England* of that Nation, who reign'd but 25 Years. For in 1042, the *Saxons* recover'd the Throne of *England* in the Person of *Edward*, surnamed the *Confessor*, the seventh Son of King *Ethelred*, and Brother of the aforelaid King *Edmund*.

Next to King *Edward*, and *Harold* his Successor, this Kingdom fell, Anno 1066. into the Hands of the *Normans*, under *William* Duke of *Normandy*, surnamed the *Conqueror*: Who by one single Battle, in which *Harold* was slain, got Possession of the Crown of *England*.

Thus this Part of *Great Britain* was no less than four times conquer'd by four different Nations, viz. the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. But 'tis observable, that the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood were united afterwards, in the Year 1154. in the Person of *Henry II.* from whom are descended all the succeeding Kings and Queens of *England* to this present Time.

England. *ENGLAND*, the largest, richest, and most fruitful Part of *Great Britain*; and the Seat of her Monarchs, lies South of *Scotland*, North of *France*, East of *Ireland*, and West of the *Netherlands*. The River *Tweed* parts it a good way from *Scotland*; the Channel from *France*; the *Irish* Sea from *Ireland*; and the *German* Sea from the *Netherlands*. In reference to the Globe, *England* lies between the 50th and 56th Degree of Northern Latitude; the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17 Hours, 30 Minutes; and the shortest Day in the Southern Parts, almost eight Hours long.

As the Situation of *England* contributes much to its Security, so it is most advantageous and convenient for Trade, Nature having furnish'd its Sea-Coast with many good Ports and Havens: Among which *Falmouth*, *Plimouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Weymouth*, *Southampton*, and *Portsmouth* upon the Channel; *Bristol* near the Mouth of the *Severn*; *London* upon the *Thames*; *Tarmouth* and
Hull

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Hull upon the *German Sea*; *Liverpool* and *White-Haven* in *St. George's Channel*, are the principal. *England* has this Advantage besides, that its *Sea-Coast* is for the most Part secur'd with high *Cliffs* from the *Irruptions* of the *Sea*.

As for its *Extent*, from *Berwick* upon *Tweed* Northward, to *Extent of* the South Parts of the *Isle of Wight*, it reaches about 330 Miles. *England*. And from *Sandwich* East, to the *Lands-End*, West and by South, 280.

The *Air* of *England* is generally gross, the *Winters* most commonly rainy and foggy, and the *Weather* variable. However, *England*. People live here to as advanc'd an Age as in any Part of *Europe*; and 'tis recorded, that one *Thomas Parr*, of *Alderbury* in *Shropshire*, lived 153 Years, under ten several Reigns. For he was born in 1483, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* and died in 1635, in the Reign of *Charles I.* He lies buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. We are told also of another Man in the County of *York*, whose Name was *Henry Jenkins*, who died in 1671. aged 168 Years; and of eight aged Men, Neighbours in the *West of England*, who not many Years ago danced a *Morris-Dance*, and whose Age put together made up 800 Years.

On the other hand, *England* gets great Advantages from the Thickness of her Air.

1. As it is apt to dissolve into Rain, so it makes the Fields look *Green*, almost all the Year round. A peculiar Advantage both to this Island and *Ireland*.

2. It makes *England* abound in *Pasture* for the Cattel.

3. The *Summer-Heat* is the less scorching, and the *Cold* in *Winter* less severe; the Summer less subject to great *Droughts*, and the Winter to hard *Frosts*. For here the *Heats* of Summer are very temperate, by the frequent Interposition of Clouds, by the Rains falling now and then, and by the refreshing Winds from the *Western Ocean*. Likewise the *Cold* in Winter is commonly temperate by the Dampness of the Air; so that deep *Snows*, or hard *Frosts*, are nothing near so frequent here, as in the Continent.

4. *England* is less subject than other Countries to the dreadful Meteors of *Hail*, *Thunder*, *Lightning*, *Thunderbolts*, *Earthquakes*, and *Hurricanes*.

Moreover, it may be observ'd, that *Rain* does generally fall gently in *England*, and not pour down, as in hot Climates, where violent Showers drown the fairest Hopes of the Husbandman. And, that if Nature be somewhat too prodigal of Moisture in this Country, she takes Care to cure it. For, after a great Glut of Rain, a *Wind* does commonly rise from the West, to dry it *Winds*. up. This is the *Wind* that predominates in *England*, that purifies its Air, and is the wholesomest.

The *Easterly Winds* are commonly drier, but unwholsom, especially in the *Spring*. As to the North, and North-West-Wind, but the last especially, they commonly bring fair Weather.

But those opposite to them, viz. South and South-East, that blow but seldom in *England*, do for the most Part bring Rain.

Rivers.

England has no Rivers of a very long Course, none that comes near the *Danube*, or the *Rhine* in *Germany*, or the *Volga* in *Muscovy*. But there is one, the *Thames*, which carries more Wealth in the space of 25 Leagues, between its Mouth and *London-Bridge*, than all those three great Rivers in their utmost Extent.

I do not intend to make a Description of an infinite Number of Rivers with which *England* is irrigated, and which afford great Plenty of Fish: The principal are the

<i>Thames,</i>	<i>Severn,</i>	<i>Trent,</i>
<i>Medway,</i>	<i>Humber,</i>	<i>Ouse.</i>

Thames.

The *Thames* is made up of two Rivers, *Tame* and *Isis*, which join together near *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*; from whence it runs Eastward, parting *Buckinghamshire* from *Barkshire*, *Middlesex* from *Surrey*, and *Essex* from *Kent*. In its Course it waters *Reading* and *Windsor* in *Barkshire*, *Kingston* and *Southwark* in *Surrey*, *London* in *Middlesex*, *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Gravesend* in *Kent*. For Navigation, *Europe* does not afford a more commodious River. Its Stream is easy, its Tides convenient, and the Water wholesome. In a long Voyage, this Water purifies itself by Fermentation, and then 'tis excellent to drink. The Tide comes up this River about 100 Miles, that is, 20 Miles above *London*. In short, such is the Trade upon this River, that it swarms with Seamen, about *London* especially; and we reckon at least 20000 of them that live by this River, to which *London* owes its Greatness, and Wealth, as may be observ'd by the Answer of a Lord-Mayor of *London* to King *James I.* to whom the City refused the Loan of a great Sum. The King resented the Refusal with so much Indignation, that he threatned the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, he would not only remove his Court, but also his Courts of Judicature, and the Records of the Tower: Sir, answer'd the Lord Mayor, 'Tis the Comfort of Your Loyal City of *London*, that Your Majesty will leave the *Thames* behind You.

Medway.

The *Medway* in *Kent*, runs through *Maidstone*, *Rockester*, and *Chatham* into the *Thames*, not far from the Mouth of it. This River being very deep, is made use of to lay up the greatest Ships of War in Winter, its Entrance being defended by a strong Fort called *Sbeernefs*.

Severn.

The *Severn* rises in *North Wales*, and runs from *Montgomery* in that Principality, through *Shropshire*, *Worcester*, and *Glocestershires* in *England*. In the last of these Counties it does so expatiate itself, that the Mouth of it is called the *Severn Sea*. It waters, in its Course, *Shrewsbury*, *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, and receives into its Channel several Rivers of good Note, particularly

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larly the *Avon*, *Wye*, and *Usk*, abounding with *Salmons* and *Trouts*.

Humber is a *Yorkshire* River, but hath no Spring of its own, *Humber* for it is compounded of several lesser Rivers running into one Channel, viz. the *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Dun*, and *Darwent*. This River is of a great Breadth, and the famous Port of *Hull* is seated at the Mouth of it.

The *Trent* springs out in *Staffordshire*, and runs through the *Trent* Counties of *Darby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, where it falls into the *Humber*. It waters in its Course, *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Gainsborough*. By this River *England* is divided into two Parts, one called the *North Side*, and the other the *South Side* of *Trent*.

The *Ouse* is another River, which begins its Course in the *Ouse* South Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and from thence runs through the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it empties itself at *Lyn* into the Sea. The Towns watered by it are *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, and *Ely*.

Rivers of the second Rank.

The *Tine*, famous for its *Sea-Coal-Trade*. It divides Part of *Tine* the County of *Durham* from *Northumberland*, and runs by *Newcastle*, hence called *Newcastle upon Tine*; to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. Seven Miles below *Newcastle* it falls into the *German Sea*, at *Tinmouth*.

The *Tweed*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, and falls into *Tweed* the Sea near *Berwick*, upon the Borders of *Scotland*.

The *Ouse*, that runs through *York*; and another of that Name, *Ouse* which parts *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*, and falls into the *Norfolk Ouse*.

The *Avon*, which having crossed the Counties of *Warwick*, *Avon*, *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, falls into the *Severn*, near *Tewksbury*. Another of that Name, which runs through *Bath* and *Bristol*, and from hence into the Sea, at the *Severn's Mouth*. A third *Avon*, that waters *Salisbury*, and falls into the Sea near *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Natural Beauty of England, and Fertility of its Soil. The Advantage it has of being free from hurtful and voracious Beasts.

AS *Holland* is admired for its *Artificial*, so is *England* for its *Beauty of Natural Beauty*: For it is an open and level Country, excepting some Hills here and there, agreeably diversified with *England*. Arable Land, Meadows, and Woods: And its Forests seem to have been preserved only for the Pleasure of Variety, and the Diversion of Hunting. The Principal of 'em are *Windsor-Forest* in

in *Bathshire*, *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, the *Forest of Dean* in the County of *Glocester*, and *Sherwood-Forest* in *Nottinghamshire*. *William* the Conqueror was so taken with the *New-Forest*, that to enlarge it, he caused several Town and Villages, with 36 Parish-Churches, to be demolished: Which Sacrilege was not left unpunished; for two of his Sons, namely *Richard* and *William*, besides *Robert* his Grandson, lost their Lives in this very Forest, which is said to be 50 Miles in Compass.

Verdure.

England is also to be admired for its excellent *Verdure*, which continues commonly nine Months together, and the great Number of her Streams make the Country fruitful and agreeable. In short, if *Italy* be the Garden of the South Parts of *Europe*, *England* may justly be called the Garden of the North.

Fertility.

England yields to no Country, in Point of *Fertility*; especially for Corn, Cattel, Fish and Flesh. As for its Soil, 'tis rank in some Places, in others light and sandy, and elsewhere clayish. 'Tis true, there are many *Heaths*, *Downs*, and *Plains*, that yield nothing but Grass for Sheep; but they can't be said to be altogether barren. Here is also abundance of *Hares*, *wild Fowl*, and *Poultry*. As for Variety of *Fruits*, and edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, no Country goes beyond it: And so constant is *Plenty* in this Country, by the benign Influence of the Air, that there has been no *Famine* in the three last Centuries.

To season the Meat, here is not only *Salt* made of Sea-water, but also Springs of *Salt* in *Staffordshire*, and the best at *Nantwich* in *Cheshire*.

As for *Drink*, 'tis true, we have no *Wine* of our own Growth, but what is made out of Curiosity. But by Navigation we have the greatest Variety of *Wines* that can be got. Our common Drink is *Beer* and *Ale*, which is best in *England*, especially in the Northern Parts. Besides this Liquor, great Quantities of *Cyder*, *Perry*, *Mead*, *Mum*, and *Punch*, *Cherry*, *Goosberry*, and *Curran-Wines*, &c. are made in *England*.

Commodities.

For *Raiment*, *English-Wooll* is famous all over the World. Of which is made the best and most serviceable Cloth: And besides the great Consumption of this Commodity in *England*, vast Quantities of it are transported beyond Sea.

Fuller's-Earth, so necessary in the Manufacture of Cloth, is also most excellent, and plentiful in *England*.

'Tis the Opinion of several Authors, That the Order of the *Golden-Fleece*, in so high a Reputation in the House of *Austria*, was instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in Honour of the *English Wooll*: For which the Staple was settled in his Dominions, to the great Benefit of his Subjects.

As to *Linen*, the Soil is very fit for it in many Places, especially in *Lancashire*, which yields good *Hemp* and *Flax*. But the Land is commonly improv'd to better Uses. And as for *Leather*, no Country yields better, nor in greater Quantity.

For

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II

For *Building*, 'tis true here is no great Stock of Timber, which for the most Part is fetch'd from Abroad. However, *England* wants neither *Stones*, *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Glass*, nor *Iron*. *Portland* in *Dorsetshire* is noted for its Quarry, the *Stone* whereof is almost as hard as *Marble*. *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of *Marble*, and in this last, as well as *Lincolnshire*, is to be found *Alabaster*.

For *Firing*, here is *Wood*, *Turves*, and *Pit-Coals*: But the *Fewel*. last is the most common *Fewel*, whose Heat is greater, and the Fire more lasting than either that of *Wood*, or *Turves*. For *Kitchen* Use it is best, because its Heat is more piercing and even. 'Tis true, the *Smoak* of it is thicker, but less hurtful to the Sight, whatever it is to the Lungs of some People. In some Inland Counties they have a sort of Coals that make a very clear Fire, but are sooner consumed than *Newcastle* or *Sunderland* Coals, commonly called *Sea-Coal*, as coming from thence by Sea to *London*. In some Counties *Wood* is the common *Fewel*.

For *Carriage*, and other Uses, there's no Country better stock- *Horses*. ed with *Horses* than *England*, either for *Carts* or *Coaches*, *Plough* or *Pack*. To ride, no where better *Horses*, or greater Abundance of 'em. For *Hunting*, and *Racing*, few can match 'em. And for *Fineness*, set aside *Spain* and *Barbary*, no Country can shew finer, or of a greater Mettle. *Geldings*, are most used in *England* for the *Saddle*, because more manageable.

Here are also *Dogs* of all sorts, for *Fighting*, *Hunting*, and *Dogs*. *Fowling*: All of 'em strong, and full of Mettle. Our *Mastiffs*, especially those we call *Bull-Dogs*, are of an unmatchable Courage. One of these *Dogs* will fight any Thing, *Bull* or *Bear*, *Tiger* or *Lion*; and will not quit his Hold, till he gets the *Victory*, or loses his Life on the Spot. A *Lion* was killed by one of these *Dogs*, in the Reign of *King Charles II*.

There is also in *England* a Race of *Cocks*, which being train'd *Cocks*. up, and prepar'd for *Fighting* by a particular Diet, shew a peculiar Courage not to be found in the like Creatures in other Countries. And 'tis observable, that an *English Dog*, or *Cock*, transported beyond Sea, degenerates. Which is a plain Argument, that their Courage is influenced by the Climate of *England*.

For *Delight* and *Ornament*, *England* yields abundance and *Flowers*. great Variety of *Flowers*, some of 'em brought over from remote Parts, and others of *English* Growth.

For *Physical* Uses, here are abundance of *Simples*, most ex- *Simples*. cellent *Safron* and *Hony*, and plenty of *Licorish*, the green Root whereof is best for *Physical* Uses. The *London* Apothecaries have at *Chelsea* a famous Garden of *Simples*, where the curious *Botanist* may pass some Time very agreeably. At *Oxford* there is another, no less Famous than the other.

Here

Baths and
Mineral
Waters.

Here are also *Hot Baths* in the Counties of *Somerset* and *Darby*, and abundance of *Mineral Waters*: About *London* especially, there are several Places much resorted to, on that Account, in Summer; particularly *Hampsted*, *Islington*, *Aston*, *Dulidge*, *Richmond*, *Epsbam*, *Barnet*, and *North-Hall*; besides the famed Waters of *Tunbridge*.

For other Uses, *England* is well stock'd with *Metals*. *Sussex* is noted for its *Iron Mines*, *Darbyshire* for its *Lead*, *Cumberland* and *Somersetshire* for their *Copper*, and *Cornwall* for its *Tin*, the finest in *Europe*, and next in Beauty to *Silver*.

England has also plenty of *Alam* and *Chrystal* of her own Growth, *Copperas* and *Lapis calaminaris*; besides *Wood* for the Use of *Diers*.

Another Thing *England* is happy in, is her being free from dangerous and voracious Beasts, such as *Wolves*, *Bears*, and wild *Boars*, which are so pernicious in many Regions of *Europe*. There are also but a few *Serpents*, and other venomous Creatures.

England was formerly pester'd with *Wolves*: But History tells us, that she was rid of 'em by the *Welch*; whose Prince being Tributary to *Edgar*, a *Saxon* King of *England*, changed that Tribute into 3000 *Wolves-Skins*. Upon which the *Welch* grew so sharp in *Wolf-Hunting*, that they cleared *England* from those ravenous Creatures: So that the *Sheep* keep the Field Day and Night without any Danger from them.

C H A P. IV.

The principal Ornaments and Curiosities of England.

France may boast of her *Versailles*, *Spain* of her *Escorial*, *Italy* of an infinite Number of magnificent Palaces, and curious Monuments of *Roman* Antiquity: In those Respects I own they surpass *England*; but *England*, on the other Side, has the Advantage of 'em in many Things.

Churches.

As to Churches, besides *St. Paul's*, *London*, which comes but little short of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, where shall one find finer Cathedrals than at *York*, *Salisbury*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and *Glocester*? *England* has also many fine Collegiate Churches, particularly at *Westminster*, *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, and *Manchester* in *Lancashire*. What can be neater than the Parish-Churches of *London* built since the Fire, namely, *St. Brides*, *St. Andrew Holbourn*, *St. Clement*, *St. Anne*, and *St. James*; besides *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, *Christ-Church*, and several others? In the Country there are also many fine Parish-Churches, as *St. Nicholas* of *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, and that of *Kendal* in *Westmoreland*, more like Cathedral than Parochial-Churches.

Chapels.

For Chapels, I shall only name *Henry the Seventh's Chapel* at *Westminster*, the Chapel of *Windsor Castle*, and that Master-piece of Workmanship, *King's-Chapel* at *Cambridge*.

There

There are also a great many Steeples of curious Architecture, Steeples. particularly those of *St. Bride's* and *Bow-Church* at *London*; *Salisbury-Steeple*, whose Spire is the highest of any in *England*; those of *St. Nicholas* at *Newcastle*, and *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*. Which last is so lofty, and artificially built, that to any Beholder it seems to stand awry, and ready to fall. In the County of *Northampton*, one may see 20 or 30 Steeples at once.

What Country in *Europe* can shew two such Universities, as *University of Oxford* and *Cambridge*, adorned with so many and richly endow-ties. ed Colleges? And, amongst Lawyers, where shall one see such Societies, as our *Inns of Court* at *London*?

As for Publick Halls, there is no Country like *England*. Wit- Publick ness *Westminster-Hall*, a Prodigy of Art, the *Middle-Temple-Hall*, *Halls. Lambeth-Hall*, *Guild-Hall*, and so many others belonging to the several Companies of Tradesmen.

If we come to Hospitals, few will be found more stately than Hospitals. those of *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, the first for Invalids and superannuated Soldiers, the other for disabled Seamen; that of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*; and *Bedlam* the Hospital for Lunatics in *London*.

But *England* is noted besides for the vast Number and Beauty Stone- of her Stone-Bridges. Particularly that of *London* on the *Thames*, Bridges. where the Sea flows and ebbs continually; *Rochester-Bridge*, on the *Medway*; *Bristol-Bridge*, on the *Avon*; and that of *Burton*, upon *Trent*.

At *Coventry*, in the County of *Warwick*, is to be seen the finest Cross at Cross perhaps in *Europe*, it being a Piece of an extraordinary *Coventry Beauty.*

The Kings of *England*, in former Ages, had in most Counties Royal a Castle, or Royal House, with a Park, or Forest, for their Enter-Houses. tainment. At this very Day the Queen has several Palaces in the Country, at *Kensington* two Miles from *St. James's Westminster*, at *Hampton-Court* 10 or 11 Miles, and *Windsor-Castle* 20 Miles, which are the most remarkable. But there are others inferior to those, at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, *Winchester* in *Hampshire*, another at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, and *Audley-Inn* in *Essex*. I pass by *Newmarket-House*, built by King *Charles II.* only to lodge in at the Time of Horse-Racing.

No Country in *Europe* is so full of stately Country-Seats as Country- England, considering its Extent; witness, amongst others, Bel-Seats. voir in *Lincolnshire*, *Chatsworth* in *Derbyshire*, *Boughton* and *Burleigh-House* in *Northamptonshire*, *Petworth* in *Sussex*, &c. But, of all the Counties of *England*, none are so full of 'em as *Yorkshire*, *Cheshire*, and *Northamptonshire*.

Amongst the Curiosities of *England*, I reckon *Salisbury-Plain* in *Plains. Wiltshire*, and that of *Newmarket*, upon the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*. The first, being of a vast Extent, feeds Multitudes of Sheep; and *Newmarket Plain* is noted for the Horse-Races.

In

Stone-
heage.

In *Salisbury-Plain* is to be seen that remarkable Monument of Antiquity, call'd the *Stone-heage*, Lat. *Mons Ambrosii*. It consists of 3 Rows of prodigious huge Stones, some of them 28 Foot high, and 7 broad, with others laid cross on the Top, and fram'd into them. According to *Camden*, these Stones are artificial, and were made upon the Spot. He says, the Ancients had the Art of making Stones with Sand, and a strong sort of Lime. And that which makes it most probable, is the vast Bigness of these Stones, hardly capable of any Land-Carriage, and that they stand up in a Plain, which for some Miles round scarce affords a Stone, great or small.

Roll-rich-
Stones. Near *Witney* in *Oxfordshire*, is a *Trophy* call'd *Roll-rich-Stones*, not much unlike the *Stone-heage*.

At *Boskenna*, in *Cornwall*, is to be seen another *Trophy*, of 18 huge Stones in a Circle, at 12 Foot Distance from each other, with another Stone in the Center, over-topping them all. In *Cleer-Parish*, in the same County, there stands up in a Plain 6 or 8 Stones of a prodigious Bigness, but so artificially set together, that it is hard to find out their just Number; for every time they are told over, they will be found either more or less than before.

Other Tro-
phies. The *Main-Amber*, near *Mounts-Bay*, is a main Rock, which being mounted upon lesser Rocks with a Counterpoize, may be stirr'd, but not remov'd out of its Place.

Near *Salkeld*, in *Cumberland*, is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly call'd *Long-Meg and her Daughters*, consisting of 77 Stones, *Long-Meg* 15 Foot above Ground, and the rest but 10.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, there is a Row of *Pyramidial Stones*, 8 or 9 Foot high, pitch'd directly in a Row, for a Mile together, and plac'd at equal Distances from each other.

Marsley-
Hill in
Here-
fordshire. Who would not be amaz'd to hear of a *Travelling-Hill*? a thing averr'd by the most famous Authors. This Prodigy happen'd by an Earthquake in *Herefordshire*, in the Month of *February*, 1574. when 26 Acres of Ground mov'd from their Place, with a roaring Noise, for the Space of three Days together. By which Motion a Steeple, and several Trees fell down, two High-ways were turn'd the East Part to the West, and the West to the East; Pasturage being left in the place of Tillage, this in the place of Pasturage. This *Hill* is call'd *Marsley-Hill*.

Caves in
Wilt-
shire. At *Badmington*, in *Wiltshire*, there have been found *Nine Caves* all in a Row, but of different Dimensions, the least of them 4 Foot wide, some 9 or 10 Foot long, two long Stones being set upon the Sides, and the Top cover'd with broad Stones. Spurs, Pieces of Armour, and the like have been found in these *Caves*; which is a sufficient Ground to believe, that they were Tombs of some ancient Heroes, *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*.

Vault at
Rygate. At *Rygate*, in *Surrey*, are still to be seen the Ruins of an ancient Cattle, with a long *Vault* under Ground, and a Room at the End of it, where the Barons met in Council during their War against King *John*.

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In *Darbyshire* is the *Peak*, famous for its *Lead-Mines*, *Quar-Peak* of *ries*, and wonderful *Caves*. These last are of a large Extent, and *Darby-* apt to strike with Horroir all that come into them. There are shire. three of these *Caves*, one of them called *Elden-Hole*, very spacious, but with a low and narrow Entrance, the Inside full of *Isicles*, hanging down like so many *Tapers*.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, is a *Well* or *A Well in Fountain*, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows many Times in a *West-* *Day*. *moreland.*

Near *Oxenball*, in the County of *Durham*, there are three *Pits*, *Hell-Ket-* called *Hell-Kettles*, occasion'd (as 'tis said) by an Earthquake in *ies in* 1179. *Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, had the Curiosity to throw *Durham*. a marked Goose into one of these *Pits*, which was found after-wards alive in the River *Tees*, not far from the said *Pits*.

Oundle, in *Northamptonshire*, is noted for its *Drumming-Wells*, *Drum-* so called from a Noise of Drums coming now and then from *ming Wells* thence, which is said to be ominous. *in Nor-*

The City of *Bath*, in *Somersetshire*, is noted for its *Springs*, thamp- of a wonderful Virtue for the Cure of many Diseases, and a-tonshire. mongst others the *Palsy*, *Rheumatism*, *Weakness of the Nerves*, and *Baths in Scrofular Diseases*, &c. The Waters are of a bluish Colour, *Somer-* have a strong Scent, and send forth thin Vapours. There are *setshire*. four *Hot-Baths*, with Stone-Seats, for such as use the Waters. One Triangular, being 25 Foot long, and as broad at one End; the Heat of it is gentler than the rest, because it has fewer Springs. This is call'd the *Cross Bath*, from the Cross that formerly stood in it. Another is the *Hot Bath*; and the other two are the *King's* and *Queen's Baths*, parted only by a Wall; the last having no Spring in it, but receiving the Water from the *King's Bath*: which is about 60 Foot square, and has several hot Springs in the Middle of it, which make its Heat the greater. Each of these two *Baths* has a Pump, for the Use of Embrocations. The ancient *Romans* had a great Value for these Waters, and had here a *Temple* dedicated to *Minerva*, the Goddess of Fountains, in the very Place where the Cathedral now stands.

At *Ailwinston*, in *Huntingtonshire*, there are two Springs, one *Springs in* of fresh, and the other of brackish Water. The first good for *Hunting-* dim Eyes, the other for curing of Scales and Leprosy. *tonshire.*

Wonderful is the Virtue of *Buxton-Wells* in *Darbyshire*, in the *Buxton-* Cure of many Diseases. Nine Springs issue out of a Rock, at a Wells in small Distance from each other, eight of which are warm, and *Darby-* the ninth exceeding cold. About 100 Yards off is another hot shire. *Spring*, and near it a very cold one. Near *Wirksworth*, in the same Country, there are also two Springs, one warm, and the other cold, but so near one another, that one may put one Hand in the warm, and the other in the cold, at the same time. *Kedleston-Well* is said to be singular for the Cure of Ulcers, and even Leprosy itself.

As

Other
Wells.

As for *Quarndon-Springs* near *Darby*, *Tunbridge-Wells* in *Kent*, *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, and *Stanley-Wells* in *Glocestershire*, they are much of the same Nature, strong of the Mineral, and effectual in the Operation.

'Astroits
or Star-
stones.

At *Lassington* near *Glocester*, there are found certain *Stones*, about the Breadth of a *Silver-Penny*, and the Thickness of a *Half-crown*. They are flat, and five-pointed, like a *Star*; whence the Name of *Astroits*, or *Star-Stones*. They are of a greyish Colour, and the flat Sides of them naturally engraven in fine Works. At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, 'tis said, there are to be found at the Foot of some Rocks, *Stones* naturally as round as a *Bullet*; which being broken, *Stony-Serpents* are found in them, but for the most part headless.

Other re-
markable
Stones.

Gotbam, in *Nottinghamshire*, yields a sort of rugged *Stone*, but with such delicate *Veins*, as exceed the Beauty of *Marble*. I have already observed, that *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have *Quarries* of *Marble*, and that *Alabaster* is to be found in *Lincolnshire*. But *Cornwall* particularly is of special Note, for its *Diamond-like Stones*, found in Rocks, ready shap'd, and polished by Nature, and wanting nothing but Hardness to bear the Price of *Diamonds*. *St. Vincent's Rock*, near *Bristol*, is also noted for yielding Plenty of *Crystal*.

Piſts
Wall.

The *Piſts Wall* is worth our Notice, being a Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, little of which is now remaining. When the *Romans* settled here by Force of Arms, they were always harraſſed by the *Piſts*, on the ſide of *Scotland*. To ſtop their Inroads, the Emperor *Hadrian* cauſed a Wall of Earth to be built, extending from the *German* to the *Irish-Sea*, the Space of 80 Miles, or 27 *French Leagues*, and cauſ'd it to be paliffado'd, Anno 123. *Severus* the Emperor built it up of *Stone*, with *Turrets* from Mile to Mile, and a *Garrison* therein. But the *Piſts*, nevertheless, broke in through this Wall more than once. At laſt, *Aelius*, a *Roman General*, rebuilt it of *Brick* in 430, but 'twas not long before it was pull'd down by the *Piſts*. The ſame was 8 Foot thick, and 12 Foot high from the Ground; ſome part of it is ſtill to be ſeen, both in *Northumberland* and *Cum-berland*.

Vorti-

mer's Sepulchre in the *Iſle of Thanet*. At *Stonar*, the chief Place of the *Iſle of Thanet* in *Kent*, is to be ſeen the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the ancient *Britains*, who having vanquiſhed the *Saxons* in many Battles, and at laſt driven them out of the *Iſland*, order'd, before his Death, that he ſhould be buried here, on a ſond Conceit, that his Corps would fright them from Landing any more upon this Coaſt. In that *Scipio-like*, who having had a fortunate Hand againſt the *Carthaginians*, ordered his Tomb to be turned towards *Africa*, to fright them from the Coaſt of *Italy*. But the *Britains* found the Difference between a King in the Field, and one in the Grave.

Al.

Alney, in the *Severn*, is an *Island* famous in History, for the *Alney*, at single Combat fought in it betwixt the *Saxon King Edmund*, *Isle in the* surnamed *Ironside*, and *Canute King of Denmark*, his Competitor for the Crown of *England*, in the View of their respective Armies: In which *Canute* being over-match'd by *Edmund*, they fell embracing each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* being allotted to *Edmund*, and the North to *Canute*. *Edmund* dying soon after, *Canute* seiz'd upon the Whole, and was the first of the three *Danish Kings* that wore the Crown of *England*. This Royal Duel was fought in 1016, after several Battles, and great Effusion of Blood on both Sides.

The *Isle of Wight*, near *Portsmouth* in *Hampshire*, is noted not only for its Fruitfulness, and excellent Wool, but also for its *Wight* having been once advanc'd to the Title of a Kingdom, by King *Henry VI.* in behalf of *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, his great Favourite; who was crowned King of *Wight*, and of the *Isles of Jersey* and *Guernsey* in 1445. But dying two Years after, the *Isle of Wight* lost by his Death the Title of a Kingdom. For King *Edward IV.* the next Successor to *Henry*, bestowed this *Island* upon his Father-in-Law, *Richard Woodville* Earl *Rivers*, with the Title of Lord of *Wight*, as the Earl of *Darby* is Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

In the Times of *Papery* here were several *Abbeys*, two among the rest, chiefly to be mentioned, one called *Langley-Abbey*, near *Walsford* in *Hartfordshire*, the Birth-Place of *Nicholas Breakspear*, who being elected Pope, took the Name of *Hadrian IV.* The other was the *Abbey of St. Edmund-Bury* in *Suffolk*, which was incomparable, for its Magnificence and Revenues.

C H A P. V.

Of the Populousness of England. The Yearly Revenue of her Lands, and Houses.

TIS doubtless a great Advantage for a Country to be populous, especially so plentiful a Country as *England* is, and that in several Respects. 1. For the Consumption of its Commodities. 2. For the Improvement of Trade. 3. For the Strength and Wealth of the State.

The Republick of *Holland*, the most populous State of *Europe*, considering its Extent, is so well convinc'd of this Truth, that she freely receives all Strangers that come thither to settle. The Magistrates take Care of all poor Families that seek a Sanctuary there, till they be in a Condition to support themselves. All Religions are tolerated, tho' none but *Protestants* have a Share in the Government.

'Tis true, *England* is not altogether so populous, but comes little short of it: Tho' great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, transport themselves yearly into foreign Parts, especially to the *Plantations* in *Asia*, *Africk*, and *America*, most of whom live and die there. But then their Rooms are happily supply'd, by a perpetual Concourse of Foreigners: Otherwise *England* would go near to be unpeopled in less than half an Age. 'Twas happy for *England*, that the *Saxons* and *Danes* agreed at last together, and intermarried; Next to whom the *Normans* came in, who contributed to People the Country. In the Reign of *Henry III.* this Nation swarm'd with *Poitevins*, whom that Prince took into his Protection. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, when the *Low-Countries* groaned under the Persecution of their *Spanish* Governour, above 30000 *Flemings* came to take Sanctuary here. And when *James I.* came from *Scotland* to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, he drew after him an infinite Number of *Scots* into *England*. From that time to this, *London* particularly has been constantly supply'd with Foreigners from most Parts of *Europe*, but above all with *French*, of whom we reckon at least 30000 who fled from their Country, to avoid the cruel Persecution of a Prince, who was set on the Throne of *France* by that very Party which he persecutes to this Day.

To be convinc'd of the Populoufness of *England*, 'tis but computing its Towns and Cities, particularly those we call *Market-Towns*. First, there are 28 *Cities*, or *Bishops Sees*, tho' there be but 26 *Diocesses*. The Reason of it is, that *Bath* and *Wells* are both one *Bishop's See*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry* another's.

Amongst those *Cities*, *London* alone, considered in its whole Extent, according to the *Bills of Mortality*, does probably contain one Million of Souls, as will appear in my *Description* of *London*. Next to which, *York*, *Norwich*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Canterbury*, *Bristol*, *Shrewsbury*, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Oxford*, and *Chester*, are the most considerable.

Note, That all *Cities* are privileged to send Members to *Parliament*, who are called *Citizens* from *Cities*; and the other *Towns* having that Privilege, are properly called *Boroughs*, and their Members *Burgesses*.

As for *Market-Towns*, there are above 650: besides many good *Towns* in which no Market is kept, and an infinite Number of *Villages*.

The *Yearly Rent* of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed to be Ten Millions Sterling. And that of *Houses* not let with the Lands, Two Millions. In all 12 *English Millions*.

I pass by the prodigious Wealth of *England* in *Jewels*, *Plate*, *Hoard*s of Money, rich *Movables*, *Merchandize*, &c.

C H A P. VI.

England divided into 40 Counties, in a TABLE, shewing the Extent of each, the Number of its Parishes, Market-Towns, and Members of Parliament. The Counties afterwards divided into Maritime, and Inland.

WHEN the Romans were possessed of this Country, they did not divide it into *Provinces* or *Counties*, but distinguished it by the different Names they gave to its Inhabitants. As that of

ATREBATII, to the Inhabitants of <i>Barkshire</i> .	CORNAVII, of <i>Cheshire</i> , <i>Stafford</i> , <i>Warwick</i> , <i>Wilts</i> , and <i>Worcester-Shires</i> .
BELGÆ, to those of <i>Wiltshire</i> , <i>Somersetshire</i> , & <i>Hampshire</i> .	DAMMONII, of <i>Cornwall</i> , and <i>Devonshire</i> .
BRIGANTES, of <i>Yorkshire</i> , <i>Lancashire</i> , <i>Durham</i> , <i>Westmoreland</i> , and <i>Cumberland</i> .	DOBUNI, of <i>Gloucester</i> , and <i>Oxfordshire</i> .
CANTIANI, of <i>Kent</i> .	DUROTRIGES, of <i>Dorsetshire</i> .
CATIEUCHLANI, of <i>Buckinghamshire</i> , <i>Bedfordshire</i> , and <i>Hartfordshire</i> .	OTTADINI, of <i>Northumberland</i> .
CORITANI, of <i>Lincolnshire</i> , <i>Leicestershire</i> , <i>Rutland</i> , <i>Nottingham</i> , <i>Northampton</i> , and <i>Darby-Shires</i> .	REGNI, of <i>Sussex</i> and <i>Surrey</i> .
	TRINOBANTES, of <i>Essex</i> and <i>Middlesex</i> .

Alfred; one of the *Saxon* Kings, did first divide *England* into *Counties*, of which here follows an Alphabetical List.

	Length.	Breadth.	Parishes.	Market-T.	Mem. of P.
<i>Barkshire</i> .	45m.	25m.	140	11	9
<i>Bedfordshire</i> .	24	14	116	9	4
<i>Buckinghamsh.</i>	40	18	185	15	14
<i>Cambridgeshire</i> .	35	20	163	7	6
<i>Cheshire</i> .	45	25	85	12	4
<i>Cornwall</i> .	70	40	161	27	44
<i>Cumberland</i> .	50	38	58	14	6
<i>Darbyshire</i> .	30	25	106	11	4
<i>Devonshire</i> .	50	45	394	38	26
<i>Dorsetshire</i> .	45	25	248	22	20
<i>Durham</i> .	35	30	118	9	4
<i>Essex</i> .	45	36	415	27	8
<i>Gloucestershire</i> .	50	26	280	27	8

The Present STATE of Part I.

	Length.	Breadth.	Parishes.	Market-T.	Memb. of P.
Hampshire.	46m.	30m.	250	20	26
Hartfordshire.	30	27	120	18	6
Herefordshire.	35	30	176	8	8
Huntingtonsh.	22	18	79	6	4
Kent.	50	47	408	31	10
Lancashire.	45	32	61	27	14
Leicestershire.	30	25	192	11	4
Lincolnshire.	60	35	630	39	12
Middlesex.	29	16	200	7	8
Monmouthshire.	25	20	127	7	3
Norfolk.	50	35	660	33	12
Northamptonsh.	45	20	136	13	9
Northumberl.	40	30	460	12	8
Nottinghamsh.	40	20	168	8	8
Oxfordshire.	40	20	280	12	9
Rutland.	12	9	48	2	2
Shropshire.	34	25	170	16	12
Somersetshire.	50	40	385	35	18
Staffordshire.	44	27	130	19	10
Suffolk.	45	30	55	21	16
Surrey.	34	22	140	11	14
Sussex.	60	20	312	17	20
Warwickshire.	35	26	158	14	6
Westmoreland.	32	24	26	8	4
Wiltshire.	40	30	304	21	34
Worcestershire.	35	25	152	12	9
Yorkshire.	80	70	363	58	30

Of all which Counties the last is of the greatest Extent, reaching in Length 80 Miles, or 27 Leagues, at three Miles a League. Cornwall is 70 Miles long; Lincolnshire and Sussex, 60. Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Kent, Norfolk, and Somersetshire, about 50 Miles each.

The Word *Shire*, which terminates the Names of most Counties, signifies originally a Partition, or Division. But, being used alone, 'tis a synonymous Word with *County*.

To the Members of Parliament there are to be added 45 from Scotland, and 24 from Wales, making in all 558, which is the Number of the present House of Commons since the UNION.

Seven of the forefaid Counties lie upon the German Sea, viz.

Northumberland,	Lincolnshire,	Suffolk,
Durham,	Norfolk,	Essex,
Yorkshire,		

Six upon the Channel, viz.

Kent,	Hampshire,	Devonshire,
Sussex,	Dorsetshire,	Cornwall.

Two at the Severn's Mouth, viz.

Somersetshire,

Monmouthshire.

And Four upon the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel, viz.

Cheshire,

Cumberland,

Lancashire,

Westmorland,

The Inland Counties are

Barkshire,
Bedford,
Buckingham,
Cambridge,
Darby,
Glocester,
Hartford,

Hereford,
Huntington,
Leicester,
Middlesex,
Northampton,
Nottingham,
Oxford,

Rutland,
Shropshire,
Stafford,
Surrey,
Warwick,
Wiltshire,
Worcestershire.

CHAP. VII.

A particular Description of each County in the Alphabetick Order: Wherein Notice is taken, especially of the Shire and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, having a ☉ prefixt; and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

THE Advantages of England over most Countries in Europe, and her Populousness, cannot be better made out, than by a particular Description of her Counties. I therefore thought it proper to give the following succinct Account of 'em, for the Satisfaction of those who aim at a perfect Knowledge of this Country.

BARKSHIRE, or the County of BERKS.

AN Inland County, in the Diocess of Salisbury, and a pleasant Country, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses; where the Air is good, and the Soil fruitful. It yields Plenty of Corn, Cattel, Wild-Fowl, Wool, and Wood, Oak especially. The Thames, and Kennet, are its principal Rivers.

The same gives the Title of *Earl* to Henry Howard, the present Earl of Barkshire, descended from Tho. Howard who was created Earl of Barkshire, Viscount Andover, and Baron of Charlerton, by King James I.

Market-Towns.

© *READING*, the Shire-Town, Saturday.

© *Abington*, M. & F. *Hungerford*, Wedn. *East-Isley*, Wednesd.
 © *Windsor*, Saturd. *Newbury*, Thursd. *Langbourn*,
 © *Wallingford*, T. & F. *Faringdon*, Tuesd. *Oakingham*, Tuesday.
Maidenhead, Wednesd. *Wanting*, Saturday.

Reading. *Reading*, 32 Miles West of *London*, seated at the Fall of the *Kenner* into the *Thames*, consists of 3 *Parishes*, and is pretty populous: Noted for its Trade in *Malt* and Manufacture of *Cloth*.

Abington *Abington*, on the *Thames*, 5 Miles from *Oxford*, is a neat Town, having two *Parishes*, a *Grammar-School*, an *Hospital*, and a *Town-house* in the *Market-place*. This is one of those few *Borough-Towns* that send but one *Member* to *Parliament*, whereas the greatest Part send two, and *London* four. It gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Montague Bertie*, Son of *James Bertie*, who was created *Earl of Abington* by King *Charles II.* in 1682.

Windsor. *Windsor*, also on the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, stands upon a Hill; on the Top of which is the *Castle of Windsor*, a Royal and most stately *Palace*; to which belongs a fair *Chapel*, wherein are installed the *Knights* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and a magnificent *Hall* for the *Installation-Feast*. What is remarkable besides, is the great and spacious *Terrass* on one side of the *Castle*, yielding a most pleasant Prospect of several *Counties*. This *Terrass* was finished in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who kept his Court here, and laid out vast Sums of Money to beautify this *Palace*: In the *Chapel* whereof, *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* are intombed.

Wallingford. *Wallingford*, also on the *Thames*, has been a Town of great Note, the *Guallena* of the Ancients, and the chief Place of the *Attrebatii*. In the *Saxons* Time it was fortify'd with a good Wall and *Castle*, and had 12 *Parish-Churches*. But now there is but one Church, and of its Wall and *Castle* nothing to be seen but their Ruins.

Maidenhead. *Maidenhead* is on the *Thames*, *Hungerford* and *Newbury* upon the *Kenner*. *Hungerford* noted especially for the Goodness of its *Trouts*, and Plenty of *Craw Fish*. *Faringdon*, for its *Cloathing*; *Oakingham* and *Newbury* for the Title of *Baron*, they give the first to his late Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and the last to the Duke of *Southampton*.

BEDFORD.

B E D F O R D S H I R E,

AN Inland County, in *Lincoln* Diocese, 73 Miles in Circumference, contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170 Houses, is a fruitful Country, well stored with Corn and Cattle, especially the North-Parts of it.

Market-Towns.

© **B E D F O R D**, the Shire-Town, Tuesd. and Sat.

<i>Dunstable</i> , Wed.	<i>Leighton</i> , Tues.	<i>Biggleswade</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Woburn</i> , Frid.	<i>Luton</i> , Mond.	<i>Potton</i> , Saturday.
<i>Amptbill</i> , Thurs.	<i>Skefford</i> , Frid.	<i>Tuddington</i> , Saturd.

Bedford, upon the *Ouse*, 38 Miles North of *London*, contains five *Parishes*. Anno 1548. King *Edward VI.* created *John Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, who was then *Baron of Tavestock*, Lord President of the Council, and Lord High Admiral: Which Dignity continued in a direct Line, till the late King *William* dignify'd *William Russel* with the Title of Duke of *Bedford*, now enjoy'd by *Wriothefly Russel*, his Grandson.

Dunstable, supposed to be the ancient *Magiovinium*, is noted Dunstable for its excellent *Larks*; *Woburn*, for its *Fuller's Earth*; and *ble. Amptbill*, a Mannor belonging to the Crown, for the Title of Viscount it gives to the Earl of *Ailesbury*.

B U C K I N G H A M S H I R E, or the County of B U C K S

ANother Inland County in *Lincoln* Diocese, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houses; is very plentiful both in Corn and Pasture, particularly the *Vale of Ailesbury*, which feeds an infinite Number of Sheep, yielding excellent Wool. The *Tame*, *Ouse*, and *Coln* are its principal Rivers.

John Sheffield, the present Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, was advanced to that Dignity by Queen *ANNE*.

Market-Towns.

© **B U C K I N G H A M**, the Chief, Saturday.

© <i>Ailesbury</i> , Saturd.	<i>Newport Pagnel</i> , Sat.	<i>Chebbam</i> , Wedn.
© <i>High Wycomb</i> , Fri.	<i>Colebrook</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Risborough</i> , Sat.
© <i>Marlrow</i> , Saturd.	<i>Stony Stratford</i> , Frid.	<i>Ivingo</i> , Friday.
© <i>Wendover</i> , Thursd.	<i>Oulney</i> , Monday.	<i>Winslow</i> , Thurs.
© <i>Amergham</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Beaconsfield</i> , Thursd.	

Buckingham.

Buckingham, 44 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Ouse*, over which it has three Stone-Bridges. *George Villiers* was created by King *James I.* Earl, Marquis, and, at last, Duke of *Buckingham*; which Title lay extinct upon the Decease of *George Villiers*, the last Duke of that Name, who died without Issue in the Reign of the late King *James*. But Her present Majesty has since reviv'd it in the Person of *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Ailesbury

Ailesbury, gives the Title of Earl to *Thomas Bruce*, the present Earl of *Ailesbury*: Which Title devolved upon him by his Father's Death, *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, created Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles II.* He died in the Post of Lord Chamberlain, under the Reign of the late King *James*.

Eaton.

There is also in this County a Place called *Eaton*, situate upon the *Thames*, over against *Windsor*, noted for its College and School, founded by King *Henry VI.* In this School, now in great Repute, there are 70 Scholars, maintained gratis, and sent by degrees to the Universities, as Vacancies happen there.

Ascot.

Ascot, a Mannor in this Shire, gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carnarvan*.

C A M B R I D G E S H I R E,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses; abounds in Corn and Pasture, Fish, Wild-Fowl, and Saffron. 'Tis true, the North Parts of it, called the *Isle of Ely*, are full of Marshes, and subject to be overflowed by the *Ouse* and other Rivers, which make 'em unhealthful, and yield but little Corn: But this Defect is abundantly supply'd by their Plenty of Cattel, Fish, and Wild-Fowl.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, are the Hills called *Hog-magog Hills*, fortify'd by the *Danes* with three Intrenchments, part of which are still to be seen.

Market-Towns.

© C A M B R I D G E S H I R E, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Ely, Saturday.

Linton, Thursday.

Wisbich, Saturd.

Caxton, Tuesday.

Merche, Friday.

Sobam.

Newmarket, Tuesday.

Royston, Wednesday.

m-
idge.

Cambridge, upon the *Cam*, 44 Miles North of *London*, is the *Camboristum* of the Ancients, now called *Cantabrigia*. In the Romans Time, *Cambridge* was one of their Colonies, and of the 28 Cities

Cities of Britain: Which Roman Colonies had their Schools of Learning, in which both the Roman and British Youth were taught several Arts and Sciences. Lucius, a British King, and the first Christian King, was instructed in the Christian Faith by the Doctors of Cambridge, among whom were Euanus and Meduinus, sent by the King to Rome, for his fuller Satisfaction in Matters of Faith. Whether it was King Lucius, or Pope Eleutherius, that granted great Privileges to this University, I shall not determine. Certain it is, that it is most ancient, it being counted an University from the latter-end of the second Age, when both Lucius and Eleutherius were living. 'Tis true, it came to Ruin by the Invasion of the Saxons and Danes, by whom the Muses were soon put to Flight; but they were afterwards recalled. Thus we must look upon Cambridge, 1. as a Town, and, 2. as an University.

As a Town, it consists of 14 Parishes. In Point of Situation, and good Air, 'tis granted, that Oxford has the Advantage of Cambridge: But 'tis governed (as Oxford) by a Mayor, in Subjection to the University: To which he takes a solemn Oath, when he enters upon his Office, that he shall maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As for Honourary Titles, Cambridge has been dignify'd, not only with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons, but also that of a Dukedom in three Sons of the late King James, who died in their Infancy. But Her present Majesty was pleas'd to revive it in the Person of George Augustus, the Electoral Prince of Hamover; whom she lately created Baron of Tewksbury, Viscount North-Allerton, Earl of Milford Haven, Marquis and Duke of Cambridge.

As an University, which is the Glory of Cambridge, here are 12 Colleges, and four Halls, all endowed, which the Halls in Oxford are not; and whereas Oxford is an University within a Town, Cambridge, on the contrary, is a Town within an University; most of its Colleges being seated in the Skirts of the Town, which afford them the more delightful Walks and Gardens;

The Names of the Colleges.

Peter-House,	Founded in	1284, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely.
Corpus Christi, or Bennet-College,		1346, by Henry of Monmouth, Duke of Lancaster.
Gonville and Caius,		1348, and so named from its Founders.
King's-College,		1441, by King Henry VI.
Queen's-College,		1448, by Margaret, Wife to Henry VI.
Jesus-College,		1497, by L. L. D. Bp. of Ely.
		Christ's

<i>Christ's-College,</i>	} Founded in {	1506, by <i>Margaret Countess of Richmond,</i> and Mother of <i>Henry VII.</i>
<i>St. John's-College,</i>		1506, by the same.
<i>Magdalen-College,</i>		1542, by <i>Edw. Stafford,</i> the last Duke of <i>Buckingham</i> of that Name.
<i>Trinity-College,</i>		1546, by King <i>Henry VIII.</i>
<i>Emanuel-College,</i>		1584, by Sir <i>Walter Mildman,</i> Chancellor of the Exchequer.
<i>Sidney Sussex College.</i>		1598, by <i>Frances Sidney,</i> Countess of <i>Suffex.</i>

Of all which Colleges, *Trinity* and *St. John's College* are the most beautiful. But *King's-College* out-does 'em all by its most stately *Chapel*, one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in the World.

The Halls.

<i>Clare-Hall,</i>	} Founded in {	1343, by <i>Richard Badew.</i>
<i>Pembroke-Hall,</i>		1347, by <i>Mary de St. Paul,</i> Countess of <i>Pembroke.</i>
<i>Trinity-Hall,</i>		1353, by <i>William Bateman,</i> Bp. of <i>Norwich.</i>
<i>Catharine-Hall,</i>		1459, by <i>Robert Wood,</i> Chancellor of the University.

By the Foundations of the aforesaid Colleges and Halls, a certain Number of Fellows and Scholars are kept and maintain'd by each College or Hall: And each of these is ruled according to the Rules and Statutes of the Founder.

Over each College and Hall there is a *Head*, called *Master*; except the *Head* of *King's College*, who goes by the Name of *Provost*; and the *Head* of *Queen's College*, by that of *President*.

Over the whole University, there is, first, a *Chancellor*, chosen by the University, who is usually one of the Prime Nobility. A new *Chancellor* may be chosen at *Cambridge* every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabrigiensis*; But the *Chancellor* of *Oxford* is so *durante Vita*. Under the *Chancellor* there is a *Commissary*, who holds a Court of Record for all privileged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of *Master of Arts*, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Law, and by the Customs of the University.

Next to the *Chancellor* is the *Vice Chancellor*, who actually governs in his Stead the University. He is yearly chosen upon the 3d of *November*.

As

As to the *Proctors*, and other *Officers* of the University, wherein *Oxford* and *Cambridge* agree, I refer the Reader to my Description of *Oxford*.

At *Cambridge* the *Batchelours* of *Arts* compleat their Degree in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*. And the first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, or the *Commencement*, wherein the *Masters* of *Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all *Faculties* compleat their respective Degrees. Here three Years after a Man has taken the Degree of *Batchelour*, he may take that of *Master of Arts*; seven Years after which he may commence *Batchelour* in *Divinity*; and at the expiration of three Years more he may go out *Doctor*.

A LIST of the Heads of Colleges and Halls in Cambridge.

Of {	Peter-House, Dr. Richard-son.	Of {	Magdalen-College, Doctor Quadring.
	Corpus Christi, or Bennet-College, Dr. Green.		Trinity-College, Dr. Bentley.
	Gonville and Cajus, Sir John Ellis, M. D.		Emanuel-College, Dr. Balderston.
	King's-College, Dr. Adams.		Sidney Sussex-College, Dr. Fisher.
	Queen's-College, Dr. James.		Clare-Hall, Dr. Blithe.
	Jesus-College, Dr. Ashton.		Pembroke-Hall, Dr. Lany.
	Christ College, Dr. Covell.		Trinity-Hall, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Kt.
	St. John's-College, Dr. Gower.		Catharine-Hall, Sir Will. Daws, Arch-B. of York.

Magistrates.

Chancellor of the University, Charles Duke of Somerset.	Hall, and Mr. Davies of Queen's-College.
High-Steward, Charles Earl of Manchester.	Taxers, Mr. Ashburner of Pembroke-Hall, and Mr. Morson of Corpus Christi College.
Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Adams.	
Proctors, Mr. Laughton of Clare-	

Professors.

Queen's Professor of Divinity, Dr. James.	Mathematical-Professor, Mr. Whiston.
Margaret-Professor, Dr. Gower.	Hebrew-Professor, Dr. Bouquet.
Casuistical-Professor, Dr. Colbatch.	Arabick-Professor, Dr. Wright.
Physick-Professor, Dr. Green.	Greek-Professor, Mr. Pilgrim.
Law-Professor, Dr. Ayloff.	
Publick-Orator, Dr. Ayloff.	

Scarlet.

Scarlet-Days.

All-Saints,
Christmas-Day,
Easter-Day,
Ascension-Day,
Whitsunday,
Trinity-Sunday Commencement.
The Restauration-Day, May 29.

At the two Fairs Proclaiming,
 in June and September.
Michaelmas-Day, September the
 29th.
Gun-Powder-Treason-Day, No-
 vember the 5th.

To Funerals, Clergys, and Supplications,
 All Doctors go as to Congregations.
 That is, in their ROBES.

Ely.

Ely, is a Bishop's See, erected by King Henry I. in 1109. and taken out of the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*; *Harvey*, Bishop of *Bangor*, was the first Bishop of this See; whose Bishops had formerly the Power and Rights of Counts Palatine, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* However, the Revenue of this Bishoprick is very considerable. As to the Town, its Situation in a *Isle*, made by several Rivers, renders it unhealthful. Nor is it considerable, either for Extent or Beauty; and its Cathedral, the Work of several Bishops, is its only Ornament.

CHESHIRE, or the County of CHESTER,

A Maritime County, in the Diocess of *Chester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 72000 Acres, and 24054 Houses. It yields more Pasture than Corn, and is for the most part level; its greatest Hills being those which part it from *Stafford* and *Darby* Shires. There are in it several Forests, particularly *Delamere* and *Macclesfield* Forests: And so great a Number of Parks, that few Gentlemens Country-Seats are without one.

There are also many Heaths, in which both Sheep and Horses feed; and some mossy Plores, the Moss whereof serves to make good Turves.

Its principal Rivers are the *Dee*, which waters the South-West Parts; the *Wever*, running through the Middle; and the *Mersey* Northward. The first has this Singularity in it, that it swells little in a Glut of Rain; but is most apt to swell and overflow, when the Wind is a long Time South.

Cheese and *Salt* are the chief Product of this County, and both in great Request all over *England*.

But I must not pass by its Privilege of being a County Palatine, the Earls whereof were anciently vested with so great a Power, that

that they lived more like Princes than Subjects. The first Count (or Earl) of this Order was a Nephew of *William the Conquerour*; and the last was *Simon of Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*: After whose Decease, in the 12th Century, this County was re-annex'd to the Crown; so that the Prince of *Wales* is by Birth-Right Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwall*. However, this County enjoys to this Day its ancient Privileges, and the Palatine Courts are still kept at *Chester*, the Shire-Town, for Administration of Justice to the People of this County.

Market-Towns.

* *CHESTER*, the Capital, Wednesd. and Saturd.

<i>Nantwich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Congleton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Altringham</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Middlewich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Frodesham</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Malpas</i> , Monday.
<i>Northwich</i> , Friday.	<i>Stockport</i> , Friday.	<i>Knotsford</i> , Friday.
<i>Macclesfield</i> , Mond.	<i>Sandwich</i> , Thursd.	<i>Tarvin</i> .

Chester, 150 Miles North-West of *London*, stands upon the *Chester-Dee*, 25 Miles from its Fall into the *Irish Sea*. Over that River is a fair *Stone-Bridge*, with eight Arches, and one Gate at each End of it. The Town is well inhabited, and drives a good Trade with *Ireland*. It contains ten Parishes; and as it is the most usual Place where People take Shipping for *Ireland*, there is always a great Concourse of Strangers going to, or coming from *Dublin*. The principal Streets have the Convenience of dry Walks, or Galleries, that shelter one from the Rain. This is a defensible Place, fortify'd with good Walls, with Towers and Battlements, and a strong Castle on the South-Side. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* it became one of the six new Bishopricks; the other five being *Oxford*, *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Glocester*, and *Peterborough*: Amongst which, *Westminster* was since made a Collegiate Church, by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Cathedral stands on the North-Side, with the Bishop's Palace, and the Prebends Houses. 'Twas in this City that the Saxon King *Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Homage) by 7 petty *British* Kings, himself, as supreme Lord, holding the Helm.

Nantwich, *Middlewich* and *Northwich*, are noted for their Salt-Pits; but the first especially, which yields the best Salt. *Macclesfield* has given the Title of an *Earl* to *Charles Gerard*, created *Middle-Earl of Macclesfield*, by the late King *Charles*, in 1679. also to *wich. Brandon* and *Fitton*, his two Sons, by whose Death without Issue, North-the Title lies extinct. Buttons are the chief Manufacture of *wich*. this Place, and Gloves that of *Congleton*.

Malpas gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Cholmondley* that of *Malpas-Earl* to *Hugh Cholmondley*, raised of late to this Dignity by Queen *Anne*.

CORNWALL.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Exeter*, is the most Western County of *England*; surrounded with the Sea on the North, South, and West, and parted from *Devonshire*, Eastward by the *Tamer*, all but a small Tract of Land; so that 'tis a perfect Peninsula, 150 Miles in Circumference. It contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses, but is none of the most fruitful Parts of *England*. 'Tis true, its Valleys are plentiful of Corn and Pasture, and the Hills famous for their *Tin* and *Copper-Mines*; and it abounds in wild Fowl, Woodcocks especially; and the Seas thereof, in Fish. Here is the great Fishing of *Pilchards*, between *July* and *November*; of which, vast Quantities are exported into *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. It yields also plenty of *Sampshire*, *Eringo*, fine *Slate*, and *Marble*.

The People of this County are accounted the strongest in *England*, most skilful in Wrestling, and much addicted to that Exercise.

In short, this County is full of Wonders, mention'd in the 4th Chapter, to which I refer the Reader. Here is the famous Port of *Falmouth*, the *Lizard Point*, (being the *Ocrinum*, or *Dammonium Promontorium* of the Ancients) and the *Lands-End*, *Bole-rium Promontorium*. Between these two stands *St. Michael's Mount*, a lofty Hill, which gives its Name to *Mounts-Bay*. A Sandy Plain parts it from the Continent, which may be passed on Foot at low Water. There is an old Fort on the Top of this Mount.

Of all the Counties of *England*, *Cornwall*, *Cumberland* and *Monmouthshire*, have most of *British* Blood. The first was a long time governed by its own Princes, called *Earls of Cornwall*, till *Egbert*, the first Monarch of *England*, made a Conquest of it in 809. Being re-annex'd to the Crown in the Reign of *Edward III.* this Prince made his eldest Son *Edward*, called the *Black-Prince*, Duke of *Cornwall*; and ever since the eldest Son of *England* has born that Title, without Creation.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *LAUNCESTON*, the chief, Saturday.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ⊙ <i>Leskard</i> , Saturd. | ⊙ <i>Westlow</i> , or Port | ⊙ <i>Fouay</i> , Saturd. |
| ⊙ <i>Lestwithiel</i> , Frid. | <i>Pigbam</i> , | ⊙ <i>Kellington</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Truro</i> , W. & Sat. | ⊙ <i>Gram-pound</i> , Sat. | ⊙ <i>Bossiney</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Bodmin</i> , Saturd. | ⊙ <i>Eastlow</i> , | ⊙ <i>St. German</i> , Frid. |
| ⊙ <i>Helfston</i> , Saturd. | ⊙ <i>Penryn</i> , W. F. & S. | ⊙ <i>St. Michael</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Salzash</i> , | ⊙ <i>Tregony</i> , Saturd. | ⊙ <i>Newport</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Camelford</i> , Frid. | ⊙ <i>St. Ives</i> , W. & F. | ⊙ <i>St. Maws</i> , |

St. Austel,

St. Austel,	Market-Few, Thursd.	Redruth,
Boscawen,	Padstow, Saturd.	Warbridge,
St. Columb, Thursd.	Penzance, Thursd.	Stratton, Tuesd.
Falmouth, Thursd.		

Launceston, or Dunbride, is a goodly Town, 170 Miles from Launceston, near the Tamer, which severs this County from Devonshire.

Falmouth is one of the best Ports of England, called Falmouth Fal- from its Situation at the Fale's Mouth. This is the Station of mouth. our Packet-boats for Lisbon. The same gives the Title of Vis- count to the Duke of Northumberland, a Natural Son of King Charles II. who created him Baron of Pontefract, Viscount Fal- mouth, and Duke of Northumberland.

Over-against Falmouth stands the Castle of Pendennis, built by Pendennis-Castle. Henry VIII. for the Security of this Coast.

Truro gives the Title of Viscount, and Bodmin that of Baron, to Truro. the Earl of Radnor. 'Tis a pretty good Harbour, as well as Fouay, St. Ives, and Penzance.

Isles of Scilly.

These Isles, called in Latin *Silurum Insula*, and supposed by some to be the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients, lie about 60 Miles from the Lands-End, and are a Cluster of small Islands, to the Number of 145; one of 'em called *Scilly*, which gave Name to the rest, was then counted the chiefest: But *St. Mary* has got since the Pre-eminence, as the largest and most fruitful; yet it is but nine Miles about. But it has a very good Harbour, for- tify'd with a Castle, built by Q. Elizabeth. These Isles were con- quer'd by *Etbelstan*, one of the Saxon Kings of England, from which Time to this they have been look'd upon as Part of Cornwall.

C U M B E R L A N D,

A Maritime County in the North of England, and in the Dio- ceses of Chester and Caerlisle, is bounded Northward with Scotland, and Westward with the Irish Sea. It is 168 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houses: As far North as it lies, 'tis a fruitful County; whose Hills yield good Pasture, and the Valleys Plenty of Corn. There is abundance both of wild Fowl, and Fish. For Fewel, it yields Pit-Coal; and for other Uses, there are large Mines both of Copper and Lead.

Wry-Nose, one of its highest Hills, is remarkable for its three Shire-Stones, one Foot from each other: One in this County, another in Westmorland, and the third in Lancashire.

Besides

Besides its *Rivers*, of which *Eden* is the principal, here are several *Meers*, or small *Lakes*; particularly one called by the Name of *Ulles Water*, bordering upon *Westmorland*, and noted for yielding a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*.

'Tis Matter of Wonder, that in so Northern a County more *Roman* Antiquities should be found than in any other. See Chapter IV.

Northward is a Tract of Land called *Gillesland*, which gives the Title of *Baron* to the Earl of *Caerlisle*.

'Tis observable, this County was possessed by the old *Britains* till the Reign of the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, *Esbelftan's* Son, by whom 'twas conquer'd in 946.

The same gave the Title of a Duke to his late R. H. Prince *George* of *Denmark*, who was created by the late King *William*, Anno 1688. *Baron* of *Ockingham*, *Earl* of *Kendal*, and *Duke* of *Cumberland*.

Market-Towns.

© *CARLISLE*, the Chief, Saturday.

© <i>Cockermouth</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Holm</i> , Saturd.	<i>Kirk-Oswald</i> , Thursd.
<i>Whitehaven</i> , Thursd.	<i>Egermont</i> , Saturd.	<i>Longtown</i> , Thursd.
<i>Keswick</i> , Saturd.	<i>Alston-Moor</i> ,	<i>Ravenglas</i> , Saturd.
<i>Penrith</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Ireby</i> , Thursd.	<i>Wigton</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Brampton</i> , Tuesd.		

Caerlisle. *Caerlisle*, upon the *Eden*, 235 Miles from *London*, is a Bishop's See. The same is a Peninsula, surrounded on all Sides, but Southward, with the River *Eden*, besides the *Caud* and the *Potterill*, which fall there into the *Eden*. This Town being ruined by the *Danes*, continued in that State till the Reign of *William II.* surnamed *Rufus*, who rebuilt it. *Henry*, his next Successor, made it an Episcopal See. Now it has a good Wall, fortify'd with a great Castle on the West, and a Cittadel Eastward, built by *Henry VIII.* This City gives the Title of an *Earldom* to a Branch of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family; *Charles Howard*, descended from the Lord *William Howard*, third Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, being created Earl of *Caerlisle* by King *Charles II.* in 1661. Who was sent by that King two Years after, with the Character of an Ambassador Extraordinary to *Alexey Michailovitz* Czar of *Muscovy*, *Charles* King of *Sweden*, and *Frederick* King of *Denmark*. He had a Son, *Edward* by Name, who succeeded him; and another named *Frederick*, born at *Copenhagen* in the last Embassy, who was killed in the Trenches at the Siege of *Luxemburg*. *Charles*, Son of *Edward*, is now in Possession of the Titles and Estate of this Family.

Whiteha- *Whitehaven* is a noted Port, especially for its Salt and Coal-
ven. Trade. *Penrith* has a great many Tanners, and *Keswick* abundance of good Lead.

The

The Isle of Man.

The Situation of this *Isle* is in the *Irish* Sea, 10 Leagues from *Cumberland*. It reaches about nine Leagues in Length, and three in Breadth. The *Air* of it is cold, and the *Soil* yields abundance of Oats. Here is also Plenty of Cattle, wild Fowl, and Fish. It contains 17 Parishes, has five Towns, and two Castles. There is a Hill in it, of special Note for yielding from thence a Prospect of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. The *Earl of Darby* is Lord of the *Isle of Man*, but he holds it in Fee of the Crown. There is a *Bishop of Man*, but he is no Peer of the Realm, as other Bishops, because he does not hold his Bishoprick immediately of the Crown, but of the Lord of the *Isle*, by whom he is chosen; he is confirm'd by the King of *Great Britain*, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*.

D A R B Y S H I R E,

AN Inland County Northward, in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses, is a plentiful Country of *Pasture*, *Corn*, and *Wood*, especially on the East and South-Side. Here are also Quarries of *Free-Stone*, and *Marble*, abundance of *Mill*, *Lime*, and *Whet-stones*, with *Coal*, *Lead*, and *Iron-Mines*. It yields likewise both *Crystal* and *Alabaster*.

The River *Darwent*, which glides through this County from North to South, and falls into the *Trent*, divides it into two Parts, one *East*, and the other *West*.

North-Westward is the *Peak*, so famous for its Caves, Quarries, and Lead-Mines. As for its *Medicinal Waters*, see Chap. IV.

Market-Towns.

⊙ D A R B Y, the Shire Town, Friday.

<i>Chesterfield</i> , Sat.	<i>Altbourn</i> , Sat.	<i>Winster</i> ,
<i>Wirksworth</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Bakewell</i> , Mond.	<i>Tiddleswall</i> , Wednes.
<i>Bolsover</i> , Frid.	<i>Dionsfield</i> , Thurs.	<i>Drawfield</i> .
<i>Alfreton</i> , Mond.		

Darby, upon the *Darwent*, is a good Town, populous, and *Darby*. rich by its Trade. It consists of five Parishes. Over the River there is a fair Stone-Bridge. The Steeple of one of its Churches is both very beautiful, and extraordinary high. The Hall, wherein the Assizes are kept, is a fair Building of *Free-Stone*.

D

In

In the Year 1486. *Thomas Lord Stanley*, Lord High Constable of *England*, was created Earl of *Darby* by *Henry VII.* Which Title does still continue in the same Family, in the Person of *James Stanley*, the present Earl of *Darby*, and Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

Chesterfield.

Chesterfield gives the Title of an *Earldom* to *Philip Stanhope*, the Son of *Philip*, whose Grand-Father *Philip*, Lord *Stanley* of *Shelford* in *Com. Not.* was created Earl of *Chesterfield* by King *Charles I.*

Scarsdale.

This Town is situate in a Valley called *Scarsdale*, which gives the Title of an Earl to *Francis Leake*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* in 1645. To whom succeeded *Nicholas*, his Son, Father to *Robert Leake*, the late Earl, who was succeeded by his Nephew, *Nicholas Leake*, Son and Heir to *Richard Leake*, second Son to *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*.

Wirksworth.

Wirksworth is noted for its great Trade in Lead.

DEVONSHIRE, or the County of DEVON,

A Maritime County in the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. It lies in the West of *England*, borders upon *Cornwall*, and is watered on two Sides with the Sea, viz. North and South. The Air is very good, and the Soil for the most Part fruitful; but there are both Hills and Woods. This County does abound chiefly in Corn, Pasture, Wool, Wild-Fowl, and Sea-Fish. There are also Tin and Lead-Mines. Its chief Manufactures are *Kerseyes*, *Serges*, and *Lace*.

The same has given the Title of an *Earldom* to three several Families, viz. the *Rivers*, *Courtney*, and *Cavendish*. *William*, Lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, was created Earl of *Devonshire* by King *James I.* in 1618. From whom descended in a direct Line *William Cavendish*, late Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, who was created Duke of *Devonshire* by the late King, and is succeeded in his Honours and Estate, by *William* the present Duke of *Devonshire*.

The People of this County are, with the *Cornish* Men, accounted the strongest in *England*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *EXETER*, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.

⊙ *Barnstable*, Frid.

⊙ *Clifton Dartmouth*
Hardnes.

⊙ *Honiton*, Sat.

⊙ *Okehampton*, Sat.

⊙ *Plimpton*, Sat.

⊙ *Taustock*, Sat.

⊙ *Tiverton*, Tuesd.

⊙ *Plimouth*, M. & Th.

⊙ *Torres*, Sat.

⊙ *Albampton*, Sat.

⊙ *Boraston*,

Biddiford, Tuesd.

Torrington, Sat.

Topsham,

Axminster,

<i>Axminster</i> , Sat.	<i>Columpton</i> , Sat.	<i>Kingsbridge</i> , Sat.
<i>Autrey</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Combmartin</i> ,	<i>Kirton</i> ,
<i>Bampton</i> ,	<i>Culliton</i> , Thursd.	<i>Modbury</i> ,
<i>Bow</i> ,	<i>Dodbrook</i> , Wedn.	<i>Moreton</i> , Saturd.
<i>Bradwich</i> ,	<i>Hartland</i> ,	<i>Newton</i> ,
<i>Brent</i> ,	<i>Haiberly</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Sheepwash</i> ,
<i>Chagford</i> ,	<i>Houldsworth</i> ,	<i>Sidmouth</i> ,
<i>Chimleigb</i> ,	<i>Ilfarcomb</i> ,	<i>S. Moulton</i> .
<i>Chudleigb</i> , Sat.		

Exeter is so called from the River *Ex*, upon which it is situated, with a fair Stone-bridge over it, 138 Miles from *London*. 'Tis one of the principal Cities in *England*, by its Greatness, Trade, and Wealth. 'Tis said this City trades in *Serges* for 10000 *l.* a Week, one with another. It contains 15 Parishes: It is fortify'd with a good Wall and a Castle, and was made an Episcopal See in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, by whom the two Bishopricks of *St. Germain* in *Cornwall*, and *Kirton* in this County, are removed to *Exeter*.

This City gave first the Title of *Duke*, next that of *Marquis*, and at last the Title of an *Earl* to several Persons of distinguished Character. *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, was created Earl of *Exeter* by King *James I.* in 1605. which Title is now enjoy'd by *John Cecil*.

Plimouth is one of the best and most famous Ports in *England*, seated on the Mouth of the *Plim*, whence it got the Name of *Plimouth*. There are in it three Forts, a Castle, and a Citadel, this last built by the late King *Charles*, with a Chain for the Harbour's Safety, in time of War. 'Twas from this Town *Sir Francis Drake* set Sail in 1577. to sail round the terrestrial Globe. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Other Windsor*, Son of *Thomas Windsor*, created Earl of *Plimouth* by King *Charles II.*

Dartmouth, so call'd from the River *Dart*, on which it is situate, it is also a very good Port, defended by two Forts. It contains three Parishes. King *Charles II.* created *William Leg* Baron of *Dartmouth*, whose Son *William* was lately advanced to the Dignity of an Earl by her present Majesty, and is now possess'd of that Title.

Topsham is the Port-Town for *Exeter*, about four Miles from *Topsham*. it. *Torrington*, upon the *Turridge*, gives the Title of an Earl to *Arthur Herbert*, created Earl of *Torrington* by the late King *William*.

Bidiford and *Barnstaple* are two Inland Ports, Northward. *Bidiford*. The first on the *Turridge*, and the last upon the *Taw*, which meet together three Miles from the Sea, and fall in one Channel into the *Taw*. These two Towns drive a pretty Trade, and have fair Stone-bridges, particularly *Bidiford*, the Bridge whereof is of that Height, that a Ship of 60 Tuns may safely pass under it.

Torbay.

Some Miles North of *Dartmouth* is *Torbay*, upon the Channel, the usual Rendezvous of the Royal Navy, when sailing near this Coast, and forced back by contrary Winds. The *Start-Point* is not far from it.

Lundy-Island.

This Island lies 50 Miles from *Devonshire*, Northwestward, and is much more remote from any other Continent. 'Tis but five Miles long, and two broad; but so surrounded with inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, where two Men can scarce go a-bread. What is most surprising, is, that lying so far in the Sea, it has the Advantage of several Springs of fresh Water.

DORSETSHIRE,

A Maritime County, upon the *Chanel*, lies East of *Devonshire*, in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses. 'Tis a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattel, Wild-Fowl, and Fish. It yields also abundance of Hemp, and Quarries of Free-stone and Marble.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl*, and *Marquis*, to several Families. That of *Marquis* being extinct by the Death of *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, beheaded in the bloody Reign of *Queen Mary*, King *James I.* revived the Earldom in the Person of *Tho. Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, whom he created Earl of *Dorset*, in 1603. from whom is descended in a direct Line, *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*, the present Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *DORCHESTER*, the Capital, Saturday.

⊙ <i>Weymouth</i> , Tuesd. and Frid.	⊙ <i>Pool</i> , Mon. & Th.	<i>Cerne</i> , Wednesd.
⊙ <i>Lyme</i> , or <i>Lyme Regis</i> .	⊙ <i>Warham</i> , Saturd.	<i>Evershot</i> ,
⊙ <i>Melcomb Regis</i> , Tues. and Frid.	⊙ <i>Corfe-Castle</i> , Th.	<i>Frampton</i> , Thursd.
⊙ <i>Bridport</i> ,	<i>Cranborn</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Sherborn</i> , Tues. & Sat.
⊙ <i>Shaftsbury</i> , Sat.	<i>Blandford</i> , Saturd.	<i>Milton</i> ,
	<i>Bemister</i> ,	<i>Stalbridge</i> ,
	<i>Abbotsbury</i> , Thursd.	<i>Winbourn</i> , Friday.
	<i>Bere</i> ,	<i>Sturminster</i> , Thursd.

Dorchester.

Dorchester, the Ancients *Durnovaria*, is pleasantly seated on the *Frome*, 10 Miles from the Mouth of it, and 35 from *London*. But it has been so ruined by the *Danes*, and next by the *Normans*, that it feels the Effect of it to this Day. The same was lately erected into a *Marquisate* by the present Queen, in the

the Person of *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Earl of *Kingston*, and Marquis of *Dorchester*.

Weymouth, between *Dorchester* Northward, and the Isle of *Wey-Portland* Southward, is a good Port, at the Mouth of the River mouth. *Wey*, whence the Name of *Weymouth*. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Thomas Thynne*, the present Viscount *Weymouth*.

Pool is another Port, rich and well built, almost surrounded Pool. with an Arm of the Sea, called *Luxford-Lake*, so that there is but one Entrance into it on the Land's-side. Here the Tide ebbs and flows four times in 24 Hours.

Lyme, on the side of *Devonshire*, is another Harbour, the *Lyme*. Town built on an Eminence of difficult Access, and not much resorted to, except by Fishermen. Here the Duke of *Monmouth* landed, coming from *Holland*, to oppose King *James II.* but his Attempt proving unsuccessful, he lost his Head upon a Scaffold.

Bridport, East from *Lyme*, was the only Place formerly for *Bridport*. the Twisting of Ropes for the Royal Navy; and 'tis used still for that Purpose, the neighbouring Lands yielding Plenty of Hemp.

Shaftsbury, or *Shafton*, has a fair Prospect, and has been for- Shaftsbury. merly a Place of Importance, when it had ten Parishes, now reduced into three. There are in it about 500 Houses, all built of Stone. And it gives the Title of an Earl to *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, derived to him from his Great Grandfather of that Name, created Earl of *Shaftsbury* by the late King *Charles*, in 1672.

Sherborn is noted for the fine Structure of its Church; and *Sherborn*. *Bindon* for the Title of an Earldom, lately conferred on the Lord *Walden*, now Earl of *Suffolk*.

The ISLES of PORTLAND, and PURBECK.

These Isles I subjoin here as belonging to *Dorsetshire*. *Portland*, some Miles South of *Dorchester*, is of no great Extent, but very fruitful, and of chief Note for its Quarries of Free-Stone, almost as durable as Marble. There is in it a Castle, called *Portland-Castle*, built by *Henry VIII.* and on the Land-Side another, called *Sanford-Castle*. These two Castles command all the Ships that pass into this Road, called the *Race of Portland*, the Sea having a strong Current here. This Island gives the Title of an Earldom to — *Bentinck*, whose Father was created Earl of *Portland* by the late King *William*.

Purbeck, East of *Portland*, is about ten Miles long, and six broad. Here is found the Marble, commonly called *Purbeck* Stone; and excellent Clay for making Tobacco-Pipes, sold at *London* for 30 s. a Tun. In this Island is the Town of *Corf*, with a Castle upon a Hill.

D U R H A M,

A Maritime and Northern County, commonly called the *Bishoprick of Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contain 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses. As it lies not far from *Scotland*, so the Air of it is the colder, and the Soil less fruitful. The *East-Side* is the best, the *South* full of Marshes, and the *West* of Rocks. The greatest Advantage this County has, consists in its *Coal, Iron, and Lead-Mines*. See its *Caves* called *Hell-Kettles*, Ch. 4.

This is a *County Palatine*, the Bishop whereof had formerly a Right of Sovereignty, keeping his Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal. But most of those Rights are returned to the Crown. The Bishop however is still Earl of *Sadberg* in this County, and takes Place in the Episcopal College next to the Bishop of *London*.

Market-Towns.

☉ D U R H A M, the Capital, Saturd:

<i>Aukland</i> , Thursd.	<i>Darlington</i> , Mond.	<i>Bernard-Castle</i> , Wed.
<i>Stockton</i> ,	<i>Hartlepool</i> ,	<i>Wolsingham</i> .
<i>Sunderland</i> , Frid.	<i>Stainthorp</i> ,	

Durham. *Durham*, upon the *Ware*, is 200 Miles from *London*. It stands upon several Hills, enjoys a pure Air, and has Plenty of Provisions. Here excellent Bread is made. Its greatest Ornaments are the Castle, in which the Bishop resides, and the Cathedral near it, both on the Top of a Hill.

Aukland. *Aukland*, or Bishop's *Aukland*, on the *Ware*, is pleasantly situated, in a good Air, upon the Ascent of a Hill. The Bishop has here a stately Palace, and a fine Chapel, raised from its Ruins by Dr. *Casins*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Sunderland. *Sunderland*, at the *Ware's* Mouth, is surrounded with the Sea, at high Water, whence the Name of *Sunderland*. A Town noted for its Sea-Coal Trade. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Charles Spencer*, the present Earl of *Sunderland*, Son of *Robert* the late Earl, who was Son of *Henry Lord Spencer*, created Earl of *Sunderland*, by King *Charles I.* in 1643, but slain the same Year in the first Battle of *Newbury*.

Hartlepool. *Hartlepool*, upon a narrow Neck of Land shooting forth into the Sea, by which 'tis invironed on all Sides but the *West*.

Bernard-Castle. *Bernard-Castle*, gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Christopher Vane*, as *Raby-Castle* (also in this County) gives the same Title to *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord *Raby*, now Earl of *Strafford*, promoted to that Dignity by Her present Majesty.

Skeals. At the Mouth of the *Tine*, which parts *Durham* from *Northumberland*, is *Skeals*, the Station of the Sea-Coal Fleet, *Farron*,

Jarrow, the Birth-Place of Venerable Bede, stands a little higher on the same River. And, over against Newcastle in Northumberland, Gateshead, the Receptacle of the Coal-Pit-Men Gate- in these Parts. Between these two Towns there is a Stone-head- Bridge upon the River, with an Iron Gate in the middle, serving as a Boundary between these two Counties.

E S S E X,

A Maritime County in the East Parts of England, and the Diocese of London, called Essex from the East-Saxons, by whom it was inhabited. It is 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses. Here the Air is temperate, but near the Sea and the Thames very moist, and the Inhabitants in those Parts subject to Agues. The Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Cattle, and Wood. Here is also abundance of Fish, and Wild-Fowl. In the North Parts Saffron grows to Ad- miration. And there are some Parts, the Soil of which is so rank, that after three Crops of Saffron, it yields good Barley for near 20 Years together, without Compost.

This County is water'd by a great Number of Rivers. Be- sides the Thames that parts it from Kent, the Stoure from Suf- folk, the Lea from Middlesex, and the little Stoure from Hart- fordshire; here's the Coln, Chelmer, Crouch, Roding, and many other Rivers, all yielding Plenty and Variety of Fish.

Lastly, This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, particularly the Mandevilles, Boburns, and Bourchiers. Also to Thomas Lord Cromwell, to William Lord Parr, and the Devereux. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and Viscount Hereford, was General of the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of Charles I. Which Title being extinct by the Death of that Earl's Son, King Charles II. revived it in the Person of Arthur Capel, Baron of Wadham, whom he created Earl of Essex, and Viscount Malden. His Grandson, is now possessed of the Title.

Market-Towns.

⊙ COLCHESTER, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

⊙ Harwich, Tuesd.	Ingerstone,	Halsted, Friday.
⊙ Malden, Saturd.	Harlow,	Haverill,
Chelmsford, Friday.	Bradfield,	Horndon, Saturd.
Barking, Saturday.	Braintree, Wedn.	Raleigh, Saturd.
Hatfield, Saturday.	Billericay, Tuesd.	Maningtree, Tuesd.
Rochford,	Burntwood, Thurs.	Walham-Abbey, Tues.
Rumford, Wednesd.	Dunmore, Saturd.	Thaxted, Friday.
Walden, Saturday.	Cogshall, Saturd.	Witham,
Epping, Th. and Frid.	Graves, Thursd.	Sudbury, Saturday.
	D 4	Colchester,

Colchester.

Colchester, on the *Coln*, lies 43 Miles North-East from *London*, and seven Miles from the Sea. This is a Town of great Antiquity, if the Tradition be true, viz. that it was built by *Coilus*, a British Prince, who reigned in the second Age. 'Tis also pretended to be the Birth-Place of *Lucius* the first Christian King, of *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian Emperor, and of *Helena* the first Christian Empress. The Town is large and populous, and drives a good Trade in Woollen Manufacture. Its large and excellent Oysters, so much in request among the Ancient Romans, are to this Day accounted the best in England. Its Walls and Castle shew it to be ancient. This Town was very severely used by the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of King *Charles I.* It was reduced to great Streights by Famine, and the chief Commanders thereof, *Sir Charles Lucas*, and *Sir George Lisle*, shot to Death for having held out to the last. Lastly, 'tis noted for giving the Title of *Viscount* to the *Earl Rivers*.

Harwich.

Harwich, is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Stoure's* Mouth, upon the Borders of *Suffolk*. This is the Station of our *Pacquet-Boats* for *Holland*. Its Situation is very advantageous, being almost surrounded with the Sea; but the Harbour is not fit for great Ships.

Malden.

Malden, the Ancient's *Camalodunum*, stands upon the *Chelmer*, 10 or 12 Miles from *Colchester*, and much about the same Distance from the Sea. *Claudius*, a Roman Emperor, took this Town, made it a Roman Colony, and caused Money to be coined with this Inscription, COL. CAMALODUN. The same gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the *Earl of Essex*.

Rochford

Rochford, gave the Title of an *Earl* to *William Zulestein*, created *Earl of Rochford*, by the late King *William*, and lately succeeded by his Son.

Chelmsford.

At *Chelmsford* the *Affizes* are usually kept. *Walden* is noted for the Plenty of *Saffron* that grows in its Neighbourhood, and for the Title of a *Viscount* it gives to the *Earl of Suffolk*.

Walden.
Tilbury-Fort.

Upon the *Thames*, against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, there is a Fort, called *Tilbury-Fort*, which commands the River there.

Ithancester.

But *Ithancester* must not be forgotten, the *Othona* of the Ancients, long since fallen to Ruin. In which the Romans kept a strong Garrison, for the Security of these Parts, infested by *Saxon* Pyrates.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Glocester*, contains about 800000 Acres, and 26764 Houses, and is a fine, fruitful, and delightful Country. There are Hills on the East-side of it, called *Cotswold*, which feed innumerable Flocks of Sheep, the Wool whereof is very much esteemed. The middle

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Parts are level, and water'd by the *Severn*, which contributes very much to their Fertility. Westward 'tis a woody Country, and there is *Dean-Forest*, which formerly was much more stocked with Wood than at present, the *Iron Mines* having consumed a good Part of it.

Besides the *Severn*, which crosses this County from North to South, here is the *Avon* that parts it from *Somersetshire*, the *Wye* which partly divides it from *Monmouthshire*, besides the *Stroud*, and the *Iss*. All very fishy Rivers, and the *Severn* chiefly yields great Plenty of *Salmon*.

Formerly the *Vales* of this County were full of *Vineyards*, which have been since converted into *Orchards*, yielding Plenty of Apples for Cyder.

In short, this County abounds chiefly in *Corn*, *Wool*, *Wood*, *Iron* and *Steel*, *Cyder*, and *Salmon*. Among its *Manufactures*, the *Woollen* is the most considerable. Here is also very good *Cheese* made.

Market-Towns.

© *GLOUCESTER*, the Capital, Wedn. and Sat.

© <i>Cirencester</i> , Mon. & Frid.	<i>Marlshfield</i> ,	<i>Panswick</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Tewksbury</i> , Saturd.	<i>Colford</i> ,	<i>Stow</i> , Thursd.
<i>Blackley</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Dean</i> ,	<i>Stanley</i> ,
<i>Dursley</i> , Thursd.	<i>Fairfold</i> ,	<i>Tedbury</i> , Wedn.
<i>Camden</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Hampton</i> ,	<i>Wickware</i> , Mond.
<i>Newnham</i> , Frid.	<i>North-leech</i> ,	<i>Thornbury</i> , Sat.
<i>Stroud</i> , Frid.	<i>Newent</i> , Frid.	<i>Winchcomb</i> , Sat.
<i>Chiltenham</i> , Thursd.	<i>Morton</i> ,	<i>Wotton</i> , Frid.
<i>Lechlade</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Sudbury</i> , Thursd.	

Glocester, the *Claudia Castra*, or *Glevum* of the Ancients, *Glocester* stands upon the *Severn*, 80 Miles from *London*, West and by North. 'Tis a most ancient City, large, and populous, containing 12 Parishes. Fortify'd of old with a good Wall, and a Castle of Free-Stone, but both fallen to Ruin. *Henry VIII.* made it an Episcopal See, or rather re-establish'd it, for it was a Bishop's See in the Time of the Ancient *Britains*. The Cathedral is stately, in which *Robert*, eldest Son of *William the Conqueror*, and *King Edward II.* two unfortunate Princes, lie inhumed. This City has given the Title of a *Dukedom* to several Princes of the Blood. The last who enjoy'd that Title was *William*, the present *QUEEN's* only Son, who died aged 11 Years, July 29. 1700.

Cirencester, the *Corinium*, or *Durocornovum* of the Ancients, *Cirencester* is seated upon the *Churn*, 12 Miles South-East of *Glocester*. In the Time of the *Romans* this was an important Place, but the *Saxons* and *Danes* so defaced it, that it could never recover its ancient Lustre.

Tewksbury,

Tewksbury.

Tewksbury, the *Theocicuria* of the Ancients, is situate at the Influx of the *Avon* into the *Severn*, nine or ten Miles North of *Gloucester*, and drives a considerable Trade with its Woollen Manufacture. The same gives the Title of *Baron* to the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, lately created by Queen *ANNE*, *Baron of Tewksbury*, *Viscount of North-Allerton*, *Earl of Milford-Haven*, *Marquis* and *Duke of Cambridge*.

Stroud.

Stroud is a goodly Town, upon the River of that Name, over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it many *Fulling Mills* for Scarlet, the *Stroud Water* having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture.

Berkley.
Dursley.

Berkley and *Dursley* do not lie far asunder, nor far from the *Severn*. *Berkley* gives the Title of an *Earl*, and *Dursley* that of a *Viscount* to *Charles* *Earl of Berkley*, Son of *George*, created *Earl of Berkley* by *Charles II.* in the Year 1679.

Alney.

Alney, a small Island in the *Severn*, ought to be taken Notice of, for the famous Duel fought in this Island by two Kings. See p. 17.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, otherwise called the County of SOUTHAMPTON,

THIS is a Maritime County, upon the Channel, between *Sussex* on the East, and *Dorsetshire* on the West, in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty both of Corn and Grass, Wool, Wood, and Iron; and particularly noted for the Excellency of its Honey, and Bacon.

On the West-Side 'tis watered by the *Avon*, and the *Stoure*, that meet together near the Sea; and on the East by the *Test* and the *Itchin*, that join near *Southampton*. In this County is also the *New-Forrest*, for which see p. 10.

Market-Towns.

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|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ◎ <i>SOUTHAMPTON</i> , the Shire-Town, Tuesd. & Frid. | | |
| ◎ <i>Winchester</i> , Wedn. | ◎ <i>Whitchurch</i> , | <i>Havant</i> , |
| and Saturd. | ◎ <i>Yarmouth</i> , | <i>Kingsclere</i> , Tuesd. |
| ◎ <i>Portsmouth</i> , Thursd. | ◎ <i>Newport</i> , | <i>Ringwood</i> , Wednesd. |
| and Saturd. | ◎ <i>White-Church</i> , | <i>Broding</i> , |
| ◎ <i>Andover</i> , Saturd. | <i>Alton</i> , Saturd. | <i>Odiam</i> , Saturd. |
| ◎ <i>Christ-Church</i> , | <i>Farnham</i> , | <i>Rumsey</i> , Saturd. |
| ◎ <i>Lemington</i> , Sat. | <i>Basingstoke</i> , Wedn. | <i>Waltham</i> , |
| ◎ <i>Petersfield</i> , Sat. | <i>Fordingbridge</i> , | <i>Alceston</i> , Thursd. |
| ◎ <i>Stockbridge</i> , | | |

Southampton,

Southampton, Lat. *Hantonia*, the *Clausentum*, or *Trisantonum* Southam-
Portus of the Ancients, is 60 Miles from *London*, situate at the pton.
 Mouth of the *Hampton*; that is, the *Test* and the *Itchin*, so
 call'd where they run in one Channel. The *Haven* is good, and
 has a fair Key to it, but its Trade very much decay'd. It has
 now five Parishes. This is one of those Towns which are call'd
County-Towns, and are independent from the Lord-Lieutenant
 of the County. In 1547, *Edward VI.* created *Earl of Southampton*,
Thomas Wriothesley, Lord-High-Chancellor of *England*, which
 Title devolv'd in his Family upon three of his Successors, the
 last of which (being Lord-High-Treasurer) died without Issue-
 Male, in 1667, and so the Title was extinct. Now *Southampton*
 gives the Title of a *Duke* to *Charles Fitzroy*, Natural Son of
Charles II. who was created by that King *Baron of Newberry*,
Earl of Chichester, and *Duke of Southampton*, in 1675.

Winchester, Lat. *Wintonia*, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Anci-*Winche-*
 ents, is a Bishop's See, yielding the greatest Revenue of any ster.
 Bishop in *England*, viz. about 8000 l. a Year. It stands upon
 the Banks of the *Itchin*, in a *Vale* between two Hills, 12 Miles
 from *Southampton*. In the *Romans* Time, *Winchester* pass'd for
 one of the chief Cities of *Britain*; and in the *Heptarchy*, was
 the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxons*. This City has now five
 Parishes, and is adorn'd with a fair Cathedral, dedicated to
 the *Trinity*. In which lie interr'd many *Saxon* Kings with their
 Queens, two *Danish*, and two *Norman* Kings. Here is also a
 fair Hall, wherein the *Affixes* and *Sessions* are kept, and King
Arthur's round Table, a Piece of great Antiquity, hangs up.
 A fine College, with a *Publick School* for 70 Scholars, taught here
 and maintain'd gratis, from whence they go to *New-College* in
Oxford University; both which Colleges were founded by *Wil-*
liam of Wickham. *William Pawlet* *Earl of Wiltshire*, Lord-High-
 Treasurer of *England*, was created *Marquis of Winchester* by
 King *Edward VI.* And now 'tis the second Title of *Charles*
Pawlet, Son of *Charles*, advanc'd to the Dignity of a *Duke*, by the
 late King *William*, by whom he was created *Duke of Bolton*.

Portsmouth, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, is one of the most famous *Portf-*
 Ports of the *Island*, and a Place of great Strength. It stands in mouth.
 the *Isle of Portsey*, which is 14 Miles about. Tho' its Air be
 unhealthful, and fresh Water scarce, this Town, nevertheless, is
 very populous, a Place of good Trade, and a Nursery of *Sea-*
men; and *Spithead*, in its Neighbourhood, the general *Rendez-*
vous of the Royal FLEET, sailing Westward, or returning
 Eastward. There is a Dock for building Men of War, and *Store-*
houses to fit them out. This Town gives the Title of a *Duchess*
 to *Louise de Querouille*, the present *Duke of Richmond's* Mother,
 who was created by King *Charles II.* in 1673. *Baroness of Peters-*
field, *Couness of Farnham*, and *Duchess of Portsmouth*, all three in
 this County.

Andover gives the Title of *Viscount* to the *Earl of Berkshire*. Andover.
 The

The Isle of WIGHT.

This Isle, called in Latin, *Vectis*, makes Part of Hampshire, and lies South-West of Portsmouth, being 60 Miles about, and containing 36 Parishes. 'Tis both a very delightful, and fruitful Isle. It abounds in Corn and Pasture, Wild-Fowl, Fish, Hares, and Rabbits; and its Wool is counted almost as fine as that of Lempster in Herefordshire. In short, this Isle may be called the Garden of England.

There are two Market-Towns in it, both privileg'd to send Members to Parliament, viz. © Newport, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and © Yarmouth.

Newport. Newport, the chief of the Island, is a pretty large Town, and well Peopled. Yarmouth lies North-Westward, and is built of Free-Stone. There is a Castle, and other Pieces of Fortification.

Cowes. At the Entrance of Newport-Haven lies Cowes, a noted Place for harbouring of Ships, the Town and Haven being defended by a Castle. West of Newport there is another Castle, called Carisbrook Castle, where King Charles I. was some time kept Prisoner.

Sandham. South-East from this Island is Sandham, whence the Neighbouring Bay is called Sandham-Bay, also fortify'd with a Castle.

Spithead. Between Portsmouth and this Isle is Spithead, and two Leagues from thence St. Helen; which Road is much frequented by the Royal NAVY.

Lastly, This Isle is of that Importance, that it was formerly erected into a Kingdom by Hen. VI. as was already observed, p. 17.

HARTFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Dioceses of London and Lincoln, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451020 Acres, and 16569 Houses, is a fine and delightful County, bordering upon Middlesex. Here the Inhabitants breathe a wholesome Air, and the Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, and Wood. The *Lez* and *Coln* are its principal Rivers; Wheat, Barley, and Malt, its chief Commodities.

Market-Towns.

© HARTFORD, the Chief, Saturday.

© St. Albans, Sat.	Euntingford, Mon.	Standon, Frid.
Barnet, Mond.	Barkway,	Stevenage, Frid.
Ware, Tuesd.	Baldock, Thursd.	Stortford,
Berkhamsted, Mon.	Hitchin, Tuesd.	Tring, Frid.
Rickmansworth, Sat.	Hodsdon, Thursd.	Watford, Tuesd.
Hatfield, Thursd.	Royston,	Hempsted, Thursd.
		Hartford,

Hartford, upon the *Lea*, 20 Miles from *London*, a very ancient but decay'd Town, since the High-way was turn'd through *Ware*. There is a Castle in it, and three Parishes. 'Tis noted particularly for giving the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Somerset*.

St. Albans, on the *Ver*, was rais'd out of the Ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Place of old, that stood on the other side of the River. It got the Name of *St. Albans*, from a Citizen of *Verulamium* of that Name, the Proto-martyr of *Britain*, under the Empire of *Dioclesian*. To perpetuate the Memory of this Saint, the *Britains* built a Church here, which they call'd by his Name. *St. Albans* Church being destroy'd by the *Pagan Saxons*, *Offa* King of *Mercia*, erected here a Monastery in Honour of that Saint, Anno 793. whose Abbot obtain'd from Pope *Hadrian*, the Precedency of all other Abbots in *England*. 'Twas near this Town, that *Richard*, Duke of *York* routed *Henry VI.* and took him Prisoner; and that *Henry* recover'd his Liberty four Years after, by the Victory he obtain'd in this very Camp. *Francis Bacon*, Lord-High-Chancellour of *England*, in the Reign of King *James I.* was created by that Prince, Baron of *Verulam*, and Viscount *St. Albans*. There have been since three Earls of *St. Albans*, the last of which was *Henry Fermyn*, Lord-Chamberlain to the late King *Charles*. This Town, at present, gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Beauclair*, a Natural Son of that Prince, who created him first Earl of *Burford*, and afterwards Duke of *St. Albans*.

Barnet is noted, both for its Mineral Waters, and the Victory *Barnet*: gain'd here by the House of *York*, over that of *Lancaster*; *Berkhamsted*, for its ancient Castle, in which the Duke of *Cornwall* did formerly reside; *Hitchin*, for its School; and *Ware*, upon the *Lea*, for its artificial River, supplying a good Part of *London* with fresh Water, tho' at 20 Miles Distance. The same is of note besides, for the fine Road from it to *London*, being gravelly, large, and smooth, with neat Towns and Villages upon it, from Mile to Mile, and many Country-Seats.

Hatfield and *Hodsdon* are also seated on the *Lea*. The first in a *Hatfield*. most pleasant Situation, near *Hatfield-House*, once a Royal Palace, but King *James I.* exchanged it with the Earl of *Salisbury* for *Theobalds*, near *Hodsdon*, in the same County.

Royston stands partly in this County, and partly in that of *Royston*. *Cambridge*. It drives a great Trade in Malt.

Near *Watford* stood formerly *Langley-Abbey*, the Birth-place of *Nicholas Breakspear*, who being advanced to the Papal Dignity, assumed the Name of *Hadrian IV.*

HEREFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in *Hereford* Diocese, towards *Wales*, 100 Miles in Circumference, contains about 660000 Acres, and 15000 Houses, abounds in all Things necessary for Life, particularly Corn, Wool, Salmon, and Cyder. Its Wool and Cyder are counted the best in *Great-Britain*; and yet this Cyder is made of the *Red-streak* Apple, scarce eatable, but growing nowhere so well as in this County.

This County is noted besides for its famous *Hill*, called *Mar-sley-Hill*; for which, see p. 14.

Market-Towns.

- ☉ *HEREFORD*, the Shire-Town, Wedn. Frid. Sat.
 ☉ *Lempster*, Frid. *Ross*, Thursd. *Ledbury*, Tuesd.
 ☉ *Weobly*, Thurs. *Pembridge*, Tuesd. *Bromyard*, Mond.
Kyneton, Wednesd.

Hereford *Hereford*, 150 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Wye*, in a very fruitful Soil. This Town was built out of the Ruins of *Ariconium*, which stood where *Kenchester* now is, not far distant from it. It had formerly a *Castle*, built by the *Normans*, but since fallen to Ruin. It was formerly honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*, and afterwards with that of a *Dukedom*. At present, it gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Lord *Price Devereux*.

Lempster *Lempster* is noted for the Goodness of its Bread and Wool, and for the Title of a *Baron* it gives to the Lord *Thomas Farmer*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, (called by some, in a jocular Sense, *Willowshire*, for its Plenty of Willows) is 67 Miles in Circuit, contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houses, and was formerly a very woody Country, and consequently most proper for Hunting, whence the Name of *Huntingtonshire*. Now 'tis an open Country, marshy on the North-East Side, but plentiful of Pasture. In general, 'tis a pleasant Country, diversify'd with Hills, and yielding Plenty both of Corn and Cattle. Amongst its Rivers, the *Ouse* is the principal.

Market-Towns.

- ☉ *HUNTINGTON*, the Chief, Saturd.
S. Ives, Mond. *S. Neots*, Thursd. *Taxley*, Tuesd.
Kimbolton, Frid. *Ramsay*, Wednesd.

Huntington,

Huntington, upon the *Ouse*, 50 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant Town, which formerly consisted of 15 Parishes, now reduced to four. Over the River it has a *Stone-Bridge*, leading to *Godmanchester*, on the other side of the River. There is a good Publick School. Anno 1529, *George Hastings* was created Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry VIII.* which Title continues to this Day in that Family.

St. Ives and *St. Neots* are noted for their medicinal Waters. *St. Ives.* The first is of note besides, as well as *Kimbolton*, for the Title *St. Neots.* of Baron they give, *St. Ives* to the Earl of *Sandwich*, and *Kimbolton* to the Earl of *Manchester.* *Ramsay* was famous of old for its rich Abbey.

KENT, Lat. *Cantium.*

A Maritime County, at the East-Part of the Channel, in the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, is 160 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houses. According to the different Nature of its Soil, 'tis divided into three Parts, viz. the *Downs*, which have Health without Wealth; the *Marshy Parts*, that have Wealth without Health; and the *Middle*, that has Health and Wealth. One part of this County is *Woody*, another plentiful of *Corn*, and the third of *Pasture.* Its Soil yields Plenty of *Wheat* in some Places, in some *Barley*, and in others, excellent *Cherries* and *Pippins.*

Besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Essex*, here is the *Medway*, the *Stoure*, and other Rivers. The *Medway* Salmon is excellent, and the *Trouts* of *Fordwich*, near *Canterbury*, are of a prodigious Size.

'Twas in this County the *Saxons* got their first Footing, and embrac'd the Christian Faith, by the Preaching of *Austin* the Monk. In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County alone made one of the seven Kingdoms.

When the *Normans* invaded *England*, *William* the Conqueror confirm'd the ancient Privileges of the *Kentish-Men*, call'd *Gavelkind*; by which, First, the Heir-Males share all the Lands alike; 2dly, tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like, yet the Sons enjoys his Inheritance; whence the Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough.*

This County has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families. *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthen*, was created Earl of *Kent* by *K. Edward IV.* in 1465, which Title has continu'd ever since in his Family, till Her present Majesty *Q. ANNE* was pleas'd to improve it into that of a *Duke*, in the Person of *Henry Grey*, late Lord-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

Market.

Market-Towns.

◎ CANTERBURY, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.

◎ Rochester, Frid.	Bromley, Thursd.	Lid, Thursd.
◎ Maidstone, Thursd.	Cranbrook, Saturd.	Sevenoke, Sat.
◎ Dover, W. & Sat.	Cray, Wednesd.	Tenterden, Frid.
◎ Sandwich, W. & S.	Dartford, Saturd.	Malling, Saturd.
◎ Romney, Thursd.	Eltham, Mond.	Milton, Saturd.
◎ Queenborough,	Faversham, W. & Sat.	Tunbridge, Frid.
Smarden, Frid.	Folkstone, Thursd.	Westram, Wednesd.
Hythe, Saturd.	Goodburst,	Woolwich, Frid.
Appledore,	Gravesend, W. & Sat.	Wrotham, Tuesd.
Albford,	Lenham, Tuesd.	Wye, Thursd.

Canterbury.

Canterbury, Lat. *Cantuarina*, upon the *Stoure*, is 54 Miles from London. 'Tis a very ancient, and has been a fair and flourishing City; the Beauty and Glory whereof decay'd much, ever since the rich Shrine of Archbishop *Becket* was pulled down, since the Subversion of *S. Austin's* Monastery, and the Loss of *Calais*.

One Ornament only remains, viz. the *Cathedral Church*, in which eight Kings of *Kent* lie interr'd, and *Becket's* Tomb is to be seen. It has the Honour of being the See of the Primate of *England*, as *London* was in the Time of the Christian *Britains*. In 568, the See was settled here in the Person of *S. Austin* the Monk, after he had converted the *Kemish Saxons* to the Christian Faith, which afterwards spread itself among the other *Saxons* of the *Heptarchy*. The Archbishop had a Palace here, which having been ruin'd, the Archbishops now reside at *Lambeth-House* on the *Thames*, over against *Westminster*. *Canterbury* consists of about fourteen Parishes. Here is a Royal School, and several Hospitals. And the Town is partly inhabited by *Walloons*, an industrious People, in their Manufacture of Stuffs.

Rochester.

Rochester, Lat. *Rossa*, on the *Medway*, is 27 Miles from London. This is also an ancient City, and an Episcopal See, whose Revenue is but small; and therefore, the Deanry of *Westminster* is always annex'd to it. Here is one of the fairest Bridges in *England*, built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the Reign of *Henry IV.* *William the Conqueror* built a Castle in this Town, now fallen to ruin. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Hyde*, the first Earl of *Clarendon's* Grandson.

Maidstone.
Dover.

Maidstone, Lat. *Madus*, *Vagniacum*, on the *Medway* is one of the best Towns in *Kent*, in which the Assizes are held.

Dover, Lat. *Dubris*, anciently *Darvernum*, or *Durovernum*, is a Sea-Port Town, over against *Calais* in *France*, from which 'tis but 7 Leagues distant. This is the Station for the *Pacquet-Boats* that

that are appointed for *France* in time of Peace, which makes *Dover* a great Thorough-fare. There is a *Mole*, that has been long repairing; and on the Top of a high and steep Rock stands *Dover-Castle*, commanding this Road, and supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. *Dover* is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, which enjoy great Privileges, and whose Members of Parliament are called *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports*. To which, three others have been annexed, making the Number Eight, four whereof are in this County, viz. *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Hilbe*, and the rest in *Suffex* viz. *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, and *Seaford*. *Dover* has formerly given the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Carey*, and *John Carey* his Son; now it gives the Title of a *Baron* to the Lord *Henry Jermin*.

Sandwich, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, was built out of the Ruins of *Rhusupia*, a famous Town in the Time of the *Romans*. It decay'd in the *Saxons* Time, and was utterly ruin'd by the *Danes*. Being rais'd again from its Ruins, it had the Misfortune to be reduced into Ashes in King *John's* Reign; after which, it was rebuilt: But in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Mouth of its Haven was so choak'd up by a Ship of great Burden which sunk in it, that it prov'd incurable. Anno 1660, the late King *Charles* created *Edward Montague* Baron of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, who was slain in 1672, in a Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*. To whom succeeded *Edward*, his eldest Son; and next to him, the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Rumney one of the *Cinque-Ports*, has given the Title of an *Rumney* Earldom to *Henry Sidney*, created Earl of *Rumney* by the late King *William*; by whose Death the Title is extinct. In *Rumney-Marsh*, as in other Parts of *England*, there are found great *Timber-trees* lying along under-ground, as black as *Ebony*, and fit for Use when dryed in the Sun.

Feversham gave the Title of an Earl to *Lewis Duras*, Marquis *Fever* of *Blancfort* in *France*, naturalized in *England* by Act of Parliament, who died in the Year 1709.

Gravesend upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, is a great Thorough-fare betwixt *London* and *Dover*.

Tunbridge is noted for its Mineral Waters, not far from it; *Tunbridge* which Place is much resorted unto, in the Summer, by Persons of Quality, and others. *Bromley*, for its College, or Hospital, founded by Dr. *Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Ministers Widows. Here each Widow has her Apartment, and 20 l. per Annum duly paid. For their publick Devotion, there is a Chaplain provided with fair Lodgings, and 50 l. a Year.

Woolwich, upon the *Thames*, is of note only for its Royal Wool-Docks. *Wye*, and *Sevenoke*, for their Grammar-Schools; this last wick. also, for its Hospital.

E

But

But, besides all those Market-Towns, there are other Places worth taking notice of; particularly,

Chatham *Chatham*, on the *Medway*, adjoining to *Rochester*; in which are several Docks and Store-houses for Ships of War, and where the biggest of 'em are laid up in Winter. This Place gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Argyle*.

Deptford. *Deptford* upon the *Thames*, in which are also several Docks, and Store-houses for the Royal Navy.

Greenwich. *Greenwich*, also on the *Thames*, 3 Miles East of *London-Bridge*; a very delightful Place. Here is an old *Royal-House*, in which *Henry VIII.* was born, and his Son *Edward VI* died, with a fine Park belonging to it. But nothing sets off this Place with greater Advantage, than the stately *Hospital* built there, founded by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for disabled Seamen. By which Foundation, Provision is also made for the Widows and Children of such as happen to be slain, or drowned in *Seaservice*. Lastly, *Greenwich* gives the Title of an Earldom to his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, created by the Queen Earl of *Greenwich*, and Baron of *Chatham*.

Deal. *Deal* in the *Downs*, much resorted unto by Mariners, and fortified with a Castle.

Sheerness. *Sheerness*, a strong Fortress, situate at the influx of the *Medway* into the *Thames*, and commanding all Ships that go in and out.

The Isles of Thanet, and Shepey,

These two Isles belong to this County, and are much of the same extent; that is, 8 Miles in length, and 6 or 7 in Breadth.

Thanet. *Thanet* is plentiful both of Corn and Pasture. This is the Place in which the Saxons set their first Footing in Britain. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Tustion*, a fourth Son of *John Tustion*, Son of *Nicholas Lord Tustion*, who was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles I.* 1628. *Stonar*, a Sea-Port Town, is the chief Place of it. See p. 16.

Shepey. *Shepey*, the *Toliapis* of the Ancients, seems to be so called from the word *Sheep*, this Island feeding a vast Multitude of 'em.

Queenborough. *Queenborough*, on the West-side of it, is its chief Place, and is Privileged to send two Members to Parliament.

LANCASHIRE, or the Dutchy of LANCASTER,

A Maritime County in the Diocese of *Chester*, bounded Westward with the *Irish Sea*, is 170 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses. Here the Air is very good, of all Maritime Counties the least subject

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31

to Fogs, and the Inhabitants generally strong-body'd. The Soil is partly upon the level, yielding for the most part Plenty of Wheat and Barley, and the Bottom of the Hills excellent Oats. But the Hilly Parts Eastward are generally stony, and barren.

In the flat Country there are Marshes that yield very good Turfs for Fewel. And there are found sometimes whole Trees growing under Ground, and other Plants, as *Camden* tells us.

The *Mersey*, *Ribble*, and *Lon*, are its principal Rivers, all running from East to West, and emptying themselves into the *Irish* Sea. The first parts this County from *Cheshire* on the South, the *Ribble* waters the Middle Parts of it, and the *Lon* its Northern Parts.

This County has also several Meers in it, of which *Minander Meers* and *Merton* are the principal. The first is about 10 Miles long, and four broad, the biggest standing Water in *England*, and separates Part of *Lancashire* from *Westmoreland*. The Water of it is very clear, and the Bottom full of Pebbles; whence the Saying, that *Minander-Meer* is all paved with Stone. The same breeds abundance of Trouts, Pikes, and Pearches; and particularly a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*, not to be found elsewhere, except in *Ulles-Water*, another Meer bordering upon *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*.

How barren soever some Parts of this County be, it yields for the most part Plenty of Corn and Grass, and in general all sorts of Provisions. It abounds especially in Wild-Fowl and Fish; and the *Lancashire* Oxen, as those of *Somersetshire*, are of a prodigious Bigness.

For Fewel, it yields both Turfs, and abundance of Pit-Coal, of which many curious Utensils are made, as fine to look upon as Jett. For Building, here are several Quarries: And Flax thrives here to Admiration.

Of all the Counties in *England*, none has so many *Roman-Catholicks*. If we believe common Report, here are also many *Witches*, by which perhaps, in a jocular Sense, are meant the *Fair Sex*, this County being noted for breeding Women of a charming Beauty.

Lastly, this is a *County-Palatine*, which has given the Title of a Duke to several Princes of the Blood: Particularly to *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague in 1362. to *John of Gaunt*, Fourth Son of *Edward IV.* who marry'd the Heiress of *Henry*; to *Henry of Bullingbrook* his Son, afterwards King of *England*, under the Name of *Henry IV.* who re-annex'd this Duchy to the Crown, but left the Government of it (as before) to its proper Officers.

Market-Towns.

☉ LANCASTER, the Chief, Saturday.

☉ Clithero, Saturd.	Cartmel, Mond.	Garstang, Thursd.
☉ Liverpool, Saturd.	Colne, Wednesd.	Kirkham, Tuesd.
☉ Preston, W.F.&S.	Bury, Thursd.	Hornby, Mond.
☉ Wigan, M. & Fr.	Burnley,	Leigh,
☉ Newton,	Charnley, Tuesd.	Ormkirk, Tuesd.
Manchester, Saturd.	Dalton, Saturd.	Poulton, Mond.
Warrington, Wedn.	Eccleston,	Preston, Tuesd.
Bolton, Mond.	Hawthhead, Mond.	Ulverston, Thursd.
Blackbourn, Mond.	Haslingden, Wedn.	Rochdale, Tuesd.

Lancaster *Lancaster, the Mediolanum, or (according to Camden) the Longovicum of the Ancients, lies 187 Miles from London, and five from the Irish Sea. 'Tis called Lancaster, or Loncaster, from the River Lon, on which it is situate, and over which there is a fair Stone-Bridge, with five Arches. Upon a Hill, near the River, stands a small Castle, which is now the County-Gcal, and wherein are held the Assizes. The Town has only one Parish; but the Church is fair and spacious.*

**Manche-
ster.**

Manchester, Lat. Mancunium, does much excel Lancaster, it being a fair, rich, and populous Place, seated upon the Spelden, in the Borders of Cheshire. Here is a very fair College, and Market-Place. But its Collegiate-Church, with a Chair of excellent Workmanship, are the greatest Ornament of this Town; which thrives very much by its Manufacture of Woollen, Cottons, and Linnen. The same is dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of Charles Montague, the present Earl of Manchester, being descended from Henry Lord Montague, who was created by Charles I. Viscount Mandeville, and Earl of Manchester, in 1625. He was then President of the Council, and Lord-High-Treasurer.

**Lever-
pool.**

Liverpool is a Sea-Port Town, at the Mersey's Mouth, and a Place of good Trade. On the South-Side 'tis fortify'd with a Castle, built by King John; and on the West with a fair and strong Tower upon the River.

Preston.

Preston, upon the Ribble, is one of the principal Towns, both for Extent and Beauty. Therefore 'tis honoured with the Court of Chancery, and the Offices of Justice for Lancaster, as a County-Palatine.

**Warring-
ton.**

Warrington, upon the Mersey, is a goodly Town, with a fair Stone-Bridge over the River, leading to Cheshire. It gives the Title of an Earl to George Booth, Son of Henry, Baron de la Mer, who was created Earl of Warrington by the late King William.

Wigan.

Wigan has a good Living, annex'd to the Bishoprick of Chester. And Hornby is noted for its Castle, in which the Lord Morley and Moumeagle did formerly reside.

To

To the Towns aforesaid I shall add here *Ribchester*, not far Ribche- from *Preston*, supposed to be the *Bretenomacum* of the Ancients. ster. A Town which, in its flourishing Time, went for the richest Town in *Christendom*. Certain it is, that so many Pieces of *Roman* Antiquity have been dug up in its Neighbourhood, that it was probably a Place of great Importance among the ancient *Romans*.

LEICESTERSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, is 96 Miles in Circuit, contains about 56000 Acres, and 98700 Houses, enjoys a good Air, and abounds in Corn and Pasture. Pease and Beans particularly thrive here to Admiration. It yields also Plenty of Sea-Coals, and the Wool of its Sheep is the largest in *England*. Its principal Rivers are the *Stoure*, *Reek*, and *Swift*.

Market-Towns.

LEICESTER, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

<i>Abby de la Zouch</i> , Sat.	<i>Hallaton</i> , Thursd.	<i>Milton</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Bilston</i> , Frid.	<i>Hinkley</i> , Mond.	<i>Mount-Sorrel</i> , Mond.
<i>Bosworth</i> , Wedn.	<i>Lutterworth</i> , Thurs.	<i>Kegworth</i> ,
<i>Harborough</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Loughborough</i> , Thurs.	<i>Walsbam-Would</i> , Th.

Leicester, upon the *Stoure*, 80 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly *Leicester*. seated, and adorned with several fair Buildings. It consists of five *Parishes*. It has been formerly a large, rich, and populous Town. It had a Collegiate-Church, an Abbey, and for its Defence, a Castle: But it was dismantled by *Henry II.* who besieged and took it, upon a Rebellion raised against him by *Robert Crouch*, Earl of *Leicester*. Here the *Nero* of *England*, *Richard III.* was interred, being slain at *Bosworth* Fight. The Dignity of *Earl of Leicester*, is ancients than the Conquest of *England* by the *Normans*; there having been three Earls of *Leicester* in the *Saxons* Time; viz. *Leofrike*, *Algar*, and *Edwin*. After the Conquest, *Henry I.* created *Robert de Bellamont* Earl of *Leicester*; which Title passed from him to three of his Family: From whence it went to several others, before it came to the Family now in Possession of it, by the Favour of King *James I.* who created *Robert Sidney* Baron of *Penshurst*, Viscount *Lisle*, and Earl of *Leicester*, Anno 1618. From whom is descended in a direct Line, *Robert*, the present Earl of *Leicester*.

Abby de la Zouch is noted for its fine Tower. And *Bosworth* *Ashby de* for *Redmore-Battle*, fought near it, Aug. 22. 1486. between *la Zouch*. *Richard III.* of the House of *York*, and his Successor *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster*.

Lutterworth.

Lutterworth, noted only for *Wicliff*, Parson of this Place, who in the 14th Century, long before the Reformation, preached vehemently against the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

L I N C O L N S H I R E,

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*, is 180 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses. The North and West Parts of it are most fruitful, but the East and South-marshy, yet abound in Fish and Wild-Fowl.

The *Humber* that parts it from *Yorkshire*, and the *Trent* from *Nottinghamshire*, are its principal Rivers. Besides which, the *Wibam*, *Nen*, and *Weland*, water the Inland Parts.

This County, being one of the largest, is divided into these three Parts, called *Lindsey*, *Holland*, and *Kesteven*. *Lindsey* takes up the North Parts, and almost half the County; *Holland* lies South East, and *Kesteven* West from it.

Of these three Parts *Lindsey* gives the Title of Marquis to *Robert Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Son of *Montague Bertie*, and this Son of *Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindsey*, in 1621. by *James I.* and afterwards slain at the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, October 26. 1642. 'Tis but lately the present Great Chamberlain was made a Marquis by *Queen ANNE*.

Holland gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Henry Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. The first of this Family who was possessed of this Title, was *Henry Rich*, Lord *Kensington*, created Earl of *Holland* by King *James I.* in 1624.

Market-Towns.

L I N C O L N, the Chief, Frid.

⊙ Boston, W. & Sat.	Kirton, Saturd.	Louth, Wed. & Sat.
⊙ Grantham, Sat.	Burgh, Thursd.	Stamford, Mond.
⊙ Stamford, M. & P.	Bourn, Saturd.	Salisbury,
⊙ Grimsby, Wednesd.	Deeping,	Spalding, Tuesd.
Gainsborough, Tuesd.	Dunington, Saturd.	Salsby, Mond.
Bullingbrook, Tuesd.	Crowland,	Razen,
Binbrook, Wednesd.	Folkingham, Thursd.	Stanton, Mond.
Alford, Tuesd.	Holbeck, Thursd.	Tattershall, Frid.
Burton, Mond.	Horncastle, Saturd.	Wainfleet, Saturd.
Baron, Mond.	Lytcham,	Caster, al. Spilsby, M.

Lincoln.

Lincoln, on the *Wibam*, stands upon the Ascent of a Hill, 104 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said to be built out of the Ruins of

of *Lindum*, an ancient City among the *Romans*. This was a large, populous, and rich City, in *William the Conqueror's* Time, who built a Castle in it, to awe the Inhabitants; and *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, removed his See thither, where he built the Cathedral, one of the finest Fabricks in *Christendom*. Tho' this City has suffer'd much by the Wars, 'tis to this Day of a considerable Extent. The same has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, before *Queen Elizabeth* dignify'd with it, in 1565. *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton*, High-Admiral, now devolved upon *Francis*, the present Earl of *Lincoln*.

Boston, near the *Witham's* Mouth, is a very good Port. There *Boston* is a Tower, look'd upon as the finest in *England*.

Grambam, upon the same River, is a good Town, and a great Thorough-fare to such as travel to the *North*, or from thence to the *South*. The Steeple of its Church is so high, that to a Beholder, it seems to stand awry. The late King *William* conferr'd the Title of Earl of *Grambam* upon my Lord *Auverquerque's* eldest Son, which he now enjoys.

Bolingbroke, an Honour of the Crown, was the Birth-Place of *Bolingbroke* Henry IV. and gives at present the Title of a Viscount to *Henry broke*. *St. John*, lately created Viscount *Bolingbroke* by Her present Majesty.

Ganesborough, upon the *Trent*, is one of the chief Towns of *Ganesborough* this County. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Baptist Noel*, rough. the present Earl of *Ganesborough*.

Stamford, the *Durobriva* of the Ancients, stands upon the *We*-*Stamford*. land, and borders upon three Counties, viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Rutland*, and *Northamptonshire*. It has several Bridges over the River, and most of its Buildings are of Stone. It contains six Parishes. *Henry*, Lord *Grey*, of *Groby*, was made Earl of *Stamford* by King *Charles I.* in 1628. and *Tho. Grey*, his Grandson, does now enjoy the Title.

Wainfleet, towards the Sea, is noted for being the Birth-Place Wain- of that famous Bishop of *Winchester*, *William* of *Wainfleet*, the Foun- flet. der of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, and of a *Grammar-School* here.

Grimsby and *Kirton*, of note for their fair Churches.

Grimsby.

Here is also *Axholm*, an Isle made by several Rivers, especi- Kirton. ally the *Trent* and the *Dun*. The same is about 10 Miles long, *Axholm*, and four broad; yields *Alabaster*, and a sweet Shrub, called *Gall*.

MIDDLESEX,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *London*, the Metro- polis of *Great-Britain*, is 81 Miles in Circumference, contains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by the Compost (or Dung) of

London. The *Thames* that waters it, and separates it from *Surrey*, is its principal River.

Market-Towns.

© *LONDON*, the Metropolis.

© *Westminster*, *Stanes*, Frid. *Enfield*, Saturd.
Brentford, Thursd. *Uxbridge*, Thursd. *Edgeworth*, Thursd.

I shall speak hereafter of *London* and *Westminster*, two Cities reduced into one, but not under the same Magistracy.

Brentford *Brentford* is seven Miles West from *London*, and has formerly given the Title of an *Earldom*.

Stanes. *Stanes* is upon the *Thames*, and *Uxbridge* on the *Coln*. *En-
 Uxbridge* field and *Edgeworth* are the least considerable.

Enfield. But there are about *London*, both in this County and *Surrey*, many pleasant Towns and Villages, and in them fair Country-Houses. In this County, particularly, there is *Islington*, *Highgate*, *Hampsted*, *Kentish-Town*, *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, *Fulham*, *Hammer-smith*, *Thistleworth*, &c.

MONMOUTHSHIRE,

A County in the Docefe of *Landaff*, formerly counted part of *Wales*, and now reckon'd among the Counties of *England*, lies Westward, on the Borders of *Wales*, watered on the South-Side by the *Severn*, which falls there into the Sea. It is 80 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. Here the People speak both *English* and *Welsh*, the Language of the ancient *Britains*.

As woody and hilly as this County is, 'tis nevertheless very plentiful; to which the Rivers *Usk* and *Wye*, *Monnow* and *Rumney*, contribute very much. The *Usk* and *Wye* yield Plenty of *Salmons* and *Trouts*.

Market-Towns,

© *MONMOUTH*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Abergavenny, Tuesd. *Chepstow*, Saturd. *Pontpool*, Saturd.
Caer-leon, Thursd. *Newport*, Saturd. *Usk*, Mon. & Frid.

Monmouth.

Monmouth, 100 Miles from *London*, is a Town pleasantly seated between the *Wye* and the *Monnow*, with a Bridge over each River. It was formerly fortify'd with a stately Castle, in which *Henry V.* who conquer'd *France*, was born; whence he was called, *Henry of Monmouth*. The Castle is fallen to Ruin; but part of the Wall, and three Gates, are standing. King *Charles II.* created *James*, one of his natural Sons, Duke of *Monmouth*;

month; who put in fair for the Crown, but lost his Life upon a Scaffold, in the Reign of *James II.* Now it gives the Title of an Earldom to *Charles Mordant*, created Earl of *Monmouth* by the late King *William*; and who succeeded not long after to the Title of Earl of *Peterborough*, by his Uncle's Death.

Abergavenny, the *Gobanium* of the ancient *Romans*, is so called *Aberga-* from the River *Gavenny* on which it is situate, at its Fall into *venny*. the *Usk*. This also is a goodly Town, well built, and which drives a great Trade in Flannel. 'Tis encompass'd with a Wall, and fortify'd with a Castle. The first Baron of *England*, *George Nevil*, bears the Title of Baron of *Abergavenny*.

Caer-leon, the *Ista Silurum* of the Ancients, stands upon the *Usk*, *Caer-* and was of old a Place of Importance, garison'd by the second *leon*. *Roman Legion*, called *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures* in awe. In the Time of the *Britains*, this was a kind of University, and the See of an Archbishop, which was afterwards removed to *St. Davids*.

Chepstow, Lat. *Strigulia*, is seated on the *Wye*, over which it *Chepstow* has a fair Bridge, at some distance from its Influx into the *Severn*. It was formerly walled about, and defended by a great Castle. To this Day, 'tis one of the best Towns of this County.

Newport and *Usk* are both situate on the River *Usk*. The last *Newport* of these Towns was formerly fortify'd with a strong Place, but and *Usk*. since fallen to Ruin.

Pont-pool is noted for its forging Mills.

Pont-pool

N O R F O L K,

A Maritime County, in *Norwich* Diocese, bounded on the North and East with the *German Sea*, is 140 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. Its Soil is in some Places fat, in some sandy, and others heavy. Towards the Sea 'tis level, and yields Plenty of Corn. In other Parts, you will find Woods, and Heaths. Those feed abundance of Cattel, and these infinite Numbers of Sheep, and Conies. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Tare*, and *Tbryn*: Its Commodities, *Corn*, *Wool*, *Honey*, and *Saffron*, the best *Saffron* growing near *Walsingham*: Its Manufactures, *Stuffs*, and *Stockings*. The neighbouring Sea swarms with *Herrings*. *Fett* and *Amber* are sometimes found upon the Coast.

The Inhabitants are accounted a litigious People, and 'tis said they have amongst them no less than 1500 Attorneys, who cut out more Work for the Judges in their Circuit, than any three other Counties.

Lastly, *Norfolk* gives the Title of a *Duke* to the eldest Branch of the *Howard's* Family. *John* Lord *Howard* was the first *Duke* of *Norfolk*, being descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Duchess of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Son of *Edward I.* Which Title is now enjoy'd by *Tho. Howard*, a *Roman* Catholick.

Market-

Market-Towns.

© **NORWICH**, the Chief, Wednesd. Frid. Sat.

© <i>Lyn</i> , Tuesd. & Sat.	<i>Walsbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Difs</i> , Frid.
© <i>Yarmouth</i> , Saturd.	<i>Windbam</i> , Frid.	<i>Harlston</i> , Wednesd.
© <i>Thetford</i> , Saturd.	<i>Repebam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Herling</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Castle-rising</i> ,	<i>Snasham</i> , Frid.	<i>Hickling</i> ,
<i>Attleborough</i> , Thursd.	<i>Swasbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Holt</i> , Saturd.
<i>Alesbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Fakenbam</i> , Thursd.	<i>Methwoud</i> ,
<i>Buckenbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Foulsham</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Lodden</i> ,
<i>Burnbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Hingbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Wotton</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Derebam</i> , Frid.	<i>Caston</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Worsted</i> , Saturd.
<i>Downbam</i> , Saturd.	<i>Clay</i> ,	<i>Seaby</i> , every 2d Mond.
<i>Walsingham</i> , Frid.	<i>Cromer</i> , Saturd.	

Norwich. *Norwich*, Lat. *Norvicum*, or *Nordovicum*, stands in the Middle of the County, where the *Winsder* falls into the *Tare*, 90 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said, this City was built by the Saxons out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, where several Roman Urns were found some Years since. In the Time of the Saxons, *Norwich* was the principal Seat of the *East-Angles*. The same was afterwards reduced to Ashes by *Sueno*, King of the *Danes*. Being raised again, Famine compell'd it to submit to *William the Conquerour*. The Rebellion raised by *Kett*, a Tanner of *Windbam*, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* brought this Town to Ruin again: But it was happily restor'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, who sent hither part of the *Flemings* that came over for Shelter from the cruel Persecution of the Duke of *Alva*, in the *Netherlands*. These *Flemings* settled here the Manufacture of *Stuffs*, of which there is yearly Vent, to the Sum of 100000 l. Sterling. Thus this City became flourishing, in which there are now reckon'd 7000 Houses, and at least 30000 Souls. In short, 'tis one of the largest and fairest Cities of *England*; and the See of the Bishop of *Norwich*, removed from *Thetford* hither, in 1088, by *Herebert*, Bishop of this Diocese. Its principal Buildings are the Cathedral, the Duke of *Norfolk's* House, the Bishop's Palace, and the Hospital. It gives the Title of an Earldom to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who is *Earl of Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*.

Lyn. *Lyn*, or *Lyn-Regis*, is a Sea-Port Town, at the Mouth of the *Ouse*. 'Tis large, rich, and well inhabited; fortify'd with a large Ditch, and two Forts.

Yarmouth. *Yarmouth*, the *Gariannonum* of the Ancients, is the best Haven in this County, seated at the *Tare's* Mouth, whence the Name of *Yarmouth*. 'Tis also called *Great-Yarmouth*, in Opposition to *Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*. The Herring-Fishing in September makes this Town flourishing. 'Tis pretty large, well built, and fortify'd both by Nature and Art. But there is but one Church,

Church, noted for its lofty Spire. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to *William Paston*, devolved unto him from *Robert* his Father, who was created Earl of *Yarmouth* by *Charles II.*

Thetford, a most ancient Town, stands upon the lesser *Ouse*, *Thetford*, which separates *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*. This Town was raised from the Ruins of the ancient *Sitomagus*, that was destroy'd by the *Danes*. The Episcopal See of the *East-Angles* was removed from *North-Elmham* hither, and afterwards from hence to *Norwich*. *Thetford* was a great Loser by this Change. But to make it some amends, the *Lent-Assizes* are usually held here.

Castle-rising, is an ancient, but decay'd Town, near the Sea. *Castle-rising*, *Walsingham*, in the Northern Parts, was a famous Place in the Times of Popery; such was the Concourse of People to it from *Walsingham*, all Parts, to worship the Blessed *Virgin*, hence called *Our Lady of Walsingham*; who had a Chapel here near two Wells, called to this Day, *Virgin Mary's Wells*.

Near *Hickling*, North-Eastward, stood formerly the famous *Abbey of St. Bennet in the Holm*, founded by King *Canute*, and afterwards so fortify'd by its Monks, that it look'd more like a Fortress than a Monastery. Yet it was betray'd by a Monk to *William the Conqueror*.

Brancaſter, in the North-West Parts, is supposed to be the *Branca-Branodunum* of the Ancients, a Town in great Esteem amongſt the Romans.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in *Peterborough* Diocese, 120 Miles in Circuit, contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses; is one of the best Counties in *England*, has a healthful Air, a rich, fruitful Soil, abundance of Inhabitants, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats than any other County. It abounds in Corn and Cattle, Wood, and Salt-Petre. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, the *Weland*, and the *Nen*, all rising in this County.

Market-Towns.

● *NORTHAMPTON*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

● <i>Peterborough</i> , Sat.	<i>Rockingham</i> ,	<i>Wellingborough</i> , Wedn.
● <i>Brackley</i> , Wedn.	<i>Oundle</i> , Saturd.	<i>Kettering</i> , Frid.
● <i>Higham-Ferrers</i> ,	<i>Towceſter</i> , Tueſd.	<i>Thrapſton</i> , Tueſd.
<i>Daventry</i> , Wedneſ.	<i>Rothwell</i> , Mond.	<i>Cliff</i> , Tueſd.

Northampton, upon the *Nen*, 55 Miles from *London*, is one of the prettiest Towns in *England*. Upon the third of *September* 1675. it had the Misfortune to be burnt down, and reduced to Ashes; but by a generous Contribution, it was soon after raised

sed up again, much finer, and more uniform than before. Anno 1618. *William Lord Compton*, was created Earl of *Northampton* by *James I.* which Title has continu'd ever since in the Family, *George Compton* being now possessed of it.

Peterborough.

Peterborough, upon the *Nen*, is one of the six Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII.* after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1627. *John Lord Mordant* was created Earl of *Peterborough* by King *Charles I.* which Title passed from him to his Son *Henry*, and from *Henry* to *Charles Mordant* his Nephew, the present Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Berkley.

Brackley, *Higham-Ferrers*, *Oundle*, and *Wellingborough*, are of note for their Grammar-Schools; *Oundle*, upon the *Nen*, is of some note besides for its fair Church, but chiefly for its *Drumming-Wells*, for which See p. 15.

Towcester.

Towcester, according to *Camden*, is the *Tripontium* of the Ancients, so called from its three Bridges. It was formerly a Place of such Strength, as to baffle the *Danes*, who were forced to raise the Siege of this Place after several furious and violent Assaults.

Fotheringhay-Castle.

Besides those Towns, I shall take notice here of *Fotheringhay-Castle*, in which *Mary Queen of Scots* was beheaded, under the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; Of *Naseby*, in the Neighbourhood of which was fought the famous Battle, June 14 1645. in which King *Charles I.* lost the Day; And of the Castle of *Holdenby*, where the King was kept Prisoner some Months together.

Grafton.

At some distance from *Towcester* there is a Royal Mannor called *Grafton*, giving the Title of a Duke to *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Son of *Hen. Fitz-Roy*, natural Son of the late King *Charles* by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, created by that Prince Duke of *Grafton*, in 1675.

NORTHUMBERLAND,

A Maritime and Nothern County, in *Durham* Diocese, and bordering upon *Scotland*, is 143 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses. 'Tis none of the most fruitful, but there are some Parts of it very good, especially towards the Sea-side. Here are several Lead and Coal Mines: *Wild-Fowl* and *Fish* abound in this County, which has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, the *Piersies* last of all. *Jocelyn*, the last of this Family, died at *Turin*, without an Heir-Male, in 1670, and so the Title was extinct: But four Years after his Death King *Charles II.* created *George Fitz-Roy*, one of his Natural Sons by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Pontefract*, Viscount *Falmouth*, and Duke of *Northumberland*.

Markes

Market-Towns.

◎ *NEWCASTLE*, the Chief, *Tues.* and *Sat.*

◎ <i>Berwick</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Billingham</i> ,	<i>Haltwistle</i> ,
◎ <i>Morpeth</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	<i>Hellesdon</i> ,	<i>Rothbury</i> ,
<i>Alnwick</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Haxham</i> , <i>Tues.</i>	<i>Weller</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>
<i>Bellingham</i> ,	<i>Learmouth</i> .	

Newcastle upon the *Tine*, 7 Miles from the Sea, and 212 from *New-London*, is built upon the Ascent of a Hill, with a Key by the castle. River-side for the conveniency of Ships that come up to it. 'Tis a large, populous, rich, trading Town. Here the Houses are for the most part built of Stone, and most of the Streets very steep: The Town-House, not far from a Stone-Bridge over the River, with an Iron-Gate in the Middle, parting this County from *Durham*. This is the great Place of Trade for Sea-coals, it being almost surrounded with Coal-pits, which commodity is fetch'd from this Place, for *London* especially, where 600000 Chaldrons are yearly spent, at 36 Bushels a Chaldron. Therefore, here are always great Coal-fleets, sometimes 3, 4 or 500 Sail, whose Station is at *Sheals*, at the Rivers Mouth. It consists of 4 large Parishes, each having its proper Church; the principal of which is that of *St. Nicholas*. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a great Castle, the Walls of which are yet standing. Its ancient Name was *Monk-Chester*, but was call'd *Newcastle* upon the building of the Castle by a Son of *William* the Conqueror. This Town enjoys great Privileges, by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, being one of those call'd *County-Towns*, or *Counties Corporate*, governing themselves independently from the Lord Lieutenant. Here are plenty of all Things, and Provisions cheap. Anno 1664, King *Charles II.* conferr'd the Title of Duke of *Newcastle*, upon *Henry Cavendish*, (Son of *William*, Marquis of *Newcastle*) who died without Heir-Male, and his Title with him. But the late King *William* revived it in the person of *John Holles*, late Duke of *Newcastle*.

Berwick upon *Tweed*, is a Frontier-Town, which formerly be- *Berwick*. long'd to *Scotland*. it lies 40 Miles North of *Newcastle*, situate on an Eminence that shoots forth into the Sea, and watered Southward by the River, which makes it a Peninsula. The Town is large, well inhabited, and fortify'd. Its Castle was built by *Henry II.* to which Queen *Elizabeth* added some new Works. So that, when the *Scots* invaded *England*, in 1640, tho' they took *Newcastle*, yet durst not venture on *Berwick*. Heretofore this Town had often changed Masters, sometimes falling to the Share of the *English*, and sometimes to that of the *Scots*, till the Reign of *Edward IV.* when Sir *Thomas Stanley* retook it the last time from the latter. It is a County Town, independent from the Lord Lieutenant of the County. It gives the Title

Title of a Duke to *James* commonly call'd Duke of *Berwick*, a natural Son of the late King *James*, who raised him to that Dignity.

Morpeth. *Morpeth* is a good by Town, seated on the *Wensbeck* 10 Miles North of *Newcastle*, and giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Hexham. *Hexham*, Lat. *Axelodunum*, 14 Miles West of *Newcastle*, was formerly a Bishop's See, till *Henry VIII.* annex'd it to that of *Durham*. Its Cathedral was stately, before it came to be partly ruin'd by the *Scots*.

Of the Isles of Northumberland, particularly Holy-Island.

Near the Coast of this County there are three Isles, the principal of which is called *Holy-Island*, and the two others, *Cocket* and *Farn*.

Holy-Island.

Holy-Island is not far from *Berwick*, and was formerly known by the Name of *Lindisfarne*, before it took the Name of *Holy-Island*, as a retiring Place for Bishops, Monks, and others, who being weaned from the World, made this their Sanctuary. *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of this Country, made Choice of it; in 635, for his Episcopal See, near 400 Years before it was removed to *Durham*. It is but a small Island, the Air of which is not wholesom, nor the Soil fruitful. 'Tis therefore but thinly inhabited, there being but one Town, with a Castle and a Church. The Haven is pretty good, and defended with a Fort.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *York*, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houses; has a wholesom Air, and different Sorts of Soil; for the South-East Parts are fertile, the Western woody, and yield abundance of Pit-coals. Here is the famous Forest of *Sherwood*. Besides the *Trent*, which parts this County from *Lincolnshire*, here's the *Idle*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© **NOTTINGHAM**, the Shire Town, Wed. Frid. Sat.

© Newark , Wed.	Southwell , Sat.	Tuxford , Mond.
© Retford , Sat.	Bingham , Thurs.	Worksop , Wednes.
Mansfield , Thurs.		

Nottingham. *Nottingham*, on the *Lea*, 96 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant and well-built Town, consisting of 3 Parishes, and having one of

of the finest Castles in *England*. This Town has given the Title of Baron, and next, that of an Earl to several Families. At present, *Daniel Finch* is Earl of *Nottingham*, being eldest Son of *Heneage Finch*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who made him Earl of *Nottingham* soon after the Descease of *Charles Howard*, by which the Title lay extinct.

Newark, upon the *Trent*, took that Name from a stately Castle, *Newark*. erected here by *Alexander Bishop* of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. Its Walls, still to be seen, are a plain Demonstration of its former Magnificence. There is in this Town a fair Church, with a Steeple of curious Workmanship. The same gives the Title of Viscount to the *Marquis of Dorchester*.

Mansfield is noted for its Malt-Trade, and *Workshop* for its *Mansfield & Workshop*.
Licorish.

OXFORDSHIRE, or the County of OXON,

AN Inland County, in *Oxford-Diocese*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses; and has a sweet healthful Air, and a Soil fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pasture. Besides the *Thames*, made of the *Tame* and *Isis*, that water this County, here's the *Cherwel*, *Windrush*, *Evenlode*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© *OXFORD*, the Capital City, *Wed.* and *Sat.*

© <i>Woodstock</i> , <i>Tues.</i>	<i>Witney</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Tame</i> , <i>Tues.</i>
© <i>Banbury</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Chipping-Norton</i> , <i>W.</i>	<i>Bistow</i> ,
<i>Burford</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Deddington</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Fairford</i> ,
<i>Henley</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Bicester</i> , <i>Frid.</i>	<i>Coleford</i> .
<i>Wharlinton</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Bampton</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	

Oxford, or *Oxon*, seated at the Influx of the *Cherwel* into the *Oxford*: *Isis*, is both a fair City, and a famous University. *Henry VIII.* made it a Bishop's See, and *St. Frideswide's Church* its Cathedral, under the Name of *Christ Church*, by him endowed out of the Lands belonging to the dissolved Monasteries of *Abingdon* and *Osney*. The Chapter consists of a Dean, and 8 Prebendaries. Besides the Cathedral, here are 13 Parish Churches, so that *Oxford* is one of the largest Cities in *England*. And in point of Situation, it has the Advantage of *Cambridge*, both for Health and Pleasure. As a City, 'tis govern'd, as *Cambridge*, by a Mayor and Aldermen, but in Subjection to the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose Orders the Mayor must obey in all Affairs of Moment, tho' concerning the City it self. In token of this Submission, the Mayor, with the principal Citizens

zens of *Oxford*, and the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, take an Oath yearly to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University; which Oath is tendred to them by the Vice-Chancellor. And the Day of *Scholastica*, being the 10th of *February*, the Mayor and 62 of the chief Citizens, do solemnly pay each a Penny at *St. Mary's Church*, in lieu of a great Fine formerly laid upon 'em for an Outrage committed by the Citizens in *Edward the III's* Reign, against the Persons and Goods of some Students.

In the Year 1155. *Aubrey de Vere* was created Earl of *Oxford* by *Henry II.* In whose Line the Title continu'd above 500 Years, till the late Reign, when *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th Earl of *Oxford*, died without Issue Male; and with him the Title was extinct.

As an University, except her Sister *Cambridge*, the World cannot shew such another Nursery of Learning as *Oxford*, nor such stately, or so well endow'd Colleges. Nor is there any where else a greater Opportunity for Scholars to improve themselves, by conversing with Men of Learning, or the Use of Libraries.

Here are 18 endow'd Colleges, and seven Halls not endow'd; each of 'em under a Head, called Master, Warden, President, Rector, Principal, or Provost.

The Colleges are,

University	872	The Saxon King <i>Alfred.</i>
Baliol	1262	<i>John Baliol</i> , Father of <i>John Baliol</i> , King of <i>Scots.</i>
Merton	1274	<i>Walter de Merton</i> , Ld. High Chancellor of <i>England</i> , and Bp. of <i>Exeter.</i>
Exeter	1316	<i>Walter Stapleton</i> , Bishop of <i>Exeter.</i>
Oriel	1337	King <i>Edward II.</i>
Queen's	1340	<i>Rob. Eaglesfield</i> , B.D.
New	1375	<i>William of Wickham</i> , Bp. of <i>Winchester</i> , and Lord High Chan. of <i>England.</i>
Lincoln	1420	<i>Richard Fleming</i> , Bishop of <i>Lincoln.</i>
All-Souls	1437	<i>Hen. Chicheley</i> , Arch-Bp. of <i>Canterbury.</i>
Magdalen	1459	<i>William of Wainfleet</i> , Bp. of <i>Winchester</i> , and Lord High Chan. of <i>England.</i>
		<i>Brazen;</i>

Brasen-Nose	1515	William Smith, Bp. of Lincoln, and Rich. Sutton, Esq;
Corpus-Christi	1516	Rich. Fox, Bp. of Winchester, and Lord Privy-Seal.
Christ-Church	1549	King Henry VIII.
Trinity	1555	Sir Thomas Pope.
St. John's	1557	Sir Thomas White, Merchant-Taylor of London.
Jesus	1572	Queen Elizabeth.
Wadham	1613	Nich. Wadham, Esq;
Pembroke	1620	Tho. Teisdale, Esq; and Rich. Whitwick, B. D.

The Halls.

St. Edmund	Queen's	
St. Alban	Merton	
Hart	Exeter	
St. Mary	Oriel	
New-Inn	New	
Magdalen	Magdalen	
Glocester	St. John's	

University-College was founded for 12 Fellows, and 17 Scholars, and the rest for more or less, being all liberally maintained out of the Revenues of the respective Colleges they belong to. As for the Halls, the Students thereof live together in Society, as they do in the Inns of Court and Chancery in London. As they are not endow'd, so their Students live upon their own Means, except some Exhibitions, or yearly Pensions annex'd to one or two Students.

There are reckon'd in Oxford 1000 Students, that live upon the Revenues of the Collegēs; and of other Students, that have the Benefit of Learning, but pay for their Maintenance, about twice as many. Besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c.

Every College and Hall is tied to certain Statutes, for the better Government thereof. And, for the Students publick Exercises, the Year is here divided, as by Lawyers, into four Terms, viz.

Michaelmas-Term, beginning October 10. and ending December 17.

Hilary (or Lent) Term, beginning Jan. 14. and ending the Saturday before Palm-Sunday.

E

Easter-

The Present STATE of Part I.

Easter-Term, beginning 10 Days after *Easter*, and ending the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*.

Trinity-Term, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ending after the *Ad* sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think fit.

During these Terms, the Students have within their own Walls Lectures and Disputations. And in some of them they have publick Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for the Readers. The Times when Professors read, are as follow;

<i>Divinity</i> , Friday, 9 in the Morning.	<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , Frid. 8 Morning.
<i>Law</i> , Thursday, 10 Morning.	<i>History</i> , Friday, 1 Afternoon.
<i>Physick</i> , Tuesday, 8 Morning.	<i>Metaphysick</i> , Friday, 8 Morning.
<i>Margaret Prof. Divinity</i> , Thursday, 9 Morning.	<i>Greek</i> , Saturday, 1 Afternoon.
<i>Savil Geometry</i> , Saturday, 8 Morning.	<i>Grammar</i> , Tuesday, 8 Morning.
<i>Savilian Astronomy</i> , Monday, 8 Morning.	<i>Logick</i> , Monday, 8 Morning.
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , Saturday, 8 Morning.	<i>Arabick</i> , Wednesd. 10 Morning.
	In the Vacation.
	<i>Hebrew</i> , Thursday, 1 Aftern.
	<i>Rhetorick</i> , Thursday, 8 Morn.
	<i>Musick</i> , Thursday, 1 Afternoon.

The Degrees taken at Oxford.

The first *Degree* taken here is that of *Batchelour of Arts*, and *Lent* is the proper Time for it. In order to which, one must take his Lodging and Diet, and have a Tutor constantly, in some College or Hall, and perform all Exercises during the space of four Years, with a Subjection to all the Statutes and the Head of the House, as well as to the publick Statutes of the University. Accordingly he must never appear out of his Chamber, much less out of the College, without his black Cap and Gown, unless he be a Nobleman's Son.

The next *Degree* is that of *Master of Arts*. To attain which three Years more are required, before one is allowed to practise. The proper Time for taking the *Degree of Master of Arts*, is when the *Ad* is kept, viz. on *Monday* after the 6th of *July*.

For the three Faculties of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, there is a higher *Degree*, which is that of *Doctor*. This also is taken in the *Ad*, which at *Cambridge* is called the *Commencement*. After one has been seven Years *Master of Arts*, he must take the *Degree of Batchelour of Divinity*; and after that four Years is requisite before he can take the *Degree of Doctor*. To become *Doctor of Law*, or *Physick*, one may, three Years after taking the *Degree of Master of Arts*, take that of *Batchelour of Law*, and in four Years more that of *Doctor of Law*. But the most usual Way to take this *Degree* is, after seven Years standing in the

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Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

67

the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, to take the Degree of *Bachelour* in that Faculty, and in five Years more that of *Doctor*.

The *AB*, when the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and that of *Doctor* in the three Faculties is taken, is a noted Time, not only for publick Exercises, but also for Feasting, Comedies, and a great Concourſe of Strangers from all Parts to their Friends and Relations taking their Degrees here. The Charge for a *Master of Arts* does usually amount to 30 *l.* and for a *Doctor* 100 *l.* if he goes out with Company; and if ſingly, more.

Of the Libraries, Theater, Muſæum, and Phyſick Garden, at Oxford.

FOR the publick Uſe of this University, here is firſt the famous *Bodleian Library*, ſo called from its Founder, Sir *Thomas Bodley* of *Exeter*, and conſiſting of many Thouſands of choiſe printed Books in ſeveral Languages, beſides a great Number of Oriental Manuſcripts. But there are alſo other Libraries veſted in the University, as the *Aſhmolean* by the *Muſæum*, and the *Sauiian* by the Geometry School, both full of Manuſcripts. Amongſt the private Libraries of Colleges, *Baliol*, *Merton*, *Magdalen*, *New-College*, *St. John's*, and *Corpus-Chriſti*, are the beſt, both for Manuſcripts and printed Books.

The *Theater* is a curious Piece of Architecture, for Scholaſtick Exercises, with a fair Printing-Houſe, built in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, by the Beneficence of Dr. *Shelden*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who erected it at his ſole Coſt and Charges, which amounted at leaſt to 10000 *l.*

The *Muſæum*, at the Weſt-End of the *Theater*, is a ſtately Pile of ſquared Store, built at the Charge of the University. 'Tis a famous *Repository* of Natural Rarities, and of ſeveral Roman Antiquities. Here is alſo a *Laboratory*, furniſhed with all ſorts of Furnaces, and other Materials for Chymical Practice, a *Store-Room* for Preparations, and another Room with a Chymical Library. This *Muſæum* is called *Aſhmoleanum*, from *Elias Aſhmole* Eſq; by whom a noble Collection of Curioſities was preſented to the University, upon the finiſhing of it, *March 20. 1683.* To which great Acceſſions have been made ſince, of *Hieroglyphicks*, and other *Egyptian* Antiquities, by Dr. *Robert Huntington*; an entire *Mummy*, by Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*; and a large Cabinet of *Natural Rarities*, by *Martin Liſter*, Doctor of Phyſick.

The *Phyſick Garden*, a delightful Place to walk in, is alſo of great Uſe to improve *Botanick* Knowledge, and ſupply ſuch as practice Phyſick, with all true *Physical* Plants. It lies on the South-Side of *St. Mary Magdalen's College*, and takes up five Acres of Ground. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, the Founder of this Garden, made a Donation of it in 1632. to the University,

sity, and endow'd it with a perpetual Revenue for the well keeping of it.

The Privileges of Oxford University.

I have already mention'd the Subjection of the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* to the *University*: To which Privilege may be added, her Power of the *Night-Walk* and *Watch*, and her Oversight of *Weights* and *Measures*. That no Student can be sued at Common Law, for Debts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the *Vice-Chancellor*, the Proceedings whereof are according to the Usage of the Civil Law, with a due Regard to the Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land. That if the Party be aggrieved, he may appeal for Redress to a *Court of Delegates*, which is yearly appointed by the Convocation, and consists of four or five Doctors, with some Masters of Art: From whose Judgment he may farther appeal to *Chancery*. But in criminal Causes, the Prisoner is left to be tried by the Laws of the Land. Lastly, The University has the Privilege of sending two of their Members to Parliament. And all these Privileges are also enjoy'd by *Cambridge University*.

Magistrates, and other Officers.

The *Magistrates* of this *University*, are the *Chancellor*, *High Steward*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*.

The *First* is usually one of the prime Nobility, chosen by the Students themselves in Convocation, and to continue for Life.

The *High Steward* is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University. His Office is also for Life, and by virtue of it he is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in *Matters of Government*. He is also to hear and determine *capital Causes*, according to the Laws of the Land; and to give his Judgment, when requir'd by the Chancellor, as to the *Privileges* of the *University*.

The *Vice-Chancellor*, who is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders, is yearly elected in Convocation. His proper Office is to execute the *Chancellor's* Power, to govern the University according to her Statutes, and see that all Officers and Students do their Duty; that Courts be duly called, Law-Suits determined without delay, Books licens'd that are printed at the *Theater*, Hereticks and Libertines expelled. When he takes Possession of his Office, he makes choice of four *Pro-Vice-Chancellors* out of the Heads of Colleges, to execute his Power in his Absence.

The *Proctors* are two Masters of Arts, yearly chosen by Turns out of the several Colleges, who have a Share in the Government of the University, being to keep the Peace, and inflict Punishments on such as are disorderly. The Oversight of *Weights* and

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and Measures, that the Students may not be wronged, does properly belong to them; as does also the Ordering of Scholastic Exercises, and Taking of Degrees.

The other *Officers* are, 1st. The *Publick Orator*, whose Office is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation or Congregation; and at the Reception of any Prince or great Person, to make proper Harangues.

2dly. A *Keeper of the Archives*, or *Records*. To whom is committed the Care of the Charters, Privileges, and Records of the University.

3dly. A *Register*; whose Office is to Register all Transactions in the Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Publick Servants.

These are Seven in Number, viz. six *Beadles*, and one *Verger*. Three of the first are called *Esquire-Beadles*, such as carry large Maces of Silver, gilt and wrought; and the other three *Yeomen-Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver, but plain and ungilt. Their Office is always to attend the *Vice-Chancellor* in Publick; and, at his Command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School; to publish the Calling of Courts of Convocation. The *Vice-Chancellor* ought not to appear abroad without one at least of the *Yeomen-Beadles*.

The *Verger's* Office is, upon solemn Occasions, to walk with the six *Beadles* before the *Vice-Chancellor*, and to observe his Commands. He is called *Verger*, from a silver Rod he carries in his Hand,

Scarlet-Days.

The proper Days when all Doctors wear here their *Scarlet-Robes*, are,

New Years-Day.

Twelfth-Day.

Candlemas-Day.

Lady-Day, when there is a Sermon at *New-College*.

Easter-Day.

Holy-Thursday, or *Ascension-Day*.

The 29th Day of May, being the Restauration of King Charles II.

Whitsunday.

Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at *New-College*.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday Morning in *Act-Time*, at Sermon and Congregation.

All-Saints Day.

Gun-Powder-Treason Day, November 5.

All publick Thanksgiving-Days.

Christmas-Day.

Habit Days.

The Day the Judges come to Town, when the *Vice-Chancellor*, Doctors, and Proctors meet at *St. Mary's*, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities,

At all Latin Sermons.

Morning Sermons, in Term-Time.

All Sermons at St. Peter's in

Lent.

Congregation-Days.

Scholastica, Febr. 10.

And the next Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor of Oxford is sworn at St. Mary's, in the Morning, by the Senior Proctor.

A LIST of the present Heads of Colleges and Halls, Magistrates and Professors in Oxford.

The HEADS of

University

Baliol

Merton

Exeter

Oriel

Queen's

New

Lincoln

All-Souls

Magdalen

Brazen-Nose

Corpus-Christi

Christ-Church

Trinity

S. John's

Jesus

Wadham

Pembroke

College,

Dr. Charlett, Master.

Dr. Barron, Master.

Dr. Holland, Warden.

Dr. Paynter, Rector.

Dr. Carter, Provost.

Dr. Lancaster, Provost.

Dr. Cobbe, Warden.

Dr. Adams, Rector.

Dr. Gardiner, Warden.

Dr. Harwer, President.

Dr. Shippen, Principal.

Dr. Turner, President.

Dr. Smalridge, Dean.

Dr. Dobson, President.

Dr. Delaune, President.

Dr. Edwards, Principal.

Dr. Dunster, Warden.

Dr. Brigenden, Master.

St. Edmund

St. Alban

Hart

St. Mary

New-Inn

Magdalen

Glocester

Hall,

Dr. Hudson,

Dr. Bouchier,

Dr. Newton,

Dr. Pierson,

Dr. Brabon,

Dr. Adams,

Dr. Elecbindett,

Principal.

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellor, James Duke of Ormond.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Gardiner, Warden of All-Souls,

Proctors, Mr. Periam, Student of Christ-Church, and Mr. Eyres, Fellow of Magdalen.

PROFES.

P R O F E S S O R S.

Queen's Professor in Divinity, Dr. John Potter.
 Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. John Wynne.
 Queen's Professor of Law, Dr. Tho. Bouchier.
 Queen's Professor of Physick, Dr. Tho. Hoy.
 Savilian Professor in { Geometry, Edmund Halley, M. A.
 { Astronomy, Mr. Keil.
 Natural Philosophy-Reader, James Farre, D. D.
 Anatomy Reader, Dr. Stephen Fry.
 Botanick Professor, Mr. Jacob Bobart.
 Chymistry, Mr. Richard Frewin.
 Logic, Mr. Birkley.
 Metaphysics, Mr. Crank.
 Camden Professor of History, Dr. Charles Aldworth.
 Moral Philosophy, Mr. Girdler.
 Queen's Professor of Greek, Mr. Terry.
 Professor of Hebrew, Dr. Roger Alsham of Christ-Church.
 Professor of Arabick, Dr. John Wallis, of Magdalen-College.

Having done with Oxford, I proceed now to the other Market-Towns of Oxfordshire.

Woodstock, formerly a Royal Mannor, but lately settled by Wood-Ast of Parliament, upon the Duke of Marlborough, now in stock. Possession of it; which Alienation was a publick Acknowledgment of his Grace's Signal Services to Her Majesty and the Nation; particularly, at the ever-famous Battle of Blenheim; to perpetuate the Memory whereof, here is a stately Palace now building, called Blenheim-House. Here was built a Royal House by Henry I. enlarged by Henry II. but destroy'd by the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles II. Here was also a Labyrinth, in which fair Rosamond, a Concubine of Henry II. was poison'd, to gratify the Jealousy of a Queen who pursu'd her to Death. She was interr'd at Godstow, in a Nunnery, with this Monkish Latin Epitaph.

*Hæc jacet in Tumbâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;
 Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

Banbury, upon the Cherwel, is a pleasant and rich Town, Banbury particularly noted for the Excellency of its Cheese: But far more memorable for the Battles fought in its Neighbourhood, and the Sieges it has sustain'd.

Burford, on the Windrush, is a very ancient Town, which Burford gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of St. Albans. Horse-Saddles are the chief Manufacture of this Place.

Henley is noted for its Malr-Trade, Tame for its Grammar-School, Henley School, Witney for its Blankets, Free-School, and Library.

Dorchester.

At the Confluence of the *Tame* and *Isis* stands *Dorchester*, a Town of Note among the ancient *Romans*, and since that, a Bishop's See, till *Remigius* remov'd it to *Lincoln*, in 1070.

RUTLAND,

AN Inland County in *Peterborough-Diocese*, 40 Miles in Circuit, contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses. It yields Plenty both of Corn and Cattle, and feeds an infinite Multitude of Sheep, the Wool whereof (like the Soil) is reddish. From whence this Country is called *Rutland*, q. d. *Red-Land*. Here is also abundance of Wood, and several small Rivers, the principal of which are the *Weland* and *Wasb*.

The same has given the Title of an Earldom to these three Princes of the Blood, viz. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edward Duke of York*, in 1390. *Richard*, his Brother, in 1426. and *Edmund Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, in 1450. Anno 1525, this Title fell to the Family of the *Manners*; *Tho. Manners*, Lord *Ross*, descended by his Mother's Side from the said *Richard Duke of York*, being created Earl of *Rutland* by *Henry VIII*. Which Title has continu'd ever since in that illustrious Family, till Queen *ANNE* was pleased to improve it into that of a Dukedom, in the Person of *John Manners*, Father of the present Duke of *Rutland*.

Market-Towns.

OAKHAM, Sat. and **UPPINGHAM**, Wednesd.

Oakham. *Oakham*, 74 Miles from *London*, stands in the fair and rich Valley of *Catbmos*. Here's a Castle, in which the Assizes are kept, an *Hospital* for the Poor, and a *Free-School* for the Education of Youth. 'Tis a Custom in this Town, when a Nobleman comes on Horseback within its Precincts, to make him pay the Homage of a Shoe from his Horse, or to take Money for it.

Oakham gave the Title of *Baroness* to the late Lady *Elizabeth Cromwell*, descended from *Tho. Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, a famous Minister of State to King *Henry VIII*.

Uppingham.

Uppingham is a neat and well-built Town, that stands upon a Hill. There is an *Hospital*, and a *Free-School*.

SHROPSHIRE, or the County of SALOP,

AN Inland County, in the Dioceses of *Hereford*, and *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, bordering upon *Wales*, and called the County of *Salop* from its Latin Name *Salopia*, is 134 Miles in Circum-

Circumference, and contains 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. Here the inhabitants breathe a good Air, and have the Benefit of a fruitful Soil, tho hilly on the South and West. It yields plenty of Wheat and Barley, of Pit-coals, Wood, and Iron. Besides *Severn* that runs through this County, here is the *Roden, Teme, &c.*

Market-Towns.

© *SHREWSBURY*, the Shire-Town *Wed. Thurs. & Sat.*
 © *Bishops Castle, Fr. Whitchurch, Fr. Hodnet,*
 © *Bridgenorth, Sat. Newport, Sat. Clebury,*
 © *Ludlow. Mon. Drayton, Wed. Sbefnall,*
 © *Wenlock, Mon. Wem, Thurs. Oswestry, Mon.*
Ellismere, Tues. Churb-Stretton, Th. Shipton Tues.
Wellington, Thurs.

Shrewsbury, Lat. *Salopia*, has two Bridges over the River *Severn*, which almost surrounds the Town. 'Tis supposed to have been built out of the Ruins of the ancient *Uriconium*, which stood not far from it. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery* built a Castle here on the North-side, and a stately Abby, some Ruins of which are still to be seen. Then it was an important Place, and to this Day it makes a pretty good Figure, by its Trade with *Wales*. On *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* are sold all sorts of Provisions, and on *Thursdays* *Welch* Cottons, of which great Quantaties are bought up here for *London*. Here are five Churches, two of'em with lofty Spires. In 1442, *Henry* IV. created the famous *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom is descended in a direct Line *Thomas Talbot*, advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by the late King *William*.

Ludlow is also a Place of Note, surrounded with a Wall, and *Ludlow* fortified with a Castle; in which was kept the Court of the *Marches of Wales*, till it was suppressed in the late Reign by Act of Parliament.

Bridgenorth, otherwise called the Borough of *Bruges*, is seated Bridge-upon the *Severn*, and has a fair Stone Bridge over that River. north. It consists of 2 Parishes. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a good Wall, a Ditch, and a strong Castle built upon a Rock, but fain to Ruin.

Wem has given the Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Jeffreys*, Wem. Son to the Lord High Chancellor *Jeffreys*, who was dignify'd with that Title by the late King *James*.

Besides the Towns aforesaid, here is *Bradford*, which gave *Bradford* the Title of an Earl to the late *Francis Newport*, raised to the Dignity of Earl of *Bradford* by the late King *William*.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E,

A Maritime County in the *West of England*, and in the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*, 204 Miles in Circuit, contains about 907500 Acres, and 44686 Houses, and is one of the largest Counties; plentiful of Corn and Pasture, most pleasant in the Summer, but very troublesome to Travellers in Winter. Whence the Proverb, *Bad for the Rider, but good for the Abider*. Besides the *Severn*, which empties it self here into the Sea, here is the *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Tor*, and *Tone*. The *Oxen* in this County are of as big a Size as those in *Lincolnshire*. This County yields also *Lead* and *Copper*, *Lapis calaminaris*, *Crystal* that comes near a *Diamond*, and *Woad* for *Dyers*. Its chief Manufactures are *Woollen Cloth*, and *Serges*. At *Cheddar* they make the best and the biggest Cheeses in *England*, as good as the *Parmesan*. The whole Milk of the Parish goes for the making of it, by Agreement among the Parishoners.

This County has formerly given the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards that of a Dukedom. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *Edward Seymour*, his Uncle was created Duke of *Somerset*, but some Years after beheaded. King *James I.* revived afterwards the Title of an Earldom on the Person of *Robert Carr*, Viscount of *Rockester*, which Title died with him. At last, King *Charles II.* restored the Title of a Duke to the *Seymour's* Family; *William Seymour*, descended from the foresaid *Edward*, who lost his Life upon a Scaffold, being made Duke of *Somerset*. To whom succeeded *William* his Grandson, next *John* Lord *Seymour* his Uncle, and *Francis Seymour*, *John's* Cousin, who was slain in *Italy*, in 1678, and succeeded by *Charles* his Brother, the present Duke of *Somerset*.

Market-Towns.

© *BRISTOL*, the Capital, *Wedn.* and *Sat.*

© <i>Bath</i> , <i>W. & Sat.</i>	<i>Bruton</i> <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Chewton</i> ,
© <i>Wells</i> , <i>W. & Sat.</i>	<i>Canesham</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Castle-Carey</i> ,
© <i>Bridgewater</i> , <i>Th.</i>	<i>Crookhorn</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Ilmister</i> , <i>Sat.</i>
© <i>Ilchester</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	<i>Dulverton</i> <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Dunster</i> , <i>Frid.</i>
© <i>Minehead</i> ,	<i>Glastenbury</i> , <i>Tues.</i>	<i>Langport</i> , <i>Sat.</i>
© <i>Taunton</i> , <i>W. & S.</i>	<i>Frome</i> ,	<i>Pensford</i> , <i>Tues.</i>
© <i>Milburn-Port</i> ,	<i>Chard</i> , <i>Mon.</i>	<i>Philips-Norton</i> ,
<i>Axbridge</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Wincaunton</i> <i>Wed.</i>	<i>Watchet</i> , <i>Sat.</i>
<i>Porlock</i> ,	<i>Stock-Gomer</i> ,	<i>Wivelcomb</i> , <i>Tues.</i>
<i>Shepton-Millet</i> , <i>Fr.</i>	<i>South-Petberton</i> , <i>Th.</i>	<i>Writon</i> , <i>Tues.</i>
<i>Somerton</i> , <i>Mon.</i>	<i>Sowey</i> ,	<i>Yeovil</i> ,
<i>Wellington</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>		

Bristol,

Bristol, upon the *Avon*, the *Vema Silurum* of the Ancients, *Bristol* stands part in this County, and part in *Gloucestershire*, 114 Miles from *London*. Next to *London*, this is the most trading and flourishing Place of *England*; happily seated both for the *Welsh* and *West-India* Trade. 'Tis a fair, large, and populous Place, which has a fair Stone-bridge over the River, with Houses on both sides, making a Street, as upon *London-Bridge*. It has also a most convenient Key, for the loading and unloading of Ships. Ten Miles from hence, the *Avon* falls into the *Severn's* Mouth. *Bristol* has been formerly a Place of Strength, and there was a Castle, in which King *Stephen* was kept Prisoner some time by *Maud* the Empress: But it was demolish'd by *Oliver Cromwel*, and now is built up into Streets. *Bristol* is a County-Town, and one of the six new Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII*. It has formerly given the Title of an Earl to *John* Lord *Digby* of *Sherburn*, and to *John* his Heir. Near this Place is *St. Vincent's* Rock, that yields abundance of Crystal.

Bath, Lat. *Bathonia*, *Aqua Solis*, also upon the *Avon*, is 10 Bath. Miles from *Bristol*. A City more famous for its Baths, than Beauty. It stands in a Bottom, surrounded with Hills, out of which spring its Mineral Waters and Baths, which are much resorted to in the Summer-Season. The same, in conjunction with *Wells*, is a Bishop's See, since the Year 1088, when *John* of *Villula*, Bishop of *Wells*, removed his See to *Bath*, which occasion'd the Difference between the Monks of *Bath* and the Canons of *Wells*, about the Bishop's Election; till they agreed, at last, that the Bishop should, for the future, be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Title should be given to *Bath*; that in the vacancy of the See, a certain Number of Delegates from both Churches, should elect the Bishop; that the Bishop should be installed in both Churches, &c. This continued till the Reign of *Henry VIII*. when the Monasteries being dissolved, there passed an Act of Parliament, for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one sole Chapter for the Bishop. Upon the Restauration of King *Charles*, this Prince created *John Granville* Earl of *Bath*; which Title is since extinct upon the Death of *William Henry Granville* Grandson of the former.

Wells Lat. *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, the *Belga* or *Theonodunum* of *Wells*. the Ancients, is a neat well-built, and populous Town; called *Wells*, from the many Wells and Springs that are about it. This City, in conjunction with *Bath*, is a Bishops See. Its Cathedral is a very fine Pile.

Bridgewater, on the *Parret*, is a goodly Town, 10 or 12 Miles Bridge- from the North-Channel. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Scroop Egerton*, descended from *John Egerton*, created Earl of *Bridgewater* by King *James I*.

Ilchester is noted for its Antiquity, *Taunton* for its Manufacture *Taunton*. of Woollen Cloth and Serges, *Minehead* for its Harbour, *Bruton* for Mine- its fair Church, School, and Hospital; and *Glastenbury* (Lat. *Glastonia* *Bruton*. head.

Glaſten-
bury.

conia, Avalonia) for having been one of the faireſt and richeſt Abbeys in *England*. That which moſt contributed to the Greatneſs of it, was the pious Cheat of its *Monks*, giving out, that the Body of *Joſeph of Arimathea* lay there enterr'd. Certain it is, that the ancient *Britains* had a particular Regard for this Place, becauſe their King *Arthur* was buried in it.

Milburn-
Port.
Monta-
cute.

Here is alſo *Milburn Port*, that ſends two Members to Parliamt; but is no Market-Town.

Montacute, a ſharp Mount, which gives the Title of a Viſcount to *Francis Brown*, Viſcount *Montacute*. And *Hinton St. George*, which gives the Title of Viſcount to *Earl Ponlett*.

STAFFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County in the Dioceſe of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 141 Miles in Circumference, contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houſes; the Air is ſharp and healthful, the Soil diverſe: For Northward 'tis hilly and barren, Southward it yields plenty of Corn and Graſs, Iron, and Pit-coals; of which laſt curious and poliſhed Utenſils are made, as black as Jett. The Inland Parts are level, but woody. This County yields alſo good Stone, Marble, Alabaſter, and Lime-ſtone for Building.

Befides the *Trent*, that waters it Northward, here is the *Dove*, *Churner*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Sow*, and other ſmall Rivers. The *Dove*, among the reſt, makes the neighbouring Lands very fruitful, and the Sheep that feed upon them yield the beſt Mutton in *England*.

But, beſides thoſe freſh Waters, here are *Salt Springs*, yielding Salt very near as good as the *Salt Springs* of *Cheshire*.

Market-Towns.

© *STAFFORD*, the Shire-Town, Sat.

© <i>Lichfield</i> , Tu. & Fr.	<i>Ridgeley</i> , Tueſ.	<i>Kinver</i> ,
© <i>Newcaſtle</i> , Mon.	<i>Browley</i> , Tueſ.	<i>Tudbury</i> , Tueſ.
© <i>Tamworth</i> ,	<i>Brewood</i> , Tueſ.	<i>Stow</i> , Tueſ.
<i>Burton</i> Thuſd.	<i>Eesley</i> , Tueſ.	<i>Utoxeter</i> , Wed.
<i>Penkridge</i> , Tueſ.	<i>Cheadle</i> ,	<i>Walſhall</i> , Tueſ.
<i>Eccleſhall</i> , Frid.	<i>Leeke</i> , Wed.	<i>Wo:verhampton</i> , Wed.

Stafford.

Stafford, upon the *Sow*, 106 Miles from *London*, is a well-built and agreeable Town, conſiſting of two Pariſhes, and having a Free-School. The ſame gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Henry Howard*, Son of *William Howard*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Earl of Arundel* and *Surrey*. *William* was made *Viſcount* of *Stafford* by King *Charles I.* and beheaded in the Reign of *Charles*

Charles II. Dec. 29. 1680. for the Popish Plot. But King James afterwards restored the Blood, and created Henry, the said William's Son, Earl of Stafford.

Lichfield, and Coventry, in Warwickshire, make jointly a Bishop's See. Lichfield gives the Title of an Earl to Edward Henry Lee, which was conferr'd upon him by King Charles II.

Burton, upon Trent, is noted for its stately Stone-Bridge, and Burton: of late for its strong Ale.

Wolverhampton, for its Collegiate Church, which is annexed to the Deanry of Windsor. Wolverhampton.

Lastly, this County is of note for the Royal Oak, a hollow Tree in which the late King Charles took Sanctuary, after his Defeat at Worcester.

SUFFOLK,

A Maritime Province, South of Norfolk, and in Norwich Diocese, 140 Miles in Compass, contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses. The Air is wholsom here, except towards the Sea, but the Soil divers. Sandy and full of Heaths, towards the Sea; but yielding plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeding vast Multitudes of Sheep. Further off from the Sea are the Woodlands, otherwise called High Suffolk, which feeds abundance of Cattle. But the most fruitful Parts of this County are about St. Edmundsbury, and North-west from it. There are above 40 Parks in this County. Its principal Rivers are the Stour, Breton, Deben, Orwell, and Blithe, &c. Here is abundance of Cheese made tolerable good, but Suffolk Butter is counted excellent. Its Manufactures are Woollen and Linnen Cloth.

This County gave formerly the Title of an Earl, next that of a Marquis, and lastly of a Duke, to William de la Pole, in the Reign of Henry VI. He had two Successors, the last of which, Edmund de la Pole, was beheaded in the Reign of Henry VII. The Title of Duke of Suffolk came afterwards into the Brandon's Family, by the Favour of Henry VIII. Charles Brandon was the first who bore that Title, to whom succeeded his Son Henry, who died young; and next to him Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who married Frances, Daughter of Charles Brandon, and died upon a Scaffold. Anno 1603. James I. revived the Title of Earl of Suffolk in the Person of Thomas Lord Howard of Walden, from whom is descended the present Earl of Suffolk.

Market-

Market-Towns.

© IPSWICH, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.

© St. Edmondsbury,	Buddesdale,	Framlingham, Saturd.
© Dunwich, Sat.	Hadleigh, Mond.	Halesworth, Tuesd.
© Orford, Mond.	Lavenham, Tuesd.	Ixworth, Frid.
© Alborough, Sat.	Mildenball, Frid.	Lestoff, Wednesd.
© Sudbury, Sat.	Bildefton, Wednesd.	Mendlesham, Tuesd.
© Eye, Sat.	Brandon,	Needham, Wednesd.
Stow-Market, Thursd.	Clare, Frid.	Neyland, Frid.
New-Market, Thursd.	Bungay, Thursd.	Woodbridge, Wednesd.
Beccles, Sat.	Debenham, Frid.	Southwold,
Bury, Wednesd.		

Ipswich. Ipswich, upon the *Stoure*, 55 Miles from *London*, and about 20 from the Sea, was formerly one of the most considerable Towns in *England*, till the *Danes* made themselves Masters of it in 991, who afterwards reduced it, in a manner, into a Heap of Ruins. In the *Normans* Time it began to recover itself, and consists at this Time of 14 Parishes. Here's a College, founded by the famous Cardinal *Wolsey* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Ipswich gives the Title of a Viscount to the Duke of *Grafton*.

St. Edmondsbury. St. Edmondsbury, Lat. *Villa Regia, Villa Faustini*, is a Town most pleasantly seated, and enjoying a very good Air. It took its Name from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles*, who for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was shot to Death with Arrows by the *Danes*. To expiate this Crime, *Canute* King of *England*, and Son of the *Danish* King *Sueno*, the Author of that Murder, erected here a stately Abbey, which he endowed with Revenues suitable to its Magnificence.

Dunwich. Dunwich, a Sea-Town, was of old a Town of great Note, and an Episcopal See, which was removed first from *North-Elmham* to *Thetford*, and afterwards from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Anno 1088. At this Time Dunwich is but a mean Town; but has the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

Orford. Orford is of special Note, for giving the Title of an Earl to *Edward Russel*, raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.

Sudbury. Sudbury, Lat. *Colonia*, stands upon the *Stoure*, near the Borders of *Essex*. This is a rich and populous Place, where the Manufacture of Cloth does flourish, consisting of three Parishes. It gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Grafton*.

Eye. Eye is a good Town, and a Peculiar of the Crown. Here is a fair Church, some Ruins of a Castle, and of an ancient Abbey.

Stow-Market. Stow-Market, upon the *Orwell*, is a large and beautiful Town, that drives a great Trade in Stuffs, and is adorned with a spacious lofty Church.

New

New-Market borders upon *Cambridgeshire*, and is but 10 Miles *New-*
from *Cambridge*. A noted Place for *Horse-Racing*, in a fair Plain Market.
near it.

Beccles on the *Waveney*, and *Buddesdale*, are noted for their *Buddes-*
publick Schools. *Hadleigh*, *Mildenhall*, and *Lavenham*, for their dale,
beautiful Churches. *Hadleigh*,
Mildenh-
hall,
Laven-
ham.

S U R R E Y,

AN Inland County, which the *Thames* parts from *Middlesex*,
112 Miles in Circuit, contains about 592000 Acres, and
34218 Houses, and is in the Diocese of *Winchester*. 'Tis observed,
that the Skirts of this County are the most fruitful, and the
middle Parts barren in Comparifon. However in Point of
Health, the middle Parts have the Advantage; both for the
Pleasure they yield by their *Downs* in Hunting, and *Horse-*
Races. Besides the *Thames*, here is the *Wye*, which runs through
Guilford, the *Mole* through *Darking*, and the *Wandle*, all three
emptying themselves into the *Thames*, the first two near *Hampton-*
Court, and the last near *Richmond*.

'Tis above 600 Years since this County gave the Title of an
Earldom to *William* of *Warren*. Which Title passed from his
House to several other Families, before that of the *Howards*,
which was dignify'd with it by *Edward IV.* in the Person of
Thomas Howard, Lord High Treasurer, and afterwards created
Duke of *Norfolk*. So that the Duke of *Norfolk* is *Earl* of three
several Places, viz. *Arundel*, *Norwich*, and *Surrey*.

Market-Towns.

© *GUILFORD*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| © <i>Southwark</i> , | © <i>Haselmere</i> , | <i>Farnham</i> , Thursd. |
| © <i>Rygate</i> , Tuesd. | <i>Kingston</i> , Saturd. | <i>Godalmin</i> , |
| © <i>Blechingly</i> , | <i>Croydon</i> , Saturd. | <i>Ewel</i> , |
| © <i>Gatton</i> , | <i>Darking</i> , Thursd. | <i>Chertsey</i> . |

Guilford, upon the *Wye*, 25 Miles from *London*, is a good *Guilford*.
Town, consisting of three Parishes. It gives the Title of a
Baron to *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford*, Son of *Francis North*,
Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal in the Reign of the late
King *Charles*, who conferr'd that Title upon him.

Southwark, against *London*, on the South-Side of the *Thames*, South-
is partly under the Government of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, wark.
but with many Privileges, particularly that of sending two Mem-
bers to Parliament. 'Tis a Suburb, if it may be so called, of a
large Extent; but the high Street only leading from *London-*
Bridge to *St. George's Church*, deserves a particular Notice, as
being

being the Center of Trade for this County. Besides *St. George's Church*, here are two or three more Churches. And in this Borough you will find *St. Thomas's Hospital*, of which, in my Description of *London*; and two *Prisons* for Debt, one called the *Queen's-Bench Prison*, and the other the *Marshalsea*.

Kingston. *Kingston*, upon the *Thames*, 10 Miles from *London*, where the Assizes are commonly held. 'Tis but one Mile distant from *Hampton-Court*.

Croydon. *Croydon*, upon the *Wandle*, noted for its Church-Steeple, for the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Palace, its Free-School, and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*. Near this Town, are the *Downs* called *Banstead-Downs*, much frequented by Hunters, and famous for Horse-Races.

Rygate. *Rygate* stands in a Valley, called *Holmes Dale*; where are still to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, with a long Vault, and a Room at the End of it; in which, 'tis said, the Barons met secretly, who were up in Arms against King *John*. Near this Town is abundance of *Fuller's Earth*.

Epsom. I pass by the other Market-Towns, to take Notice of *Epsom*, vulgarly called *Epsom*, 14 Miles from *London*; a delightful Place, noted for its Mineral Waters, and much resorted to in the Summer, especially by the *Londoners*.

Richmond. *Richmond*, another Place in this County, seven Miles from *London*, is a pretty large Town, very agreeable in the Summer-Season, and much frequented by the Gentry. Here is still to be seen a Royal Palace, in which King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days. Here is also a noble Park, encompass'd with a Brick-Wall, at least six Miles about. The Waters are also drank here.

In the Neighbourhood of *Cheam* there was another Royal House, built by *Henry VIII.* so magnificent, that it was named *Nonfuch*. But now, there are hardly any Remains of it to be seen.

Battersea, &c. *Battersea*, *Putney*, *Moreclack*, *Wandsworth*, *Clapham*, *Dulwich*, *Micham*, *Cheam*, and *Stretham*, are also delightful Places in the Summer-Season.

Effingham. *Effingham* gives the Title of a Baron to *Thomas Howard*, Son of *Francis* late Lord *Effingham*; who succeeded in this Title upon the Death of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron of *Effingham*.

S U S S E X,

A Maritime County upon the Channel, betwixt *Kent* on the East, and *Hampshire* on the West, in *Chichester* Diocese, is 158 Miles in Compass; and contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 House. Its *Downs*, near the Sea, are charming, and its

its Valleys (called the Wild of *Sussex*) very plentiful; of Oats especially. The Forests are barren, but the East-Parts yield abundance of Iron, which has occasion'd a prodigious Consumption of Wood. Here the Roads are so deep in Winter, that in some Places the Coaches must be drawn with Oxen. This County is well water'd, but with Rivers of no long Course. *Arun* is the principal. A *Sussex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, an *Amerley* Trout, and a *Chichester* Lobster; are much admired. And so is the Wheat-Ear, a Bird as good as a *French* Ortolan. Its principal Manufactures are Iron-Guns, and Glass.

This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before it fell to *Tho. Lennard*, created Earl of *Sussex* by King *Charles II.* in 1674. upon his Marriage with *Anne*, natural Daughter of that Prince by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *CHICHESTER*, the Capital; Wednesd. and Sat.
 ⊙ *Lewes*, Saturd. ⊙ *Horsham*, Sat. *Battel*, Thursd.
 ⊙ *East-Grinstead*, Th. ⊙ *Midhurst*, Thursd. *Haylsbam*, Saturd.
 ⊙ *Hastings*, W. & Sat. ⊙ *Winchelsea*, *Helmston*, Thursd.
 ⊙ *Rye*, Wed. & Sat. ⊙ *Shoreham*, *Cuckfield*, Frid.
 ⊙ *Bramber*, ⊙ *Steyning*, Wednesd. *East-Bourn*,
 ⊙ *Arundel*, W. & Sat. *Petworth*, Wednesd. *Terring*.

Chichester, on the *Lavant*, 60 Miles from *London*, was formerly *Chiche* the Royal Seat of the South Saxons. It now consists of five or six Parishes, four large Streets, and a fair Market-Place. Its greatest Ornament is the Cathedral, which has been twice burnt down, and as often built up again. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Southampton*, a natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Lewes, Lat. *Lesva*, stands upon an Eminence, and has six *Lewes* Parishes. Here the Assizes are most commonly held, and sometimes at *East-Grinstead*.

Hastings, one of the Cinque-Ports, is a very ancient Town, *Hastings* and has two Parishes. The same was formerly fortify'd with a Castle, which is fallen to Ruin. Near this Town there was a bloody Battle fought, in 1263. between *Henry III.* and the Barons, to the Advantage of the last, so that the King was forc'd to comply.

Rye and *Winchelsea* are two Limbs of the Port of *Hastings*. *Rye*. The first, in Time of Peace, is the usual Landing-Place for such as come over from *Diepe* into *England*, these two Ports being opposite to, and 24 Leagues distant from each other. Here they have excellent Herrings.

Winchelsea, at some Distance from *Rye*, has been formerly a *Winchel* considerable Town; but the Sea being gone from it, has contributed very much to its Decay. It gives the Title of an Earl-
 G dom

dom to *Charles Finch*, descended from *Eliz. Finch*, whom King *Charles I.* dignify'd with that Title, in 1628.

Battel. *Battel*, at some Miles Distance from *Winsbelfea*, took that Name from the famous Battle fought here, *October 14. 1066.* between *Harold King of England*, and *William Duke of Normandy*; in which *Harold* being slain, *William* took Possession of the Kingdom.

Arundel. Besides the Towns aforesaid, I shall take Notice of *Arundel*, the Castle whereof gives the Title of an Earl to the Owner of it, without any Creation, which is a singular Privilege in *England*. Thus the Castle and the Title have passed together from one Family to another. In 1604, *Henry Howard*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, took Possession of both, now in the Hands of the present Duke of *Norfolk* his Off-Spring.

Pevensey. *Pevensey*, in this County, is noted for being the Haven where *William the Conqueror* landed for the Conquest of *England*, with a Fleet of about 900 Sail.

WARWICKSHIRE,

AN Inland County in the Dioceses of *Worcester*, and *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, is 135 Miles in Circuit, contains about 670000 Acres, and 21793 Houses; and enjoys both good Air, and a plentiful Soil, especially on the South. Northward, 'tis a woody Country. Amongst its Rivers, *Avon* is the chief, which runs through the midst of it, and falls at last into the *Severn*. Cheese is its chief Commodity.

Market-Towns.

© *WARWICK*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

© <i>Coventry</i> , Frid.	<i>Colehill</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Polesworth</i> ,
<i>Stratford</i> , Thursd.	<i>Henley</i> , Mond.	<i>Rugby</i> , Saturd.
<i>Atherston</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Kyneton</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Soutbam</i> , Mond.
<i>Aulcester</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Nun-Eaton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Sutton-Colefield</i> , Mon.
<i>Birmingham</i> , Thursd.		

Warwick. *Warwick*, upon the *Avon*, 68 Miles from *London*, is a well-built Town, consisting of two Parishes, with a Free-School, and several Hospitals: But the Castle is its greatest Ornament. This Town has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before that of the present Earl, being *Robert Rich*, created Earl of *Warwick* by *James I.* in 1618. which Title has continued in his Family, *Edward-Henry Rich* being the present Earl of *Warwick*, and likewise of *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*.

Coventry, upon the *Sherburn*, 74 Miles from *London*, took that Name from a Convent founded here by *Canute*, a *Danish King* of

of *England*. 'Tis a most ancient City, situate upon the Ascent of a Hill, having two Parishes, three Churches, and four Steeples. But the greatest Ornament of *Coventry*, is the stately Cross in the middle of the City, whose Walls were pull'd down, upon the Restauration. The Roads leading to it, are kept well pay'd for about a Mile out of Town. For the Education of Youth, here is a Free-School, and a fair Library; and for the Poor, an Hospital. This City, and *Lichfield* in *Staffordshire*, are both one Bishop's See, from thence called the Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. At this Time, it gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Coventry*, who was dignify'd with it by the late King *William*. Two Miles from hence there are two Springs, one of fresh Water, and the other of brackish, at less distance than four Foot from each other.

Birmingham is of note for its curious Work of Iron and Steel, *Birmingham* and *Polesworth* for its School.

Near *Warwick* there's a Rock called *Guy-cliff*, from *Guy* of *Guy-cliff*. *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of *England*; who, after many great Exploits, betook himself (as Tradition has it) to this Place, where he led a kind of ascetick Life, and built a Chapel, in which he was interr'd.

Near *Kyneion*, seven or eight Miles from *Warwick*, is *Edge-Edge-hill*. *Hill*, famous for the first Battle fought there, *October* 23. 1642. between King *Charles I.* his Army, and the Parliament-Forces, which proved to the King's Advantage.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland, in the North-West Parts of *England*, and East of *Cumberland*, partly in the Diocese of *Chester*, and partly in that of *Carlisle*, 120 Miles in Compass, contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houses; and is a hilly and marshy Country, but not without fruitful Spots of Ground, especially Southward. The *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon*, and *Eamon*, are its principal Rivers. *Ulles Water*, and *Menander-Mere*, in this County, are two Lakes, the first bordering upon *Cumberland*, and the last upon *Lancashire*.

This County has given the Title of an Earl for near 200 Years, to the *Nevil's* Family, *Ralph Nevil*, Lord *Raby*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, being first honoured with this Title by *Richard II.* which died with *Charles Nevil*, in 1584. but *James I.* revived it in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*, descended from *Charles Nevil*. *Thomas Fane* is the present Earl of *Westmoreland*.

Near the River *Lowther*, there is a Well or Spring, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows many Times in a Day.

Market-Towns.

◎ *APPLEBY*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Kendal, Saturd. *Ambleside*, Wednesd. *Orton*, Wednesd.
Lonsdale, Thursd. *Kirby-Steven*, Frid. *Brough*, Wednesd.
Burton, Tuesd.

Appleby. *Appleby*, upon the *Eden*, 200 Miles from *London*, is the *Abalaba* of the Ancients, and has been formerly a considerable Place. At this Time, there is but one Street, and that but thinly peopled. However, the Assizes are kept here, and this is the only Town in *Westmoreland* which is privileged to send Members to Parliament. Here's a publick School, and an Hospital.

Kendal. *Kendal*, the *Cancangium* of the Ancients, and the best Town in this County, is seated upon the *Ken*, in a Dale or Valley, whence the Name of *Kendal*. 'Tis rich, and well inhabited, driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloths, Druggets, Serges, Cotton Stockings, and Hats. Over the River there are two Bridges of Stone, and another of Wood. At some small Distance from this last, there are to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, which was the Birth-Place of *Catherine Parr*, the sixth Wife of *Henry VIII*. The Church of *Kendal* is both fair and spacious, and there are two Chapels of Ease besides. Near the Church-Yard stands a fair publick School, from whence a certain Number of Scholars are from time to time sent to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. The Title of Earl of *Kendal* has gone through divers Families: The late Prince *George* of *Denmark* bore last that Title, being created by the late King *William*, Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*.

Lonsdale. *Lonsdale*, or *Kirby-Lonsdale*, upon the *Lon*, is a large and well-built Town, noted besides for its Manufacture of Cloth. Here is a fine Church, and a Stone-Bridge over the River. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Richard Lowther*, devolved upon him from his Father *John Lowther*, who was dignify'd with it by the late King *William*.

WILTSHIRE,

AN Inland County in *Salisbury Diocese*, 140 Miles in Circuit, contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses; and is a healthful County. Northward, 'tis somewhat hilly, and woody; but Southward, 'tis pretty level. In the middle Parts of it, is *Salisbury-Plain*, noted for its large Extent, and for feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep. Its principal Rivers are the *Ils*, *Kenner*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. This County drives a great Manufacture of Wool. As for *Stone-Henge*, and the *Cave* near *Badmington*, I refer the Reader to Ch. 4.

This

This County has given the Title of an *Earldom* to several Families, before that of the *Paulets*, now in Possession of it. The first of this Name that bore it was *William Paulet*, created Earl of *Wiltshire*, and afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*, by *Edward VI.* In whose Family the Title has continu'd ever since, *Charles Paulet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed thereof.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *SALISBURY*, the Chief, Tuesd. and Saturd.

⊙ <i>Hindon</i> , Thursd.	⊙ <i>Downton</i> , Frid.	<i>Bradford</i> , Mond.
⊙ <i>Chippenham</i> , Sat.	⊙ <i>Westbury</i> , Frid.	<i>Amesbury</i> , Frid.
⊙ <i>Wilton</i> , Wednesd.	⊙ <i>Calne</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Auburn</i> , Tuesd.
⊙ <i>Marlborough</i> , Sat.	⊙ <i>Hegtesbury</i> ,	<i>Lavington</i> , Wednesd.
⊙ <i>Malmsbury</i> , Sat.	⊙ <i>Great-Bedwin</i> ,	<i>Hiworth</i> , Wednesd.
⊙ <i>Wotton-Basset</i> , Th.	⊙ <i>Luggershal</i> ,	<i>Mere</i> ,
⊙ <i>Devizes</i> , Thursd.	⊙ <i>Old-Sarum</i> ,	<i>Swindon</i> , Mond.
⊙ <i>Crecklade</i> , Saturd.	<i>Warminster</i> , Saturd.	<i>Troubridge</i> , Saturd.

Salisbury, or *New-Sarum*, the *Sorviodunum* of the Ancients, is *Salisbury* a Bishop's See, 70 Miles from *London*. This is one of the finest Cities in *England*, watered chiefly by the *Avon*, besides several Streams that run through the Streets thereof. Here are large Streets, a fair Market-Place, and Town-House. But the greatest Ornament of this City is the *Cathedral*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, a Church that has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Weeks, and Pillars as Days in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest of any in *England*. This City has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, before it came to the *Cecils*, now possessed of it; *Robert Cecil*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, having been honoured with that Title by King *James I.* who created him Viscount *Cranborn*, and Earl of *Salisbury*, in 1605. From whom is descended *James Cecil*, the present Earl of *Salisbury*.

Hindon and *Chippenham* are noted for their great Markets, but *Hindon*. the first chiefly for the Title of Baron it gives to the Earl of *Chippen-Clarendon*. *Calne*, for the Provincial Synod held here in 997, to ham. determine the hot Disputes in those Times between the Monks *Calne*. and the Priests, in Point of *Celibacy*. *Marlborough*, the *Cunlio* Marlbo- of the Ancients, upon the *Kenmet*, for the Title of a Duke it rough. gives from the Beginning of this Reign to *John Churchill*, a Prince of the *Empire*, and one of the Heroes of our Days. *Malmsbury*, Lat. *Maldunense Cœnobium*, upon the *Avon*, for being Malms- the Birth-Place of one of the ancientest Historians of *England*, bury. called from hence *William* of *Malmsbury*.

Wilton has been formerly the chief Town of this County, *Wilton*, whence the Name of *Wiltshire*. It was also the Bishop's See, be- fore it came to be removed from thence to *Salisbury*; which has, in a great Measure, occasioned the Decay of *Wilton*.

I pass by the other Towns to take Notice of *Clarendon*, a great Park two Miles North of *Salisbury*. It lies upon a Hill, with about 20 Groves, each a Mile in Compass, and all inclosed. There was formerly a Royal House, but since fallen to Ruin. *Edward Hyde*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, was dignify'd by that Prince with the Title of Earl of *Clarendon*; which is now enjoy'd by his Grandson.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Worcester*, 130 Miles in Compass, contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses, and yields Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Fish, and Fruit. The Vale of *Evesham* is noted especially for its great Fertility. Here are also several Salt Springs. Its Rivers, the *Severn*, *Avon*, *Salwarp*, *Stoure*, &c.

Market-Towns.

- ◎ *WORCESTER*, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.
- ◎ *Evesham*, Mond. *Kidderminster*, Thur. *Tidbury*, Tuesd.
- ◎ *Bewdley*, Saturd. *Dudley*, Upton, Thursd.
- ◎ *Droitwich*, Frid. *Bromsgrove*, Tuesd. *Shipton*, Frid.
- Sturbridge*, Frid. *Pershore*, Tuesd.

Worcester.

Worcester, Lat. *Vigornia*, upon the *Severn*, 86 Miles from *London*, is a large, rich, and populous City, consisting of 10 Parishes. Over the River it has a fair Stone-Bridge, with a Tower, said to be built by the *Romans*. In 1041, this City was reduc'd to Ashes by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of *Henry II.* it was burnt down again by Accident. In 679, it was made a Bishop's See, the Bishopricks being taken out of that of *Lichfield*. King *John* lies bury'd in the Cathedral in a Tomb of white Marble; and Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son of *Henry VII.* in a Tomb of Jett. 'Twas under this City Walls the Battle was fought in 1651. which prov'd so fatal to the late King *Charles*, as to force him to quit the Kingdom, after he had absconded for the space of six Weeks. *Worcester* drives a great Trade in Cloth. It has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families. In 1627. *Charles I.* made it a Marquisate in the Person of *Henry Somerset*; which Title the present Duke of *Beaufort*, his Great-grandson, is now in Possession of.

Evesham.
Droitwich.

Evesham, on the *Avon*, is a good trading Place, which gives the Title of Baron to the Lord *Sommers*.

Droitwich, on the *Salwarp*, is noted for its Salt-Pits. *Sturbridge*, for its School and Library. And *Kidderminster*, for its Stuffs.

T O R K.

YORKSHIRE,

A Northern Maritime County, in *York* Diocese, is 320 Miles in Compass, and contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. 'Tis divided into three Parts, viz. the *North*, *East*, and *West-Riding*; this the largest. 'Tis generally a most fruitful County, yielding Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fmh, and Wild-Fowl. Here are also abundance of fine Horses, Lime-Stone, Jett, and Alum. *Sureby* is noted for its Goats, *Sheffield* for Iron, *Richmondshire* for its Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coals. Its principal Rivers are the *Humber*, *Arc*, *Calder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nyd*, *Ouse*, *Small*, *Toure*, *Warf*, and *Tees*.

Market-Towns.

© *YORK*, the Capital, Thursd. and Saturd.

© <i>Kingston upon Hull</i> , <i>Barnesley</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Kilham</i> , Saturd.
Tuesd. and Sat. <i>Bedal</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Kirby-More-side</i> , Wed.
© <i>Rosberam</i> , Mond. <i>Burlington</i> , Saturd.	<i>Masbam</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Boroughbrigg</i> , Sat. <i>Bautre</i> , Saturd.	<i>Midlam</i> ,
© <i>Aldborough</i> , <i>Carwood</i> ,	<i>Patrington</i> ,
© <i>Beverly</i> , W. & Sat. <i>Bradforth</i> , Thursd.	<i>Otley</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Heydon</i> , Saturd. <i>Easingwold</i> ,	<i>Pickering</i> , Mond.
© <i>Knaresborough</i> , W. <i>Gisborough</i> , Mond.	<i>Pocklington</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Rippon</i> , Thursd. <i>Gisborn</i> ,	<i>Ripley</i> , Frid.
© <i>Scarborough</i> , Th. <i>Frodlingham</i> ,	<i>Settle</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Richmond</i> , Sat. <i>Stokesley</i> ,	<i>Sherborn</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Malton</i> , Saturd. <i>Wakefield</i> , Th. & Fr.	<i>Skipton</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Pontefract</i> , Sat. <i>Whitby</i> , Saturd.	<i>Snabe</i> , Frid.
© <i>North-Allerton</i> , W. <i>Selby</i> , Mond.	<i>Tadcaster</i> , Thursd.
© <i>Thirsk</i> , Mond. <i>Sheffield</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Thorn</i> ,
<i>Leeds</i> , Tuesd. & Sat. <i>Helm-sley</i> , Sat.	<i>Tickhill</i> , Saturd.
<i>Hallifax</i> , Thursd. <i>Hornsey</i> ,	<i>Weatherby</i> , Thursd.
<i>Aberforth</i> , Wednesd. <i>Howdon</i> , Saturd.	<i>Tarum</i> , Thursd.
<i>Dun-caster</i> , Sat. <i>Hunanby</i> ,	<i>Wigton</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Askrig</i> , <i>Hutberfield</i> ,	<i>Egton</i> .

York, Lat. *Eboracum*, stands upon the *Ouse*, 150 Miles from *York*. *London*. 'Tis the Episcopal See of the Archbishop of *York*, and the most considerable City in *England* next to *London*. A fair, large, rich, and populous Place; in which are reckoned 28 Churches, and Chapels of Ease. *York* was in such Esteem among the ancient *Romans*, that *Severus* the Emperor had a Palace in it, in which he ended his Days. But it has suffer'd much by the frequent Revolutions of the State, in the Time of the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* his Army being routed at *Marston-Moor*, *York* was forced to submit to the victorious Army. In 740. *Egbert*, Archbishop of *York*,

erected here a large Library, out of which *Alcuinus*, Tutor to *Charles* the Great, and Founder of the *Sorbonne* at *Paris*, got most of his Learning. But the greatest Ornament of this City is its *Cathedral*, which deserves to be put in the first Rank of the *Cathedrals* in *Europe*. There are two Things more, which raise the Glory of this City. One is, that the Mayor of *York* bears the Title of *Lord*, as the Mayor of *London* does, there being but those two *Mayors* all over *England*, who have that Title given them. The other, that this City has given the Title of a *Duke* to many Princes of the Blood, particularly to the late King *James*, before he came to the Crown.

Hull.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, is a good Port, and a well fortify'd Town. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, and of a large Extent, tho' there be but two Parishes. But it is not of great Antiquity, *Edward I.* being the Founder of it. The Inhabitants being grown rich, walled the Town, and raised their chief Magistrate from a *Warden* to a *Bayliff*; till at last *Henry VI.* made it a *Mayor-Town*, and a *County* of itself.

Beverley.

Beverley, five or six Miles North of *Hull*, is noted for being the Birth-Place of the famous Prelate *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*, a Man of great Learning, and exemplary Piety; who in his old Age resigned his Archbishoprick, and retired hither, to spend the Residue of his Life in holy Meditations. He died in 721. *Ethelstan*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, had such a Veneration for the Memory of so great a Man, that for his Sake he granted great Privileges to this Place, and amongst others a *Sanctuary*, which made the Town grow rich in a short Time.

Rippon.

Rippon, the *Rhidogunum* of the Ancients, is a good Town upon the *Toune*, where a great deal of Cloth, and the best Spurs in *England* are made. Here is a *Collegiate Church*, that has three very lofty Spires. When *Popery* flourished here, *St. Wilfride's Needle* was then in great Repute: So was called a narrow Hole in a *Vault* under the Ground of this *Collegiate Church*, through which Womens Honesty was tried. Those that were chaste, says the Legend, could easily pass through the Hole; but the unchaste, it seems, stuck by the way.

Scarborough.

Scarborough is a good Harbour, fortify'd with a Castle, where in a Garison is kept. This Town is almost inaccessible by Land, surrounded as it were with the Sea, and very steep Rocks, except on the West-Side, which has a narrow Passage into it, and that fenced with a strong Wall. The Town is not large, but pretty well inhabited, and a good trading Place. It has a commodious Key. Formerly there was a fine Tower, which served as a Land-Mark for Ships, before it fell by our Civil Wars. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, of about 60 Acres, with a Fresh-Water Spring coming out of a Rock. This Place is also noted for its famous *Spaw*, and for the

the Title of an *Earldom* it gives to *Charles Lumley*, who in the late Reign was made *Earl of Scarborough*.

Richmond, upon the *Swale*, in the *North-Riding*, is the chief Rich. Place of a District, hence called *Richmondshire*, a specious Name mond. for a barren and hilly Country, except some Places, where it yields good Pasture. *Alan Earl of Bretagne*, who built this Town, was created *Earl of Richmond*, by *William the Conqueror*: Which Title being extinct in his Family was conferr'd upon others. *Lewis Lord Stuart*, and Duke of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, was made *Earl*, and afterwards *Duke of Richmond*, by *James I.* *Charles Lenox* was the last of that Family who enjoy'd that Title, who died without Issue in the Court of *Denmark*, Anno 1672, where he was Ambassador Extraordinary from the late King *Charles*, who, in less than 3 Years after, revived this Title in the Person of *Charles Lenox*, the present Duke of *Richmond*, a Natural Son of that Prince by the Dutcheß of *Portsmouth*.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, is a neat Town, that had formerly a *Ponte-* strong and stately Castle, which fell by the Civil Wars in the fract. Reign of King *Charles I.* 'Twas in this Castle *Richard II.* was barbarously murdered, after his Resignation of the Crown to *Henry IV.* his Cousin. This Town gives the Title of Baron to the Duke of *Northumberland*.

North-Allerton is noted of late for the Title of *Viscount* it North- gives to *H. S. H.* the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*. Allerton.

Leeds, on the *Aire*, is one of the best Towns of this County, Leeds. and was in the Heptarchy the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Northumberland*. Noted besides for its great Manufacture of Cloth, and for giving the Title of a Duke to *Peregrine Osborn*, whose Father *Thomas* was raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.

Hallifax, formerly called *Horton*, is a good large Town, with *Hallifax*. Stone-built Houses. It stands upon the steep Ascent of a Hill, in a barren Soil. The Woollen Manufacture is the principal here. In the Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savile* was first made a *Viscount*, afterwards an *Earl*, and at last *Marquis of Halifax*: Which last Title passed from him to *William* his Eldest Son, who did not enjoy it long, and by whose Death the Title was extinct. But the late King dignify'd *Charles Montague* with the Title of Baron of *Hallifax*, which he now enjoys.

Duncaster, on the *Dun*, is a Town in which there was for- Duncaster. merly a Castle, whence the Name of *Duncaster*. Here is a fair Church, with a stately Steeple. Its chief Manufactures are Stockings, Gloves, and knit Waistcoats. In the Reign of K. *James I.* this Town gave the Title of *Viscount* to *James Hay* Earl of *Carlisle*, both which Titles expir'd with his Son. The late King *Charles* made the Duke of *Monmouth*, his natural Son, Earl of *Duncaster*, who was beheaded in King *James's* Reign; and so the Title is extinct.

Wakefield.

Wake-
field.

Wakefield, upon the *Calder*, is noted for the Battle fought near it between *Henry VI.* and *Richard Duke of York*, his Rival for the the Crown. *Richard* was slain in it, but his Son *Edward* succeeded better than his Father, and got the Crown at last.

Sheffield,
&c.

Sheffield is noted for Smith's Trade; *Knaresborough* for its Licorish, and Medicinal Waters; *Rotheram*, for its three Schools, one for Writing, another for Languages, and the third for Musick; *Ripley*, for Licorish; *Sherborn*, for its free-School; *Burlington*, for its Bay, and the Title of an Earl it gives to *Richard Boyle*, the present Earl of *Burlington*; descended in a direct Line from *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, who was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

Besides the Places aforesaid, there are four Tracts of Land in this County, all which give Titles of Honour, viz. *Cleveland*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, and *Craven*.

Danby.

In that Part called *Cleveland*, there is an ancient Castle, with a Park, bearing the Name of *Danby*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Leeds*.

Bolton.

There is moreover *Bolton* in this County, a Castle in a Park upon the *Toure*, which gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Paulet*, which Title his Father *Charles* was dignify'd with by the late King *William*.

Mul-
grave.

Mulgrave, another Castle near the Sea, has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, and last to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund Lord Sheffield* of *Butterwick* being made Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I.* in 1625. *Edmund*, his Grandson, succeeded him in the Title; and *John* to *Edmund* his Father. Which *John* was, in the late Reign, advanc'd to the Dignity of Marquis of *Normanby*; and in this Reign, to that of Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Six miles from *Hallifax*, in the *West-Riding*, there was, of old, a famous Town, called *Cambodunum*, some Ruins whereof are still to be seen near *Almondbury*,

Lastly, there are in this County two Boroughs that send Members to Parliament, which are no *Market-Towns*; *Alborough* in the *North-Riding*, and *Boroughbrigg* in the *West-Riding*. Near this last are to be seen four prodigious pyramidal Stones, a remarkable Monument of Antiquity.

C. H A P. VIII.

Of the COUNTRY of WALES.

I Subjoin *Wales* to *England*, as being concorporated with it in the Reign of *Henry VII.* and living under the same Laws; tho' the Countries differ very much, and the *Welsh* have a very different Language from the *English*.

This Country is for the most part Mountainous, yet it yields wherewith to subsist its Inhabitants; and some parts of it are as fruitful as any part of *England*.

It is called in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, and *Britannia Secunda*, by the ancient Romans; who divided *Britain* into three Parts, viz *Britannia Prima*, containing the South of *England*; *Britannia Secunda*, containing *Wales*; and *Maxima Caesariensis*, the North Parts of *England*. Then *Wales* was inhabited by the *Silures*, *Dimeta*, and *Ordovices*.

Hither most of the *Britains* fled from the invading and Victorious Saxons; and their Posterity, the *Welsh*, have ever since inhabited that Country.

Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Name of *Wales* came from *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*.

Its Situation is Westward, towards *Ireland*, the Eastern Parts of it bordering upon *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire* in *England*; and the Western, watered by the *Irish* Sea.

Its extent is about a fifth Part of *England*, and does hardly exceed the Compass of the four Eastern and Maritime Counties of *England*, viz. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and *Kent*. In which Compass it contains 751 Parishes, 58 Market-Towns, and above 300000 People; who pay to the Land-Tax 43752 *l.* which shews they are almost equal to half the Number in *Scotland*, and that they paid near as much Taxes as the whole; tho' more under-rated in Taxes, and easier in Excise, than *Scotland*, before the Union: All which may serve as an Argument against those who imagine, that *Wales* is not better'd by its Union with *England*.

Its Air is clear and sharp; the Cattle small, but all Provisions good and cheap. Here is, particularly, abundance of Goats, which naturally delight in hilly Places: And for Fewel, great plenty of Wood, Coals, and Turfs.

As for Harbours, the World can hardly shew one safer and more capacious than *Milford-Haven*, noted of late for giving the Title of a *Marquis* to *H. S. H.* the Electoral Prince of *Hannover*. This Haven consists of so many Creeks, Bays, and Roads for Ships, that some will have it to be called *Milford-Haven*, because a Thousand Ships may safely ride in it, and out of sight

The Present STATE of Part I.

fight of each other. Here landed *Henry VII.* when he came from the Court of *Bertagne* in *France*, to dethrone (as he did) *Richard III.*

Here are also many Rivers; as the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Conway*, *Clud*, *Tivy*, and many others of less note; besides the *Severn*, that rises in this County.

The Division of *W A L E S*.

This Country is divided into $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{North} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{South} \end{array} \right\} \text{W A L E S.}$

North-Wales subdivided into these following Counties, viz.

Anglesey,
Carnarvanshire,

Denbighshire,
Flintshire,

Merionethshire,
Montgomeryshire.

South-Wales, into

Brecknockshire,
Cardiganshire,

Carmardenshire,
Glamorganshire,

Pembrokeshire,
Radnorshire.

Heretofore *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, was part of *Wales*, of which it still retains the Language. That part of *Shropshire*, which lies on the West-side of the *Severn*, was also counted part of *Wales*, till it became concorporated with *England*. In short, *South-Wales* contained formerly *Monmouth* and *Hereford Shires*, now two *English* Counties, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*.

Of the foresaid 12 Counties of *Wales*, all but *Montgomery*, *Radnor*, and *Brecknock-Shires*, are watered by the Sea. *Pembroke*, *Carmarden*, and *Glamorgan-Shires*, in *South-Wales*; *Anglesey*, *Denbighshire*, and *Montgomeryshire* in *North-Wales*, are the most plentiful. There are four Bishopricks in *Wales*, all belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*, viz. *St. David*, *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*, and *Landaff*.

The Counties of NORTH-WALES.

Anglesey.

ANGLESEY, Lat. *Mona*,

AN Island in the North-west Parts, about 80 Miles East of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, is called *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, by the *Welch*. But since King *Edward I.* conquered it, it got with us the Name of *Anglesey*, that is, the *English* Island. 'Tis all surrounded by the *Irish* Sea, but South-Eastward, where it is parted from *Carnarvanshire* by an Inlet called *Menay*. 'Tis about 80 Miles in Compass, and contains about 200000 Acres, 1840 Houses, and 74 Parishes. It looks barren, and yet it yields plenty of Corn and



and Cattle, which makes some call it the *Mother of Wales*. Here is also plenty of Fish and Fowl, and good store of Mill-Stones for the grinding of Corn. Black Timber-Trees are likewise found here, as in *Rumney-Marsh* in *Kent*, for which see Page 53.

Here are but two Towns, viz * *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*; * *Beaumaris*. *Wednesday* is the Market-Day of the first, and *Tuesday* of the last. Before the Welch were subdu'd by *England*, *Aberfaw* (Lat. *Gadiva*) now but a village, was the chief Place of the island, and the Royal Seat of *North Wales*. *Holy-Head*, the nearest Place to *Ireland*, is the Station for the Packet-Boats appointed for that Kingdom. Lastly, this County gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Arthur Annesley*, the present *Earl of Anglesey*, which is devolved unto him by the Death of his Father *Arthur Annesley*, who was raised to that Dignity by King *Charles II.* in 1661.

CARNARVANSIRE, Lat. *Arvonis*,

IS in *Bangor* Diocese, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses, lies East and South of *Anglesey*, and is parted from it by the *Menay*. There are in it 68 Parishes; and 6 Towns, all *Havens*; the chief *Carnarvan*, *Bangor*, and *Conway*. 'Tis plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. The Middle parts so swelled with Mountains, that *Camden* calls 'em *Alpes Britannicas*, and says they were the best Shelter to the *Welch* in times of War. The Western Parts are pretty level, and yield abundance of Barley.

Market-Towns.

CARNARVAN, the chief, *Sat.*

Bangor, *Wed.* *Palbely*, *Wed.* *Newin*, *Sat.*
Krekych, *Wed.* *Aberconway*, *Frid.*

Carnarvan, the County-Town, stands upon the *Menay*, which *Carnarvan* parts it from *Anglesey*. The Town is but small, and of a circular Form; defended by a *Castle*, in which was born *Edward II.* Son of *Edward I.* hence called *Edward of Carnarvan*. King *Charles I.* created *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*, and Viscount *Ascot*, *Earl of Carnarvan*: Who being slain at the first *Newberry-Fight*, was succeeded by his Son *Charles Earl of Carnarvan*.

Bangor, Lat. *Bangoria*, anciently *Bonium*, is an old Roman Town, and one of the 4 Bishopricks of *Wales*. It stands also on the *Menay*, not far from *Carnarvan*. It was famous of old for its vast *Monastery*, which entertained about 2000 *Monks*, but came to Ruin before the *Norman* Conquest. The Bishoprick of *Bangor* is but poor, therefore of 3 Arch-Deaconries it contains (viz. *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*) one is annexed to it, for the better Maintenance of the Bishop.

Conway,

Conway. *Conway*, or *Aberconway*, Lat. *Canovium*, stands at the Mouth of the River *Conway*, and borders upon *Denbighshire*. This Town has given the Title of *Baron*, *Viscount*, and *Earl* to a Family of that Name. The last of which, *Edward Earl of Conway*, dying without Issue-Male, the Title remains extinct.

DENBIGHSHIRE,

FOR the most part in *St. Asaph* Diocese, 116 Miles in Compass, contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses, and lies between *Flintshire* on the East, and *Carnarvanshire* on the West, and has 57 Parishes. The Middle Parts of it, watered by the *Clwyd*, are the most fruitful; and the West is improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. Here is plenty of Rye, Goats, and Sheep, and some Lead near *Moinglath*. But the best part of it is that noble Valley called *Dyffryn Clwyd*, of great Length and Fertility, inhabited by several Gentlemen, some of 'em of great Estates.

Denbigh. *Denbigh*, the County-Town, is but 15 Miles West of *Chester*, a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers, and having a very strong Castle. But being built upon a rocky rising Ground, full of Lime-stone, it has been observed, that few of its inhabitants live to a great Age, which is attributed to the Drink brewed here, which partaking of the Nature of Lime-stone, makes it unwholesom, tho' clear and palatable. *Wednesday* is its Market-Day. King *Charles* made it an *Earldom* in the Person of *William Fielding*, Anno 1622. Who being slain in the King's Service, was succeeded by *Basil* his Son, this by *William* his Nephew, and *William* by *Basil Fielding*, the present *Earl of Denbigh*.

Wrexham. *Wrexham* one of the chief Market-Towns of this County, 8 Miles from *Chester*, is a good Town, noted for its Market, neat Church, and lofty Steeple.

FLINTSHIRE,

Flies between *Chester* on the East, and *Denbighshire* on the West; is 82 Miles in Compass; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3850 Houses; and has 28 Parishes. 'Tis full of Hills, but the Valleys thereof are very fruitful, and the Inhabitants long-liv'd. Its chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Pit-coal, Lead, and Mill-stones. With the Honey good store of *Metheglin* is made. It has 3 Towns, viz. *Flim*, *St. Asaph*, and *Gairus*. The first, tho' the Shire Town, is so very small, that it has not a Market; yet there is an old Castle which shews the Ruins of its former Stateliness. The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth-right *Earl of Flint*.

St

St. Asaph, called by the *Welch*, *Land-Elwy*, from the River *St. Asaph*. *Elwy* on which it is situate, is also a mean Town, and but a poor Bishoprick; made so by Bishop *Parfew*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and alienated for ever from the Church four of his Episcopal Houses, with the Lands thereto belonging, and let the Residue of the Lands into long Leases. *St. Asaph's* Diocese has but one Arch-Deaconry, called of *St. Asaph*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

Gajervis is the only Market-Town in the County, every Vil-*Gajervis* being sufficiently provided.

I must not omit taking Notice of *St. Winifred's Well* in this *St. Wini-* County, so famed for curing Aches and Lamenesses, and (as *fred's* some say) for Propagation. Over the Head of this Spring Well is a fine Free-Stone Chapel.

M E R I O N E T H S H I R E,

LIES South of *Carnarvan* and *Denbigh* Shires, in the Diocese of *Bangor*, is 108 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 50000 Acres, 2590 Houses, and 37 *Parishes*. 'Tis a very mountainous Country, however not without Sheep, Fish, and Fowl. Here are also Cottons wrought.

Harlech, the chief Town, is 168 Miles from *London*, and its *Harlech*. Market is kept on Saturday. A Town of Note heretofore for its stately Castle.

M O N T G O M E R Y S H I R E,

AN Inland County, the greatest Part in *St. Asaph's* Diocese, 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses, and lies West of *Shropshire*, and is a fruitful, tho' mountainous Country. It has 47 *Parishes*, and six Market-Towns. Here the *Severn* has its Rise.

Montgomery, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. *Roger de Montgomery*, a noble Norman, and Earl of *Shrewsbury*, having got much Land thereabouts from the *Welch*, first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by *James I.* in 1605. He succeeded also in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, after the Death of his Brother *William*, and was afterwards made Lord High Chamberlain. *Philip*, his Son, succeeded him in both the Earldoms, Anno 1649. To *Philip*, *William*, his Son, in 1669. And to *William*, *Thomas*, his Half-Brother, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*. The Market of which last is kept on Thursday.

Matraval, now a poor Village, not far from *Montgomery*, was of old a large and fair Town, and the Seat of the Prince of *Powis* Land.

The Counties of SOUTH-WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in *Landaff* Diocese, and West of *Herefordshire*, is 106 Miles in Compass, contains about 62000 Acres, and 5934 Houses, and is divided into Mountains and Valleys, the first barren, but the last fruitful. Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter-Fur, are its chief Commodities. It has 61 *Parishes*, and four *Market-Towns*.

Brecknock.

Brecknock, Lat. *Brechinia*, is the Shire-Town, seated at the Confluence of the *Hodney* and *Usk*, 124 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a well built Town, having a good Trade for Clothing, and being the Place where the *Affizes* are kept. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. And it gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Ormond*.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

IN the Diocese of *St. David*, stretches itself along the *Irish* Sea, being 94 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houses. Here is Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, and Lead, and this County is grown of some Note lately for its Silver, Lead, and Copper-Mines. It has 77 *Parishes*, and four *Market-Towns*.

Cardigan

Cardigan, the Shire-Town (Lat. *Ceretica*) is pleasantly seated upon the *Tivy*, near its fall into the Sea, 148 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a good Town, walled about, and fortify'd with a Castle, having a fair Church. King *Charles II.* dignify'd *Thomas Brudenel* in 1661. with the Title of *Earl of Cardigan*, now enjoy'd by *Robert* his Son.

CARMARTHENSHIRE,

ALSO in the Diocese of *St. David*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; and is none of the least mountainous, and most fruitful Counties of *Wales*. It yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-Coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 *Parishes*, and eight *Market-Towns*.

Carmarthen.

Carmarthen, or *Carmarthen*, the Shire-Town, (Lat. *Maridunum*) stands upon the River *Towy*, about seven Miles from the Sea, pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, 178 Miles from *London*. This Town was of old the Seat of the Princes of *South-Wales*, till forced at last to remove for their Safety to *Dyna-vour* Castle, in this County, where they kept their Court. In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, the *Normans* conquer'd

Carmarthen

Charmarden. The *Welsh*, indeed, recover'd it, but lost it again. *Henry Turbervil* built here a Castle, and *Gilbert de Clare* got the Town walled about. It gives now the Title of *Marquis* to the Duke of *Leeds*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE,

IN *Landaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North Part is mountainous, but the South so fruitful, that it is called the *Garden of Wales*. Here are 118 *Parishes*, and nine *Market-Towns*. Amongst which,

Cardiff, the Chief, stands near the Mouth of the River *Tawe*, *Cardiff*, where it has a commodious Haven. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. One *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these Parts, fortify'd this Town with a Wall and a Castle; in which last, *Robert*, Eldest Son of *William* the Conqueror, died, after a long Imprisonment.

Landaff, one of the four Bishopricks of *Wales*, stands also upon *Landaff*, the *Tawe*, a little above *Cardiff*: A City, but so small, that it has not a Market. The Profuseness of Bishop *Kitchin* (alias *Dunstan*) reduced this See to that Poverty, that it's hardly able to maintain its Bishop.

Swansey, in this County, is a well frequented Harbour. At *Swansey*, *Newton* is a *Well*, that swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood increases.

PEMBROKESHIRE,

IN the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Compass, contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses; and is most part surrounded with the Sea. The whole Country is plentiful, but the East Side most pleasant: Part of this County was peopled by *Flemings*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* It has 45 *Parishes*, and nine *Market-Towns*; and is particularly noted for its most capacious Harbour, called *Milford-Haven*, for which see p. 100. 'Tis remarkable for its Fewel, called *Culm*, which is nothing but the Dust of Pit-Coal, and has this singular Property in it, that it will never cake or burn well, unlets it be mixt with Mud, or slimy Dirt. One Third of this to two of *Culm*, being made up into Balls, makes an excellent, sweet, and durable Fire, almost without Smoke, tho' wet.

As in *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, they speak both *English* and *Welsh*; so they do in *Pembrokeshire*; and in that Part of it called *Little England beyond Wales*, *English* is the common Speech.

Pembroke, the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, stands upon a long and narrow Point of *Milford-Haven*, the Sea every broke: Tide flowing up to the Town-Walls. It consists of two *Parishes*,

is fortified with a Castle, in which *Henry VII.* was born; and its Market is kept on *Saturday*. This Town was formerly a *County-Palatine*, and continued so till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* since which, the Earls of *Pembroke* have been meerly *Titular*. Which Title, having passed through several Families, was conferr'd, at last, by King *Edward VI.* upon *William Herbert*, Lord Steward of his Household, in 1551. and is now enjoy'd by *Thomas Herbert*, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Half-Brother to *William* the late Earl.

S. Davids. *S. Davids*, Lat. *Menevia*, stands near the Sea, in the most Western-Part of *South-Wales*. It was once a City of good Account, but now so ruined, that there is not so much as a Market kept. However, 'tis a Bishop's See, whose Cathedral was eminent for its wonderful high Roof, and once the Metropolitan of *Wales*; *Arthur*, King of the *Britains*, removed the Archbishop's See from *Caer-Leon* hither, for its greater Security from the *Saxons* Fury: And then it had seven Suffragan Bishops, who received their Consecration from no other Hand than the Archbishop of *S. Davids*. Those were the Bishops of *Landaff*, *Bangor*, *S. Asaph*, *Lan-Badern*, *Morgan*, *Worcester*, and *Hereford*. *Lan-Badern* was in *Cardigan*shire, and *Morgan* in *Glamorganshire*, both extinct long since; and as for *Hereford* and *Worcester*, they have been a long Time reckoned as *English* Bishopricks. But in the Reign of *Henry I.* *Bernard*, the 47th Archbishop of *S. Davids*, was forced to become Suffragan of the See of *Camterbury*.

Haverford-West West. In this Shire also, is the Town and County of *Haverford*.

R A D N O R S H I R E,

IN the Diocese of *Hereford*, lies West from it, and may be counted one of the barren Shires of *Wales*. It is 90 Miles in Compass, contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses; and has 52 Parishes, and four Market-Towns.

Radnor. *Radnor*, the Shire-Town, is 120 Miles from *London*. Its Market is kept on *Saturday*. King *Charles II.* made it an Earldom in the Person of *John Lord Roberts* of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, whom he created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Radnor*, in 1679. Which Title is since devolved upon *Charles*, his Grandson, the present Earl of *Radnor*.

Prestain. Among the other Market-Towns, I shall only take Notice of *Prestain*, a large and well-built Town, where the Assizes are held.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, I proceed now to give a short Account of the Inhabitants, and to conclude with the Historical Part.

Original of the Welch. As to their Original, I have already hinted, that the *Welch* are an Off-Spring of the ancient *Britains*, who fled to *Wales* upon the *Saxon* Conquest.

Their

Their Language is the ancient *British*, having, perhaps, the *Language*. least Mixture of foreign Words of any Tongue in *Europe*.

As to their Temper, they are counted a stout and hardy Peo- *Temper*. ple. The *Britains* that inhabited this Country before 'em, were so uneasy under the *Roman* Yoke, that of three Legions the *Romans* kept on foot in *Britain*, they were fain to keep two upon the Borders of *Wales*, one at *Caer-Leon* in *Monmouthshire*, and the other at *Chester*. The *Welch Britains* were no less troublesome to the *Saxons* after their Conquest of *England*, till they were subdued by the *Saxon* King *Ethelstan*, in the 10th Age. In the 12th, they revolted against *Henry II.* and in the 13th, against *Edward I.* who, at last, reduced them entirely. In the Reign of *Henry IV.* they made a new Attempt, under their famous Ringleader, *Owen Glendowr*, to recover their Liberty; and had compassed it, but that they had to do with too martial a Prince. In short, they never were quiet, till they got a Prince of the *British* Blood, King *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, who was born in *Pembroke-Castle*.

To this very Day, the *Welch* are represented as a cholerick People, soon provoked, but quickly appeased.

In Point of Learning, they have had Men of good Note; *Famous* particularly, *Gildas*, surnamed *Sapiens*; *Geofry* of *Monmouth*; *Men*. and *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Historians; to say nothing of their *Merlin*. Of latter Times, *William Morgan*, who translated the Bible into *Welch*, Sir *John Price* the Antiquarian, *Owen* the Epigrammatist, &c.

The *Welch* generally profess the same Religion with the *Religion*. Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd: But there are amongst them, as in *England*, great Numbers of Dissenters.

These *Britains*, when all the rest of the Island had relaps'd into Heathenism, still retained the Christian Faith planted amongst them in the Time of *Lucius*: And when *Austin*, who converted the Heathen *Saxons* to the Christian Faith, attempted to draw the seven *British* Bishops to own the Pope as the Head of the Catholick Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and owned Christ only to be the Head of the Church. So that they refused to submit to *Austin*, as Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and to the Pope, then *Gregory the Great*, from whom he came, as the chief Pastor of the Church. Thus the *Britains* of *Wales* kept themselves from Innovations, or new Doctrines, in Matters of Religion, and stood to their own Principles, till the greatest Part of *Christendom* had, in the Times of Ignorance, stooped to the See of *Rome*: And upon the Reformation of the Church of *England*, they took off with her the Errors and Tyranny of that See.

As to the Historical Part, I find, that *Cadwallader*, the last *History* of King of *Britain*, went to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a *Wales*. Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*, which happen'd in the 7th Age. His Son, *Idwallo*, set up for a King of *Wales*,
H 2

Wales, and was succeeded in his Kingdom by *Roderick*, *Conan*, *Mervin*, and this by *Roderick* his Son, surnamed the Great.

This *Roderick* had three Sons, amongst whom he improvidently divided his Kingdom. To *Amarawd*, the eldest, he left the greatest Part of *North-Wales*; to *Cadel*, his second Son, most of *South-Wales*; and to *Mervin*, the youngest, *Powis Land*, containing *Montgomery* and *Radnor* Shires, with part of *Denbigh* and *Flin* Shires, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*. But he did it with this Proviso, That the two younger Sons, and their Successors, should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, as being the eldest Branch, and do them Homage for the same. His Successors, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels; insomuch, that of eight Tributary Princes that rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of them were of *Wales*.

Thus *North-Wales* was enjoy'd by several Generations of the eldest Branch, till the Year 1282, when *Llewellen II.* lost it with his Life to King *Edward I.* being deluded (as 'tis said) by a Witch, who told him, he should be carried in Triumph to *London*. Upon which, he appear'd in a hostile Manner upon the Borders of *England*, which drew upon him the whole Power of *Edward*. *Llewellen* finding himself too weak to fight *Edward*; and *Edward*, on the other side, as unwilling to fight with Mountains, it was agreed, at last, by Commissioners appointed on both Sides, That *Llewellen* should enjoy part of the Country, with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the rest at present, and the whole after his Decease, to be surrender'd over to the King of *England*. By this Treaty, *David*, *Llewellen's* Brother, finding himself excluded from the Succession, stirred up his Brother, and the *Welch* to a Revolt; the Issue whereof prov'd fatal to the two Princes; for, *David* was taken, and executed by the Hand of Justice; and *Llewellen* slain, as he was lurking (after the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*; whose Head being pitched upon a Stake, and set out with a Paper-Crown, was carried by a Trooper Triumphantly through the Streets of *London*. Thus was the Witch's Prophecy unluckily fulfilled, and in *Llewellen* ended the Line of the British Princes, after they had for several Ages struggled with the English Power.

As to the Princes of *South-Wales*, they lost most Part of the Country to private Adventurers of *England*. *Bernard de Newmark*, a noble *Norman*, got *Brecknockshire* for his Share: *Robert Fitz-Haimon*, with other Adventurers, seized upon *Glamorganshire*: A great Part of *Montgomeryshire* fell into the Hands of *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*; and so did part of *Cardigan* and *Mamouth* Shires, to the Earl of *Warren*, and Lord *Mortimer*: So that the poor Prince of *South-Wales* had nothing left entire but *Carmardenshire*, too little to support his Title. 'Tis true, *Gryffith*, the last of these Princes, recover'd a great Part of his Estate;

Estate; but neither he, nor his, enjoy'd it long; he dying soon after, and his two Sons, *Cymmerick* and *Meredith*, being taken Prisoners by *Henry II.* Yet did the *Welch* attempt to recover their Liberty, till they were at last subdu'd by King *Edward.*

Powis-Land was allotted to *Mervin*, the youngest Son, as a brisk and valiant Prince, in whose Line it continued a long Time together, but much dismember'd by the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*, who took from them a good Part of *Shropshire*, *Flin*, and *Denbigh* Shires. Nor was it free, on the other side, from the Attempts of the eldest Branch, the Princes of *North-Wales*, who cast many a greedy Eye upon it. *Meredith ap Blethen* was the last that held it entire; who following the ill Example of *Roderick the Great*, divided it among his two Sons, *Madock* and *Gryffith*. *Madock* died at *Winchester*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* and *Gryffith* was made, by the King, Lord *Powis*, the Style of Prince being laid aside. Which Title of Lord continued in this Family for some Generations; but being extinct, at last, by *Edward's* Death, the last Lord *Powis* of the Race of *Mervin* by the Female-Side, King *Charles I.* revived it again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Castle*, descended from an Earl of *Pembroke.*

In short, at the End of the 13th Age, King *Edward I.* entirely subdued *Wales*; which he reduced into Counties, after the manner of *England*, placing over each of them an *English* Lieutenant: But when he expressed his Desire to have one over all, the King perceiving their Dislike, sent for his Queen to *Carnarvan*, where (being great with Child) she was deliver'd of a Prince: Upon which, the King sent for the *British* Lords, and offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not speak a Word of *English*, and whose Life no Man could tax. They expressing their Readiness to submit to such a one, the King named *Edward*, his new-born Son; since which time, the King of *England's* eldest Son has always born the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and the Country that of a Principality.

But the *Welch* repining at their Loss of Liberty, could not keep themselves within the Bounds of true Allegiance. In the Reign of *Henry IV.* they all rose up in Arms, under their Leader, *Owen Glendowr*, and were not easily tamed. But when they saw *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, they were pleased with it, and freely submitted to him; as being of *British* Blood, and the Prince in whom was fulfilled *Cadwallader's* Prophecy, the last King of *Britain*, That the *British* Blood should reign again in *Britain.*

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the *Welch* were, by Act of Parliament, made one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and privileged with the same Immunities. So that, the Name and Language only excepted, there is now no Difference between the *English* and the *Welch.* Their Noblemen sit in the House of Peers, and

they send 24 Representatives to the House of Commons, one for each County, and one for each County-Town: Except *Merionethshire*, that sends only a Knight of the Shire. But then *Pembrokeshire* makes it up by its two Burgeses, one for *Pembroke*, the other for *Haverford-West*.

The said King *Henry VIII.* for the Ease of his *Welch* Subjects, set up a Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, for the Administration of Justice, after the way of the Courts of *Westminster*. And, till of late, there has been a *Governor General* of *Wales*, with the Title of *Lord President*. The last who bore that Title was *Charles*, Earl of *Macclesfield*. After whose Death, in the late King *William's* Reign, his Majesty thought fit to divide that Government among two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of *Lord-Lieutenant*, one of *North-Wales*, the other of *South-Wales*. And so it is to this Day.

CHAP. IX.

A New and Exact Description of LONDON.

London. **L**ONDON is the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, the Seat of her Monarchs, the greatest, richest, and most flourishing City in *Europe*, if not in the *Universe*: And, as it is a Magazine of all sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so 'tis the great Rendezvous of Men and Women of all Professions and Degrees.

By *London*, I understand not only the City properly so called, but also *Westminster*, another City adjoining to it, both which commonly go under the Name of *London*. However, I shall part them, as Occasion offers.

Its Situation.

This great and populous City lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes of North Latitude, in the County of *Middlesex*, and on the North-Side of the *Thames*, which is counted more healthy than the South-Side. Except the City of *Westminster*, properly so called, (which lies low) *London* stands on a rising Bank, and in a wholesom Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, where the River is cast into a Crescent, or Half-Moon. The Tyde flows here four Hours, and ebbs eight; reaching as far as *Kingston*, 10 Miles by Land, and 20 by Water above *London*; and brings Ships of great Burden almost as far as the *Bridge*.

London is about 60 Miles distant from the Sea, which makes it less in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies, and less annoy'd by the moist Vapours of the Sea. On the North-Side 'tis sheltered in a great Measure from the cold North-Wind, by *Hamsted*, *Highbgate*, and the Rising Grounds of *Islington*; but lies open to the West, as the kindest Quarter.

Its

Its Length, from East to West, reaches about 8 Miles; but Extent.
its Breadth from North to South is not above 2 Miles and a half, even where it is broadest, as from the End of St Leonard-Shoreditch, to the farther End of Blackman-street in Southwark.

Within that compass it contains 135 Parishes, viz. 97 within Number of
the Walls of London, 16 without, 15 Out Parishes in Middlesex Parishes-
and Surrey, and 7 in the City and Liberties of Westminster: For
whose publick Devotion, according to the Church of England,
there are (besides St. Paul's Cathedral, the Collegiate Church of
Westminster, and several Chapels) 101 Parish-Churches. The
Reason why the Number of Churches falls short of the Parishes
is, that Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, there is
now in several Places but one Church for two Parishes, and one
Minister between them. As for the Dissenters, 'tis reckon'd they
have at least 80 Meetings.

Here are also reckon'd 5000 Streets, Lanes, Courts, Yards, Streets, &
and Allies, and about One Hundred and twenty Thousand Lanes, &c.
Dwelling-houses; whereas Paris has not half the Number. And,
allowing 8 Souls to each House, one with another, (which is a
moderate Computation) the Number of the Inhabitants will Number of
amount at that rate to 960000. But we may partly guess at People.
the Number by the Burials of London, where in the Year 1681.
(which was not counted a sickly Year) 23971 died, according to
the general Bill of Mortality.

The East Parts of London, almost as far as the Bridge, are
chiefly inhabited by Sea-faring Men, and Tradesmen relating to the
Sea-business; the main Part of the City, by Merchants, and
Tradesmen; the City and Liberties of Westminster, by the Nobility,
Gentry, and retailing Traders.

The Houses are generally of Brick, except such Timber-Neatness
Houses as escaped the Fire of London, and a few built since. and Con-
And such has been the Improvement in Building since the said veniences
Fire, both in point of Neatness and Convenience, that no Na- of Lon-
tion comes near the English. 'Tis Matter of Amazement, to don Hou-
see upon small Spots of Ground, handsom Lodgings, light ses.
Stair-cases, raised Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, Sash-win-
dows, and painted Wainscot, with convenient Yards backward,
and many with fine Gardens; whereas of old most Houses had
but a blind Stair-case, low Cielings, Rooms built at random,
some with steps from one to another, and little Windows, with
near as much Lead as Glass; so that one would think the Men
of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air.

The use of Wainscot is certainly most proper for so damp a
Country as England is, to keep off the ill impression of damp
Walls; and the plaistered Cielings, universally used in Eng-
land, make, by their Whiteness, the Room so much the lighter,
and are excellent against a raging Fire. They stop, besides, the
passage of Dust, and lessen the Noise over-head.

The new Buildings being much neater, more uniform and regular than the old, have occasioned the Fall of many great and spacious Noblemens Houses, which are now built into Streets and Tenements. The *Strand* alone can shew 8 of 'em, viz. *Northumberland, York, Salisbury, Bedford, Beaufort, Exeter, Norfolk*, and *Essex-Houses*; of all which none is left standing, but the first. In *Holbourn*, we lost *Warpick-House*; and in the City, *Elgin-House*, and *Barbican*. They all took up a great deal of Ground, and (except *Elgin-House*) in trading Places, which Ground is much better bestowed upon Houses for Trade.

The Nobility and Chief among the Gentry, are, at this time, much better accommodated, in fine Squares, or Streets; where they breathe a good Air, and have Houses built after the modern Way. Such are, amongst others, *Mountague-house* in *Green-Russel-Street*, *Buckingham-house* & *Mariborough-house* in *St. James's Park*, *Devonshire* and *Furlingto-houses* in *Picadilly*, *Schomberg-house* in *Pall-Mall*, *Southampton-house* in *Bloomsbury*, *Powis* and *Lindsey Houses* in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Leicester-house* in *Leicester-Fields*, all the great Houses in *St. James's Square*, and many more in *Albemarle-Buildings*, about the *Park*, and other places near the Court. To which we may add several fine Streets, newly built; such as *Ormond-street* behind *Red-Lion-Square*, *Southampton-Buildings* in *Covent-Garden*, *Malborough-street* and others adjacent, near *Old Sobo*.

Fine
Squares
and
Streets.

In short, *London* is remarkable for its multitude of fine Squares; such as *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*; *Serle's*, *Grays-Inn*, *Red-Lion*, and *Bloomsbury Squares*, *King's Square* in *Sobo*, *Golden* and *St. James's Squares*, *Leicester-Fields*, *Devonshire-Square*, &c. whereby the neighbouring Streets have a much freer Air. Among which, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields* is the most spacious, and *King's Square* the most beautiful, being lately adorned with a noble Garden in the Middle. And, did not most of the publick Buildings, as Churches, Colleges, and Halls, stand (as they do) in By-places, no City, perhaps, in the World could make a greater Shew.

London has also many fair and spacious Streets, as *Cornhill*, *Cheapside*, *Fleet-street*, *Great Hatton-street*, *Pall-Mall*, &c. and for Length, *Thames-street*, the *Strand*, and *Holbourn*; this last a Mile in length. The new-built Streets are best for Foot Passengers, being paved a good convenient Breadth on each side with broad smooth hewn Stones, and barred with great Posts at some distance from each other, to keep off Carts and Coaches.

I come now to the Conveniencies of *London*, as to necessary Provisions, and other Things, for pleasure or Delight.

First, for fresh Water, no place in the World is better supplied than this is by the *Thames* and *New River*, besides several other Springs: For the Water comes in at set Times, and easy Rates, into most Dwelling-houses, by leaden Pipes, into leaden Cisterns, or some other great Vessels. The poorer Sort are generally supplied with Pump-Water, at home or near at hand.

Fresh Water.

The

The *New River* Water is owing to the great Care, Skill, and Cost of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, a worthy Knight of *Wales*, who for that Piece of Service deserves a Statue in Brass. This River was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years. It rises from two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertsfordshire*, from whence, in a winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and has 800 Bridges over it. The Changel is narrow, but very deep in some Places; in others, 'tis carried over Valleys more than 20 Foot high above Ground, in open Troughs. There were 600 Men employ'd in this great Work, which was indeed fitter for a Prince than a Subject.

For *Fuel*, this City is abundantly served by Water both with *Fuel*. Sea-Coals and Wood; of the first, 'tis computed there are 600000 Chaldrons brought yearly into the *Thames*, a Chaldron containing 36 Bushels. Which comes 300 Miles by Sea, when it might be had near at hand, from *Blackbeath* in *Kent*, within three Miles of *London-Bridge*. But the Government does not think fit to have these Mines broke up, because of the great Advantage the Nations finds, by employing so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen in the Coal-Trade.

For *Butchers Meat*, there are 12 great Markets, wonderfully Markets, stocked with all sorts of fine Meat; besides abundance of private Butchers up and down, for the Conveniency of Families that are at too great a distance from any Market. In those Markets are also to be found wild and tame Fowl, Hares, and Rabbits, almost at all Times of the Year.

Leadenball-Market, amongst others, is so prodigious a Market for Meat, that three such would supply the whole City of *Paris*. Besides which, there is *Spittle-Fields*; *Honylane*, and *Newgate* Markets in *London*; *Brooks Market* in *Holbourn*, five in *Westminster*, viz. *Clare*, *Hungerford*, *Newport*, *St. James's*, and *Kingstreet* Markets; and two more in *Southwark* and *Roderiff*.

For *Fish*, there is but one great Market, which is at *Billingsgate*, on the East-Side of the Bridge; where the Fishmongers of the Town buy it up by the great, and afterwards sell it by retail.

For all edible Roots and Herbs, Fruits, Flowers, and Physical Herbs, there are two noted Markets; one called *Stocks-Market* near the *Royal Exchange*, and the other in *Covent Garden*, *Westminster*; from whence all Parts of the Town are supplied by Retailers.

For all sorts of Grain, *Queen-Hythe* and *Bear-Key* are two great Markets. For Meal, there is one near *Fleet-Ditch*, and another in *Bloomsbury*. For Hay and Straw, one in *West-Smithfield*, and another called *Hay-Market*, near the Court. *Smithfield* is also a great Market for Live-Cattle, and Horses; as is *Leaden-Hall* for Hides and Leather, and *Blackwell-Hall* for Woollen Cloth. Lastly, all along the *Thames*, Timber, Stone, Coals, and Wood are to be sold.

This

*The Town
well air'd.*

This City stretching itself along the *Thames*, for the Convenience of the Water, which makes it much longer than broad, has by it the Advantage of being sweetned on one side by the fresh *Air* of the River, and on the other by that of the Fields.

Those that delight in taking the *Air*, and the walking Exercise, for the Improvement of Health, have a fair Opportunity for it in *Moor-fields*, *Islington*, and *Red-Lion-Fields*, *Marybone*, and *Turtle-fields*; also by going to *Chelsey*, *Kensington*, &c. For Persons of a genteel Appearance, there are the noble *Gardens* of the *Inns of Court*, and some of the *Companies Halls*, besides the *Charter-house Garden*.

The Court-side has the Advantage chiefly of two *Parks*, one called *St. James's Park*, and the other *Hide-Park*. The first only for Walking, and the last most properly for taking the Air on Horseback, or in Coaches.

St. James's-Park is about three Miles in Circumference, set out with Variety of fine, large, and spacious *Walks*, well shaded and gravelled, with a curious *Mall* 1000 Paces long, a fair *Canal* about the same Length, and supply'd with Water by the Tide running in and out under Ground. Here is also a Multitude of *Fallow-Deer* feeding upon this Ground. But the greatest Ornament of this *Park*, is its *Royal-Palace* of *St. James's*, in which Her present Majesty was born, and keeps Her Court, when in Town; *Buckingham-House*, and *Marlborough-House*, lately built in one of Her Majesty's Gardens.

Parks.

Hide-Park is parted from it only by the High-way, but has the Advantage of a higher Situation, and of being much larger. The same has been lately walled round, at a great Expence, and has a fine gravell'd way for Coaches and Horses, as far as *Kensington-Palace*. Here, in a fair Summer-day, towards the Evening, 'tis common to see 2 or 300 Coaches, and sometimes a great many more, going gently about a Ring, for Gentlemen and Ladies to have a View of each other, and at the same time breathe the Air. This also is the Place where the Queen's *Guards* are muster'd.

Peny-Post.

For the Conveyance of Letters, and small Parcels under one Pound Weight, and 10 l. in Value, to any Part of *London* and *Westminster*, and some Miles out of Town, here is such a Convenience as is not to be found in any other great City. I mean the *Peny-Post*, so call'd from the small Charge of it, which is paid by the Sender. If a *Parcel* happens to miscarry, the Value thereof is to be made good by the Office, provided the Things were securely enclosed, and fast sealed up with hard Wax, under the Impression of some remarkable Seal.

To manage the *Peny-Post*, there is a *General Office*, now in *Bishopsgate-street*, under the immediate Directions of a *Comptroller*, whose yearly Salary is 200 l. On which Office there are five *Out-Offices* depending, called the *Sorting-Houses*, viz. at *Westminster* near *Charing-cross*; the *Temple-Office*, near *Lincolns Inn*; *St.*

Paul's

Paul's Office in *Pater-Noster-Row*; another near *St. Mary-Over* in *Southwark*; and the fifth, called *Tower-Hill* (or *Hermitage*) *Office*.

To all which *Offices* there belong about 100 *Sorters* and *Messengers*, the chief *Sorter* being allowed 12 s. per Week, and the *Sub-Sorter* 10 s. The *Town-Messengers*, that collect and deliver Letters, 8 s. each, Weekly; and the *Country-Messengers* from 10 to 12 and 15 s. according to their Walks.

To receive Letters and Parcels to be sent away, there are near 400 *Shops* and *Coffee-Houses* in City and Country, where the *Messengers* having their respective Walks, collect them, and carry 'em to the proper *Office*. In most Places of *London* and *Westminster*, they do it every Hour of the Day; and in the remotest Parts, every two Hours. In the Towns near *London*, twice a Day; and in remoter Parts, but once.

But the greatest Advantage of *London* is its vast Traffick, carried on first by *Merchants*, who trade in Wholesale; and next by *Tradesmen*, that is, Shop-Keepers and Retailers.

For the Improvement of Trade, the City-Traders are divided into 62 Companies, being so many Bodies Politick, that enjoy great Privileges, granted them by former Kings. Of which Companies these are the principal, viz.

The	{	Mercers,	{	Goldsmiths,	{	Salters,	Companies of Tradesmen.
		Grocers,		Skimmers,		Ironmongers,	
		Drapers,		Merch. Taylors,		Vintners,	
		Fishmongers,		Haberdashers,		Cloth-Workers.	

Each Company has a Master, yearly chosen from among themselves; and other subordinate Governors, called *Wardens* and *Assistants*: And such is the Credit and Reputation of these Companies, that several Kings have honoured some of them with taking their Freedom thereof. The late King *William*, amongst others, was pleased to accept of the Freedom of the *Grocers Company*.

Amongst other Privileges of the Citizens of *London*, which make their Trade flourish, one is, that they are Toll-Free throughout England: And the Lord-Mayor, at the Request of any Citizen trading in remote Parts, does usually grant him his Certificate to that Effect. They are also privileged to keep out all Artificers and Handicraftsmen not free of the City; and any Freeman of *London*, employing such to work within the City or Liberties, is liable to pay 5 l. a Day. This makes the City swarm with Apprentices, brought up to all manner of Trades, whose Number is computed to be Forty Thousand.

Another great Privilege, is the City's sending Four Members to Parliament, which is twice the Number of any other City. And at the first Sitting of a Parliament these Members do usually appear in their Scarlet Robes, when all others (but the Speaker) appear in their usual Habit. The manner of choosing these

these Members is as follows. Four Aldermen, and four Commoners, are put up for Candidates; and out of those eight Candidates, the four that have the Plurality of Voices are declar'd by the *Sheriffs* to be duly chosen. This is done at the *Court of Hustings*, in *Guildhall*. And if there be any Contest about the Election, 'tis usually decided by a Poll.

But the greatest Privilege of this City is, that the Citizens chuse their own Magistrates, keep Courts within themselves, and make what By-Laws they think fit for the better Government of it, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. By this means Trade is encourag'd, and the City grows populous and rich. Which plainly appears, by the great *Wealth* of many Citizens, by its infinite Number of Shops for the Retailing Trade, the Abundance of *Apprentices*, and the *Customs* paid here, which amount most commonly to above 400000*l.* a Year.

The Publick Buildings of London.

HAVING said thus much of *London* in general, I now proceed to a particular Account of its publick *Ornaments* and *Buildings* of chief Note. And first,

Of its WALLS and GATES.

Its Walls and Gates. **I** Shall have little to say on this Head, *London-Wall* being now for the most part decay'd, and little of it remaining; and its *Gates* not so beautiful as solid.

When this *Wall* was first built, the *City* (I mean *London*, properly so called) was but three Miles in Compass. And now the *Suburbs* are almost five times bigger.

However, most of the *Gates* of the old *Wall* still remain. Amongst which, *Ludgate* and *Newgate* were burnt down by the Fire of *London*, but are now rebuilt more solid than before. And those which escaped the Fire, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Aldgate*, &c. are kept in pretty good Repair. Most of these *Gates* are adorned with *Statues*, in *Niches*, of some of our *Kings* and *Queens*, particularly the *Gate* called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-Street*, near the *Middle-Temple*.

C H U R C H E S.

Churches. **T**HE principal Churches of this City, are *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the *Collegiate-Church of Westminster*: The first dedicated to *St. Paul*, and the last to *St. Peter*; that standing on the highest Ground of the *City of London*, and this on the lowest Ground of *Westminster*. *St. Paul's*, where stood of old, in the time of *Heathenism*, a Temple dedicated to *Diana*;

Diana; and *St. Peter's*, where stood another Temple dedicated to *Apollo*.

St. Paul's, the Mother-Church of *London-Diocese*, being burnt down by the dismal Fire of *London*, Care was taken, few Years after, for the rebuilding of it, and a Tax of 1 s. 6 d. laid upon every Chaldron of Sea-Coal towards it, besides many liberal Contributions, and 30000 l. granted a few Years since by Act of Parliament, for the speedy finishing it. This great and stately Fabrick is now brought to Perfection, together with its Dome (or Cupola); as are also the two Steeples, one for a Chime of Bells with a Clock, and the other for a Ring of Bells. On the West-end, there are two preaching Chapels, and over one of 'em is to be a Library. Next to *St. Peter's Church at Rome*, none can pretend to out-vie *St. Paul's at London*, either in its Dimensions, or noble Architecture. Its Length from East to West, the Steps included, is 570 Foot; the Breadth from North to South, including both Portico's, 311 Foot; and the Dome, from the Surface of the Ground level with the Street, 338 Foot. Its noble and beautiful Choir, adorn'd with fine carved Work, is all pav'd with Marble, and all the Doors of Iron, cast into Figures. This Choir being finished at the Conclusion of the Peace of *Reswyck*, was opened for Divine-Service upon the Thanksgiving-Day, Nov. 26. 1697.

The Stone-work is of *Portland-Stone*, next to Marble in Durableness, with several Parts of it beautify'd with fine Marble, and carved Work: All under the Direction of that famous Architect, *Sir Christopher Wren*.

The Collegiate-Church of *Westminster*, was formerly an Abbey-Church, and since a Cathedral: Therefore *Westminster* has retain'd the Name of a City, tho' Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Episcopal into a Collegiate-Church; in which she placed a Dean, and twelve Prebendaries, besides Petty-Canons, and Singing-Men.

This Church lies low, as the whole City of *Westminster* does; and yet is seen at a great Distance, by reason of its great Height. King *Edward* the Confessor was the Founder of it, in the 11th Age, by whom the same was richly endowed. *Henry III.* rebuilt it from the Ground in the 13th Age; and *Henry VII.* added a Chapel to the East-end of it, which is a Master-piece of Art. In this Church, dedicated to *St. Peter*, the Coronation of our Kings has been usually performed, ever since the *Norman Conquest*. At which Solemnity, the Dean of *Westminster*, who is always Bishop of *Rocheſter*, is entrusted with the *Regalia*, and honoured with a Place of necessary Service.

Here are also to be seen, the stately Tombs (or Monuments) of most of our Kings and Queens, and others of great Men. In the Chapel, is the Monument of *Henry VII.* of massy Brass, most curiously wrought; and in the Cloysters a fair Library, open in Term-time, to all Comers, both Forenoon and Afternoon.

London,

London has also many fair *Parish Churches*, especially such as were rebuilt since the Fire, being generally decent, neat and beautiful. One thing is observable concerning the *Steeple*s, that as numerous as they are in the City, they all differ in their Structure.

Meeting-
Houses.

Besides the *Parish Churches*, *Chapels* and *Tabernacles*, belonging to the Church of *England*, the *Dissenters* have near 80 Meeting-Houses in and about the City, since the Act of Toleration.

Foreign-
ers Con-
gregations.

Here are also near 40 Congregations of Foreign Protestants, for the most part *French*; most of 'em conforming to the Church of *England*, and others to *Calvin's* Discipline. Among the first, the *French Church* in the *Savoy* is the principal; and among the last, that in *Threadneedle street*. Not far from which, in *St. Austin Friars*, the *Dutch* have a large and spacious *Calvinian Church*, almost like a Cathedral. In the *Savoy*, the *Germans* have two Congregations, one called the *Prussian Congregation*, which follows the Reformation of *Calvin*; and the other *Lutheran*, where the *Roman Catholics* had a Chapel in the Reign of the late King *James*. The *Danes* have two *Lutheran Churches*, one in *Trinity-lane*, and the other at *Wapping*.

The *Jews* have also a stately Synagogue near *Duke's Place*, in the City of *London*.

ROYAL PALACES, and STATUES.

Royal Pa-
laces.

OF all the Palaces belonging to the Crown, that stood within the Precincts of *Westminster*, there are but two left entire, viz, *St. James's* and *Somerset-house*.

S. James's

The Situation of the first is upon the *Park*, to which it gives its Name, which makes it very delightful. 'Tis neat and convenient, much enlarged and beautify'd since Her Majesty made it her Royal Seat in Town.

Somerset-
House.

Somerset house, in the *Strand*, is so called from its Founder, *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI*. This was the usual Residence of *Katherine*, the Queen Dowager, Widow of the late King *Charles*, before her Majesty returned into *Portugal*, her Native Country, where she died.

Westmin-
ster-Pa-
lace.

Near *Westminster-Abbey* is another Palace, part of which was burnt down in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. That Part which escaped the Fire, has been employ'd since for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and the chief Courts of Judicature. The great Hall in which these Courts meet, is called *Westminster-Hall*, of which in another Place.

White-
hall.

Whitehall was unhappily burnt down in the late Reign, Jan. 4. 1698. and there was scarce any part of it left standing besides the *Banqueting-House*, a stately Pile, now converted into a Chapel. This Palace was happy in its Situation, facing, on one side, the *Thames*; and on the other, the *Park of St. James*; and was the usual Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England*.

gland, ever since *Henry VIII.* who took Possession of it on the Death of *Cardinal Wolsey*, whose Palace it was.

In the *Strand*, near *Somerset-House*, is the *Savoy*, once a *Pa-Savoy*. lce, so called from *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Henry III.* Who purchas'd it afterwards for her Son, *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. The same is fallen to Decay so many Years since, that there is scarce any Thing left of a Palace, a good Part of it being now built into *Tenements*. Its ancient Chapel however is still on foot, and now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

Kensington-Palace, *Hampton Court*, and *Windsor-Castle*, three *Ken- Royal-Houses*, not far from *London*: The first is a neat and con- ton-Pa- venient House, a little way out of Town. For it stands in *Hide-lace*. Park, and is called *Kensington*, from its neighbouring Town, which is but three Miles from *St. James's*. The late King *William*, whose Lungs did not agree with the Air of the Town, purchased the House from the Earl of *Nottingham*, improved it to its present Greariness and Beauty, and made it his usual Residence in Winter Time. For a convenient Communication with *White-Hall*, before its Conflagra- tion, he caus'd a gravelled Coach-Way to be made between both, through *Hide-Park* and *St. James's Park*, with Lamps fix'd upon Posts on each Side of the Way, to light all the Way in the dark Times of the Night. 'Twas in this Palace that great King resign'd both his Life and Crown.

Hampton-Court stands upon the *Thames* in *Middlesex*, 11 *Hampton Miles* from *London*. 'Twas built by *Cardinal Wolsey*, in the Court. Reign of *Henry VIII.* The late King *William* took such Delight in this Place, that he bestow'd great Cost upon it while he lived, to bring it to a new Model, and make it more beautiful. He compassed two new Fronts to it, which (together with their Apartments and Gardens) look very magnificent. And if ever it comes to be brought to that Perfection, as to be all of a Piece, *England* may boast of having one of the finest Palaces in *Europe*. The Avenue to it is stately, and it has the Conveniency of two Parks.

Windsor-Castle is also upon the *Thames*, but in the County of *Windsor-Berks*, 20 Miles from *London*. It stands high upon a Hill, enjoys Castle. a pure Air, and is both a Palace and a Fortreis. To which belongs a Forest in its Neighbourhood, and a great and little Park. The late King *Charles* adorn'd it within with excellent Painting and Carving, and one Side of it with a noble and spacious Terras, yielding a charming Prospect of a fine, champian, and inclosed Country for many Miles together. This Castle is noted particularly for being the College of the Knights of the Garter, who are installed here in a stately Chapel, and their Installation-Feast kept in a noble Hall, built here for that Purpose. Here the late King *Charles* kept his Court yearly in the Summer Season, and so does our present Queen. *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* lie bury'd in the Chapel.

As to the Royal Statues, that of King *Charles I.* at *Charing-Statues*. cross is the best. This is a Statue in Brass on Horseback, raised on

on a high Pedestal of Marble, adorned with Trophies of War, and compassed about with Iron-Rails. This Statue, done by *Le Seur*, an excellent Artist, was pulled down by His Majesty's prevailing Enemies, and sold by the Pound-Weight, at the Rate of old Brass, to a certain Brazier in *Holbourn*, who kept it entire till the Restauration.

Of King *Charles II.* there are two Statues, besides those in the *Royal Exchange*, of which I shall speak when I come to that Head; viz. one in *Stocks-Market*, at the West-End of *Lombard-Street*, and the other in *King's-Square, Soho*.

The first is done in white Marble, and represents the King on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy. It stands upon a fine Marble Conduit, and was set up at the sole Cost and Charge of *Sir Robert Viner*, Alderman of *London*.

The other in *King's-Square*, stands upon a Pedestal in the midst of a designed Fountain, having at his Feet the Representation of the four principal Rivers of *England*, viz. the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent*, and *Humber*, pouring their Waters into the Cistern, with Subscriptions under each.

Among the Ruins of *White-Hall*, stands King *James's* Statue of Brass, upon a Pedestal surrounded with Iron-Rails.

TOWER of London, CUSTOM-HOUSE, and BRIDGE.

Tower.

THE Tower is remarkable on several Accounts. 1. As it is a Fortrefs. 2. For its grand Magazine of Arms, and Office of Ordnance. 3. For its Mint, wherein all our Coin is milled. 4. For its Jewel-house. 5. For being the Repository of the ancient Records of the Nation. 6. And the usual Place of Confinement for Persons of Quality, charged with Misdemeanour, or any Capital Crime.

This Fortrefs, called the Tower, from its great white square Tower in the Middle, built by *William the Conqueror*, stands near the *Thames*, below Bridge, on the East-Side of the City. 'Tis about a Mile in Compass, surrounded with an old Wall, and this with a very broad and deep Ditch. It commands both the City and River; and for its Security, has a constant Garrison in it, commonly of eight Companies of Foot. But, in case of Danger, there are 21 Hamlets belonging to the Tower, and lying out in several Parishes of large Extent, whose Trained Bands consisting of two Regiments of Foot, form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men; who (by Command of the Constable of the Tower, Lord-Lieutenant of the Hamlets) are bound to come in, and strengthen the Garison. The Artillery-Garden, and the Little Minories, are also within the Tower-Liberties. Here are Batteries planted with Cannon, and Gunners to look after 'em; which Guns go off on all Days of Rejoycings, All Ships that come before

before this Fortrefs, salute it with their Guns. If with three Guns, the *Tower* returns one, and so in Proportion.

As it is the *National Magazine* for Arms and Ammunition, I shall refer the Account of it to another Place, where I am to speak of the *Strength* of the *Nation*, both by Sea and Land.

As to the *Mint*, there belong several *Officers*, whose *Salaries* *Mint in the Tower.* altogether amount to above 2000 l. yearly.

In the *Jewel-House* are to be seen all the *Regalia*, besides *Plate*, *Jewel-* and other rich Things. 1. The *Imperial Crown*, which all the *House.*

Kings of England have been crowned with, ever since *Edward the Confessor's Time*. 2. The *Queen's Diadem*, or *Circlet*, which her Majesty wore in the Proceeding to her Coronation. 3. The *Orb*, or *Globe*, held in the *Queen's Left-Hand* at her Coronation, on the Top of which there is a *Jewel* near an Inch and half in Height. 4. The *Royal Scepter* with the *Cross*, which has another *Jewel* of a great Value under it. 5. The *Scepter* with the *Dove*, being the Emblem of Peace. 6. *St. Edward's Staff*, all beaten Gold, and carry'd before the *Queen* at her Coronation. 7. *Cur-* *rana*, or the *Sword of Mercy*, born between the two *Swords* of Justice, the *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, at the Coronation. 8. The *Golden Spurs*, and the *Armilla's*, that are wore at the Coronation. 9. The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the *holy Oil* the *Kings* and *Queens* are anointed with, and the *Golden Spoon* the *Bishop* pours the *Oil* into. 10. The rich *Crown* of *State* Her Majesty wears on the *Throne* in *Parliament*, in which is a large *Emerald*, seven Inches round, the finest *Pearl* in the *World*, and a *Ruby* of inestimable Value. 11. An *Ivory Scepter* with a *Dove*, made for the late *King James's Queen*. 12. The *Coronation Crown*, made for the late *Queen Mary*. 13. A *Globe* and *Scepter*, made for the same *Queen*. 14. A rich *Saltfeller* of *State*, the *Fi-* *gure* of the *Tower*, used on the *Queen's Table* at her Coronation. 15. A noble *Silver Font*, double gilt, that the *Queen* and *Royal Family* were christned in. 16. A large *Silver Fountain*, pre-
sented to *King Charles II.* by the *Town of Plimouth*.

The *Records* of the *Tower* are a perpetual Evidence of the *Records of* Rights of the *Crown*, and of the *Subjects* of *England*. *the Tower*

Amongst other Things, here are to be found the *Original* of all the *Laws* that have been enacted and recorded. All the *Achievements* of this *Nation* in *France*, and other *Parts*. *Leagues* and *Treaties* with foreign *Princes*. The establishing of *Ireland* in *Laws* and *Dominion*. The *Dominion* of the *British Seas*. The *English Title* to the *Kingdom of France*. The *Foundation* of *Ab-* *bey*s, and other *Religious Houses*. The *Tenure* of all the *Lands* in *England*. *Extents* or *Surveys* of *Manors* and *Land*, and *Inqui-* *sitions post mortem*, of great Advantage upon *Trials* of *Interest* or *Descent*. *Grants* from the *Crown* to the *Subject* both at *Home* and *Abroad*. *Writs*, *Pleadings*, and *Proceedings* in *Chan-* *cery*, the *Courts* of *Common Law*, and *Exchequer*. *Deeds* or *Contracts*, between *Party* and *Party*. The just *Establishments* of
all

all the Offices in the Nation. The Bounds of all the Forests in England, with several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common or Pasture, &c.

The Records are from time to time transmitted into the Tower, by virtue of a Writ to that Purpose, from the Chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-lane, and the Petty-Bag-Office, as these fill with Records out of other Offices.

Except Sundays, Holy-Days, publick Fasting and Thanksgiving Days, the Office of the Records is kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters, from seven a Clock in the Morning to 11, and from one to five in the Afternoon. Only in December, January, and February, the same is open but from eight in the Morning till 11, and from one till four in the Afternoon.

Church.

For publick Devotion, here's a Parochial Church, called St. Petri ad Vincula, which is in the King's Gift, and exempt from all Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

Officers of the Tower

For the Government of this important Place, there is a Constable, and a Lieutenant, and under them a Gentleman-Porter. The Constable's Salary is 1000 l. per Annum, and the Lieutenant's 200 l. besides Fees and Perquisites, arising chiefly from such as are sent Prisoners to the Tower, and from his Privilege of disposing of the Warders Places. A Duke being sent Prisoner to the Tower pays 200 l. as his Fee, every Peer under the Degree of a Duke 100 l. and every Commoner 50 l. Both the Constable and Lieutenant are, by Virtue of their Office, in Commission for the Peace for the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

The Gentleman-Porter has the Charge of the Gates, the Keys whereof he is every Night to deliver to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant, and to receive them of him in the Morning. He commands the Warders that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner has his Upper-Garment for his Fee, or else 30 l. from a Peer, and 5 l. from a Commoner. In the Court of Record kept here every Monday for Debts, Trespasses, &c. he has the Power of a Sheriff.

The Warders, forty in Number, are to wait at the Gates, and admit no Stranger to come in with a Sword. When a Prisoner comes into the Tower, he is confined in one of the Warder's Houses, and attended by him as a Guard. Their Habit is like that of the Yeomen of the Guard at the Queen's Court, and they are accounted the Queen's Domestick Servants, being sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, or by the Clerk of the Checque.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, the Tower and Liberties thereof have a Royal Jurisdiction; from which there is no Appeal, but to the Queen in her Court of Chancery.

Custom-House.

The Custom-House, being the Place where the Custom is received for all Merchandize imported to, and exported from this City, lies between the Tower and the Bridge. 'Tis a stately, uniform, and commodious Building, which cost the late King Charles 10000 l. the former House having been destroy'd in the

gr. at

great Conflagration. Here a World of Officers, superiour and subordinate, are employ'd, of which you will find a *List*, in its proper Place.

The *Bridge*, over the River, consists of 19 Stone Arches, 20 *Bridge* Foot between each Arch. 'Tis 800 Foot long, 30 broad, and 60 high, and has a *Draw-Bridge* almost in the Middle. Here is on each side a fine Row of *Tradesmens Houses*, with *Shops* well stock'd, and driving a good Trade in divers Commodities.

As it stands over a broad and deep River, with the Tide constantly flowing or ebbing, 'tis almost unimaginable, how the Building of it could be brought to Perfection. Certainly it must be with a vast Expence, considering how chargeable it is to keep it in Repair. For which there is a large *House*, a great Revenue in Lands and Houses, and several *Officers*, the principal of which are two *Bridge-Masters*.

MONUMENT.

THIS Master-Piece of Building, the *Monument*, was erected in perpetual Memory of the *Fire of London*, which happened about 40 Years since. It broke out Sept. 2. 1666. in a Baker's House, near the Place where stands the *Monument*, and continued burning three Days together. During which, it consumed 13200 *Houses*, *St. Paul's Cathedral*, 87 *Parish Churches*, six *Chapels*, the *Custom-House*, the *Royal Exchange*, *Guild-Hall*, and many other stately *Halls*; several *Colleges*, *Schools*, and other publick *Edifices*; and yet, 'tis said, there were but eight Persons burnt.

Several Reasons are given for the Prevalency of this dreadful *Fire*, which made it almost invincible. 1. The *dead Time* of the Night when it began; that is, between One and Two of the Clock in the Morning, upon a *Sunday*. 2. The *Closeness* of the Buildings in the Place where it began, and their combustible Matter, being generally wooden, and of old Timber, very much dried by the long Droughth of the preceding Summer. 3. An *Easterly Wind*, (the dryest of all others) which blew then very strong. 4. Want of *Water* to extinguish the Fire; the *Thames Water-Tower*, not far off, being presently burnt down, and most *Water-Pipes* become dry. 5. The combustible *Wares*, such as *Oils*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Resin*, *Wax*, *Brimstone*, *Brandy*, *Sugar*, *Hemp*, *Cordage*, *Cheese*, and *Butter*, of which the greatest *Store-Houses* were in those Parts. 6. The general *Consternation* and *Despondency* of People, when the Fire had spread itself far and near, which made them chuse rather to save their Goods than their Houses. 7. Not blowing up of *Houses*, which has been found ever since the most effectual Way to stop a raging Fire.

Incredible is the Loss the Citizens sustained by this Conflagration. The most Moderate compute it at Nine Millions Sterling.

to Holbourn-Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all Things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was sudden, for in a small space of Time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all humane Counsels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, it stop'd, as it were, by a Command from Heaven, and was on every Side extinguish'd.

The South-Side Inscription thus;

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex. Fid. D. Princeps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam Rerum facient, plurima sumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis suae Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit, Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit ut publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex Veltigalia Carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utique Aedes Sacrae & D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Porta, Carceres novi fierent; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singula Domus Muris intergerinis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque Parietes Saxo quadrato aut costato Latere solidarentur; utique nemini liceret ultra Septennium aedificandq immorari. Ad hæc, Lites de Terminis orituræ Lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes annuas, & ad aeternam Posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Testatur undique, Resurgit Londinum, majore celeritate ac splendore incertum, unum Triennium absolvit quod Saculi Opus credebatur.

In English thus,

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, commiserating the deplorable State of Things, whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals; That Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's, shall be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made, the Sewers cleaned, the Streets made strait and regular, such as were steep levelled, and those too narrow made wider, Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places. They also enacted, That every House should be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front

The Present STATE of Part I.

raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of Square-Stone or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the Space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also, anniversary Prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with Diligence, and London is restored; but, whether with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a Question. At three Years time the World saw that finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

The East-side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to Perfection. The Words are these,

Incepta

*Richardo Forde Eq.
Prætoræ Lond.*

A. D. CIOCLXXI,

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman, Eq. Præ.

Roberto Hanson, Eq. Præ.

Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.

Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.

Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

*Thomâ Davis, Eq. Præ.
Urb.*

*Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.*

That is,

This Pillar was begun,
Sir Richard Forde Knight, being Lord-Mayor of
London, in the Year 1671.

Carried on,
In the Mayoralties of

Sir George Waterman, Kt.

Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.

Sir William Hooker, Kt.

Sir Robert Viner, Kt.

Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt.

} Lord-Mayors.

And finished,

Sir Thomas Davies being Lord-Mayor, in the
Year 1677.

And whereas, upon Evidence, it was made out, that this dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the Popish Faction, the same is expressed in English round the Pedestal, under the said Inscriptions, in these following Words.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this ancient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666; in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Which Inscription being razed out by Order of the late King James, was set up again since the late Revolution.

'Tis observable, this Conflagration happen'd with two other grand Calamities, viz. a most devouring Pestilence, and a burdensome War; so that 'tis Matter of Wonder, how this City came to be rebuilt in a few Years after, much more beautiful and commodious than before. But what is most amazing, not only the City was (like a *Phenix*) raised from its Ashes, but there has been since so vast an Increase of Buildings, especially on the Court-Side, as amounts to at least 20000 Houses, Which is an invincible Argument of the great Wealth and Populousness of this Place.

EXCHANGES.

NOT far from the Monument, stands the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, the noblest Building of this Kind in the Universe: Founded by Sir Tho. Gresham, a rich Merchant in Q. Elizabeth's Reign, Anno 1566. just 100 Years before it was burnt down. 'Tis now rebuilt much more stately than it was before the Fire, of Portland Stone within and without, with curious Architecture. This is the general Place of Meeting for all Merchants, and others, concerned in Trade and Commerce.

Above Stairs are Walks, with near 200 Shops, full of choice Commodities, especially for Mens and Womens Apparel, besides other Shops below along the Portico; and under Ground, great vaulted cellars.

The whole Fabrick, tho' standing upon less than an Acre of Ground, cost 50000 l. building, and yields 4000 l. yearly; Which makes it perhaps the richest Spot of Ground in the World, for the Bigness of it.

The New-Exchange, in the Strand, has been worth as much to the Earls of Salisbury, when its Trade was more flourishing than it has been of late. Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of King James I. was the Founder of it. It consists of two long Walks even with the Street, and two more above Stairs, each of 'em paved with

free Stone, and having two Rows of Shops, in which Goods are sold as in the *Royal Exchange*.

Exeter-Change. Not far from which, in the *Strand*, stands *Exeter-Change*, of a late Erection, but not like to thrive in the Neighbourhood of so great a Rival.

HALLS.

Halls. AS no foreign City can boast of so many *Squares*, so none can shew so many fine *Halls*, amongst which *Westminster-Hall* has got the Pre-eminency, a Building not to be equalled by any *Hall* in Christendom. 'Tis 270 Foot in Length, 47 in Breadth, and the Height proportionable, all paved with Free-Stone, and (which is wonderful) the Roof supported without any Pillar. This Hall is the common Thorow-fare to the *Parliament*, when sitting. In *Term-Time*, the *Courts of Chancery*, *Queen's Bench* and *Common Pleas* sit here. 'Tis in this Hall the *Coronation-Feast* is kept, and where a Court is grieved for the solemn Trial of any Peer charged with a Capital Crime. This Place is adorned with a vast Number of *French Colours* and *Standards*, taken at the ever famous *Battle of Blenheim*.

Cottonian Library. Near this Hall stands the famous *Cottonian Library* of *Manuscripts*, consisting of at least one Thousand Volumes, most of 'em relating to the History of *England*.

Guild-hall. *Guild-Hall*, the *Town-House*, where the City Courts are held, is also a stately Piece of Building, finely adorned with *Pictures*, and the *Colours* and *Standards* taken at the *Battle of Ramillies*.

Blackwell-Hall *Blackwell-Hall*, the greatest *Store-House* for all sorts of *Wool-len-Cloth*, brought hither to be sold from all Parts of the Kingdom, is a noted Place for that, and is adjoining to *Guild-Hall*.

Halls of Companies of Tradesmen. The *Traders* of *London* being divided into 62 *Companies*, of so many several Trades, every *Company* has a *Hall*, that is a stately House, so called from the largest Room of it, where they regulate Matters belonging to their Trade. Most of these *Halls* look like Palaces, with fine *Frontispieces*, spacious Courts, and beautiful Rooms, set off with carved Work in Stone or Wood, fine *Pictures* and *Wainscoat*, some of them *Cedar Wainscot*; the *Hall*, properly so called, being large enough to entertain at once 2 or 300 People, and fit to receive a Crowned Head. *Draper's Hall*, among the rest, has a fair Garden well kept, and open for all People of a genteel Appearance. *Mercer's Hall* has a fine Chapel, and *Merchatt Taylor's* is noted for the yearly *Festivals* of great *Societies* kept here, particularly that of the *Artillery-Company*.

Bank of England in Grocers Hall. At *Grocer's-Hall* in the *Poultry* is kept the *Bank of England*, erected in the late Reign, to supply, by Loans, the Exigencies of the State, paying 8 per Cent. Interest. But the Capital Stock was not to exceed Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds: Till the Credit of the *Bank* sinking, in 1696, upon the Calling of the hammered

hammered Coin to the *Mint*, the *Bank* recover'd itself, by ingrafting 800000 Pounds on its Capital Stock, and continuing the *Bank* (by Act of *Parliament*) till the Year 1710. The Stock being thus enlarg'd by admitting new Subscriptions, these were to be made good by Tallies, and Bank-Notes. Whereupon the Credit of the *Bank* recover'd a pace, so that in a short time their Notes, which bore no Interest, were equal with Money; and their Bills, that bore Interest, were look'd upon as better than Money. Which quickly changed the Face of Affairs for the better, when Credit began to revive, and Money to circulate upon moderate Terms. In the Year 1709. the *Bank* doubled their Stock by new Subscriptions, and lent the Government about Three Millions more, at 6 per Cent. Upon which Consideration they were continued for 21 Years longer, by Act of *Parliament*. This *Bank* is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and 24 Directors of the Company, being all together a Body Corporate.

Inns of Court, and Inns for Lawyers.

FOR the Common Law and Chancery, here are 2 *Sergeants* *Sergeants* *Inns*, one in *Fleet-street*, and the other in *Chancery-Lane*; *Inns*. besides 4 *Inns of Court*, viz the *Inner*, and the *Middle Temple* in *Inns of Fleet-street*, *Grays-Inn* in *Holbourn*, and *Lincolns-Inn* in *Chancery-Court-Lane*. In all which *Inns* the Lawyers live in a Collegiate manner, in Term-time, having their Chambers, in which they follow their Business, free from Noise and Disturbance. There are reckoned in *England* Forty Thousand Men that live by the Profession of the Law, many of 'em getting Hundreds of Pounds, and some Thousands yearly. They are certainly the most wealthy Part of the Nation, and some of 'em have been advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers and Chancellors, *Coventry*, *Finch*, *North*, *Jefferies*, *Sommers*, *Cooper*, and the present Lord Chancellor.

Such as are arived to the highest Degree in the Study of the *Sergeants* *Common Law*, are admitted by the Sovereign as *Sergeants at Law*, at Law. which is a Degree answerable to that of Doctor in the Civil Law. These are the Gentlemen who wear a Black Silk Coif on their Head, and plead with Party coloured-Gowns. At the Court of *Common Pleas* they stand without the Bar, but in all other Courts within. But whereas Doctors of Law are allowed to be covered, the *Sergeants* are uncovered, they being *Servientes ad Legem*, and *Servitutis Appellatio est Ministerii, Doctoris vero Magisterii*. However all the Judges of the *Queen's Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, are chosen by the Queen out of their Number.

The *Inns of Court* are the largest, and most beautiful, accommodated with a vast Number of fair and convenient Chambers, each *Inn* having a Hall to eat in together, in Term-time; a Church

Church or *Chapel* for publick Devotion, a *Garden* and other convenient Places to walk in. Amongst which, the two *Temples* have the Conveniency of the *River*, which the others have not.

The two *Temples* were heretofore the House of the *English Knights-Templars*, who being dissolved above 300 Years ago, their House was purchased by some Professors of the *Common-Law*. One of these *Temples* is call'd the *Inner*, and the other the *Middle-Temple*, in Relation to *Essex-House*, which was Part of the House of the *Knights-Templars*, and call'd the *Outer-Temple*, as being seated without *Temple-Bar*.

The two *Temples*. The *Inner-Temple* has a noble *Garden* facing the *Thames*, besides the *King's-Bench Walks*, which are kept well gravell'd. The *Middle-Temple* has also a fine *Garden* facing the *River*, but of a lesser Compass; besides several flat *Stone-Walks*. Here is also a fair *Fountain*, railed in, and shaded with tall *Trees*. For Study, a publick *Library*. But the Glory of the *Middle-Temple* lies chiefly in its *Hall*, a spacious and beautiful *Fabrick*.

To these two *Temples* belongs a fine *Church*, in which are to be seen the *Monuments* (or *Effigies* in *Stone*) of some of the old *Knights-Templars*: The Minister of this *Church* is call'd *Master of the Temple*.

Lincoln's-Inn. *Lincoln's-Inn* and *Gray's-Inn* stand upon a higher Ground, and in a gravelly Soil, which makes 'em the healthfuller. These two were formerly *Noblemen's Houses*; the first belonging to the Earls of *Lincoln*, and the other to the noble Family of the *Grays*.

The first has two *Gardens*, with a fine *Terrass-Walk* facing the whole Breadth of *Lincoln's Inn-Fields*, the greatest *Square* in *Town*. It has been of late Years enlarged and beautified with a noble Court, call'd *Serle's-Court*; in the midst whereof stands a *Pillar* of *Stone*, with a *Clock* at the Top of it, shewing the Hours of the Day three several Ways, and a *Fountain* rail'd round with *Iron-Rails*. In the *Outer-Garden*, there is also a *Fountain*. This *Inn* has a fine *Chapel*, about twenty Steps above-ground, which affords under it the Conveniency of a dry Walk in wet Weather.

Gray's-Inn. *Gray's-Inn*, in *Holbourn*, is particularly remarkable for its fine *Square*, commonly call'd *Coney-Court*; and for its stately *Garden*, with a large *Terras-Walk* on the North-side, yielding a charming Prospect into the *Fields*. In these four *Inns* of Court are reckon'd about 600 *Students*.

Inns of Chancery. There are, besides, Eight *Inns* of *Chancery* belonging to the aforesaid *Inns*, viz. *Clifford's-Inn* in *Fleet-street*, *Clement's-Inn*, *New-Inn*, and *Lyon's-Inn*, without the *Liberties*, belonging to the two *Temples*; *Thavies* and *Furnival's-Inn* in *Houlbourn*, to *Lincoln's-Inn*; *Bernard's* and *Staple-Inn*, likewise in *Holbourn*, to *Gray's-Inn*.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, consists of *Benchers*, *Outer-Barristers* and *Inner-Barristers*.

The

The *Benchers*, or *Seniors*, are commonly of the longest standing in the House, to whom the Government thereof is committed. Out of which Number, a *Treasurer* is chosen yearly, who receives, disburses, and accounts for all Monies belonging to the House, and is chiefly intrusted with the Government. He is chosen by a *Parliament*, that is, an Assembly of *Benchers* and *Outer-Barristers*, who meet quarterly in a Room called the *Parliament-Chamber*, for the good Ordering of the House. In this *Parliament* they also nominate the *Readers* for *Lent* and *Summer Vacation*, and the *Auditors* to take the Accounts of the old *Treasurer*. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished.

Outer-Barristers are those who being of a long standing in the House, and well skill'd in the Law, are call'd by the *Benchers* to plead in the *Hall*, and argue upon doubtful Cases and Questions. For which publick *Exercises* (commonly called *Mootings*) they have two *Vacations*, one call'd *Lent-Vacation*, and the other *Summer-Vacation*; each continuing three Weeks and three Days. the first begins on the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and the other the *Monday* after *Lammas-Day*.

Out of these *Outer-Barristers* (or *Moot-Men*) are chosen *Readers* for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, of which they are Members. In which *Inns of Chancery* they argue Cases, in the Presence of *Attorneys* and *Clerks*, both in Term-time, and long *Vacations*.

Lastly, all the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who for want of Time or Learning, are not to argue in those *Moots*.

Near *St. Paul's Cathedral* is a *Society of Civilians*, call'd *College Doctors-Commons*, and founded by *Dr. Harvey*, formerly Dean of *the Arches*: There did commonly reside the *Judges* of the *Arches*, and the *Prerogative-Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*; from whose former Living and Commoning together in a Collegiate manner, this Place got the Name of *Doctors-Commons*. Here the *Proffors* (wearing *black Robes* and *Hoods*, lin'd with *Furs*) make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the *Witnesses*, prepare the Causes, and attend the *Advocates* with their Proceedings.

In the *Common Hall* of *Doctors-Commons* are held several Courts, rul'd by the *Civil-Law*; particularly, the *High-Court of Admiralty*, the *Court of Delegates*, the *Arches-Court of Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative-Court of Canterbury*; whose *Terms* for sitting, differ not much from those at *Westminster*, every one of them holding several *Court-Days*, most of them fix'd and known by preceding *Holy-Days*, and the rest appointed by the Judge's Pleasure.

In *Warwick-Lane*, near *Newgate*, is the *College of Physicians*, College a fine Building, with a spacious Court, an Amphitheatre of Physicians over the Gate for Anatomical Lectures, and a fair Library of Books.

The Number of Physicians belonging to this College, ought not to exceed 80. The chief of 'em are call'd *Fellows*, and the next *Candidates*, who fill up the Places of *Fellows*, as they become vacant by Death, or otherwise. Next to these, are the *Honourary Fellows*; and lastly, the *Licenciates*, that is, such as being found capable, upon Examination, to practise Physick, at least, in some sort of Diseases, are by the College allow'd to practise.

This College has many great *Privileges*, granted by Charters, and Acts of Parliament: By Virtue whereof, no Man (tho' a *Graduate* in Physick of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) may, without Licence under the College-Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of it. Nor ought any Man, that is not a *Graduate*, practise it in any Part of *England*. All Offenders herein, as in divers other Particulars, they may fine and imprison. And there is a *Law* still in Force, which forbids any one to practise Physick or Surgery, that is not qualify'd for it, or expressly allow'd to practise; and makes it Felony, if the Patient die under his Hand. They have Authority to search all the *Apothecaries* Shops, in and about *London*, and to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholsom and well made. And, that they may be able at all Times to attend their Patients, they are freed from all Parish-Offices.

However, *London*, like other populous Cities, swarms with *Empyricks*, *Mountebanks*, and others that practise Physick without Authority.

But the prudent Method taken of late by the College of Physicians, will probably conduce very much to the lessening of their Number: For, in 1696, 42 Fellows of the College made a Subscription, to contribute themselves to the necessary Charge of Relieving, at easy Rates, the Sick, Poor, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants (after many fruitless Attempts upon the *Apothecaries Company* to do it) according to the lowest Prices of Medicines to be noted on the Bill. In order to which, the College has since erected, besides the *Dispensary* at the College, two other Dispensaries, one in *St. Peter's* in *Cornhill*, and the other in *St. Martin's-Lane*, *Westminster*. In which Dispensaries, the Patients are adviſed every Day but *Sunday*, and Medicines sold at intrinsic Value. Thus the City and Nation are inform'd of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and what Doses must be taken in all Diseases.

To conclude, this College is governed by a *President*, four *Censors*, and twelve *Electors*, who are all principal Members of the Society. The *President* is yearly chosen out of 'em at *Michaelmas*: But the *Honourary-Fellows*, and *Licenciates*, have no Share in the Government, tho' they enjoy the Privileges of the College.

By a new Charter granted by the late King *James* to this College, those who have taken their Degree in foreign Universities are qualify'd to become *Fellows*.

Gresham.

Gresham-College, in *Bishopsgatestreet*, comes next under our *Gresham-Consideration*. The same is so called from its Founder Sir *College*. *Thomas Gresham*, who built the *Royal Exchange*, and gave in Trust one Moiety of the Revenue thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors for ever; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*. The first, to find four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick*, and *Geometry*; and the last, three able Men to read *Rhetorick*, *Civil Law*, and *Physick*: Which *Lectures* are to be read in Term-Time every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) in *Latin* in the Forenoon, and the same in *English* in the Afternoon; except the *Musick Lecture*, to be read only in *English*. For this Service, each *Lecturer* has 50 l. per *Annum*, besides a fair Lodging in the College.

This College is noted besides for being the Meeting-Place of *Royal-the Royal-Society*, establish'd by a *Charter* of King *Charles II.* in *Society*. April 1663. for promoting *Natural Knowledge*, and useful Arts, by Experiments: In which *Charter*, His Majesty declared himself to be Founder, and Patron, Sovereign, and Companion of the *Society*.

Accordingly, several Discoveries in Nature have been made by this *Society*; some for Use or Profit; and others for the Satisfaction of the Curious, which may prove, in Time, of great Use and Benefit. They have very much improved the *Naval*, *Civil* and *Military Architecture*, the Art of *Husbandry*, and that of *Navigation*. Which has put the whole Common-Wealth of Learning in *Europe* upon the same Practical Studies, new Inventions and Discoveries; which have been always recommended by the Authors thereof, to be examined and approved by this *Society*.

In this College is to be a *Library*, already begun, and to consist only of the choicest Books of *Philosophy*, and especially such as are most proper for the Design of this *Society*. Here is also a *Repository* of many Curiosities of Nature, as *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fishes*, *Serpents*, *Flies*, *Shells*, *Feathers*, *Mummies*, *Gums*, *Minerals*, some Things petrify'd, and others ossify'd, &c. 'Tis true, there are two Collections that rather exceed that, than fall short of it: One is Dr. *Sloun's Collection* in *Bloomsbury*, and the other Mr. *Du Puy's* in *Long-Acre*, which has more Choice and Variety than any.

The *Royal-Society* consists of near 200 Fellows, most *English*, and the rest of several Nations; some of 'em Persons of the highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and Doctors. All generally Men of Parts, and Lovers of Philosophical Learning.

Their Meeting-Time is upon *Wednesday*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and their *Business* is to discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art, and to consider how the same may be improved for the Good of Mankind.

Here

Here are also read *Letters*, and others *Papers*, about Philosophy-Matters, which the *Society* does frequently receive from foreign Parts, and discourse upon them. Without affecting *set Speeches*, they express themselves in few Words, and in the plainest manner; and laying aside all Distinction, they amicably apply themselves to promote experimental Knowledge.

This *Society* is govern'd by a *Council*, consisting of 21 *Members*, ten of 'em going out yearly, and others being put in to fill up their Places; whose Election is made, Nov. 30. in the Morning, being St. Andrew's Day; after which, they dine together at a Venison-Feast.

The Chief of the *Council* bears the Title of *President*, whose proper Office is to call and dissolve the *Meetings*, to propose the *Matter* to be debated, put *Questions*, call for *Experiments*, and admit such *Members* as shall be elected, &c.

To be admitted into this *Society*, the *Candidate* is proposed at an Assembly, by some of the *Members*. In the next Assembly he must carry it at least by 21 Votes, which is done by Balloting; and then, or at the next Assembly, he is introduced as a *Member*, by the *President*: Whereupon, he is to subscribe, That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal-Society of London, by the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. At his Admittance, he pays 40 s. and afterwards, 13 s. a Quarter, as long as he continues a *Member* of the *Society*.

Here is also a *Treasurer*, to receive and disburse all Moneys. Two *Secretaries*, to read all Letters and Informations, and return Answers; to register all Experiments, and certain Informations, and to publish what Transactions the *Society* thinks fit.

Lastly, this *Society* has *Curators*, or *Experimentors*, who receive the Directions of the *Society*, and at another Meeting bring all to the Test: Upon which the *Society* give their Judgment.

Sion-Col-
lege.

Sion-College, near Cripplegate, was formerly a Religious House, next a Spital or Hospital, and now 'tis both a *College* and an Hospital, since the Year 1631. both founded by Dr. White of Bristol, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West. The *College*, for the Use of all the London Ministers of the Church of England; and the *Hospital*, for 10 poor Men, and 10 poor Women; the first within the Gates of the House, and the last without. The Founder purchased the House at the Rate of 3000 l. settled 40 l. a Year for necessary Repairs, and other common Charges, and 120 l. per Annum to maintain the *Hospital*.

Here is a *Hall*, lately built by the Contributions of the Fellows of this *College*, and other well disposed Persons; and a fair *Library* of Divinity Books, principally for the Use of the *City-Clergy*.

College of
Heralds.

The *College* of *Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds-Office*, stands upon St. Bennet's Hill, near Doctors Commons, and is subordinate to the *Earl-Marshal* of England.

Heralds

Heralds are Messengers of War and Peace, skilful in *Descents*, *College of Pedigrees*, and *Coats of Arms*, and are employ'd in marshalling *Heralds*, and ordering *Coronations*, *solemn Marriages*, *Chriftenings*, *Funerals*, *Interviews*, *Feasts of Kings and Princes*, *Cavalcades*, &c.

They are all the *Queen's Servants* in ordinary, and there are three Degrees of 'em in *England*: The first called *Kings of Arms*, the second *Heralds*, and the third *Pursuivants*.

There are three *Kings of Arms*, the first called *Garter*, the second *Clarencieux*, and the third *Norroy*.

Garter, principal King of Arms, was instituted by *Henry V.* to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, and cause their *Arms* to be put up over their Seats in the Chapel. He also carries the *Garter* to foreign Kings and Princes that are chosen to be Knights of this Order, being joined in Commission with some Peer of the Realm. He likewise marshals the solemn *Funerals* of the higher Nobility of *England*.

At the Time of his *Creation*, there is, in the first Place, a *Sword* and *Book* provided, on which he takes a solemn *Oath*; next a *Crown of Gold*, a *Collar of S's*, and a *Bowl of Wine*; then a *Velvet Coat of Arms* richly embroidered, and a *Badge of Gold*, enamelled in a *Gold-Chain*. While he kneels down before the *Earl-Marshal*, and lays his Hand on the *Book* and *Sword*, another King of Arms reads the *Oath*: Which being taken, the *Patent* of his Office is read, and while 'tis reading the *Earl-Marshal* pours the *Wine* on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*, puts on him the *Coat of Arms*, and *Collar of S's*, and the *Crown* on his Head.

His *Oath* binds him to obey the *Sovereign* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and the Noble *Knights* of the Order in all Things belonging to his Office, to make an Enquiry of all the Noble *Acts* of the Order, and certify thereof to the *Register*, that he may record the same; and to give Notice to the *Queen*, and the *Knights* of the Order, of the Death of any of the Society. He is also to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* in all Doubts concerning the Office of Arms, and be more ready to excuse than to blame any Nobleman, unless call'd by Authority to witness against him. Lastly, he is bound to shun all Persons of ill Reputation.

Clarencieux and *Norroy*, the other two *Kings of Arms*, are called *Provincial Herald*s, the Jurisdiction of the one being on the South-side, and that of the other on the North-side of *Trent*. Both created by *Letters-Patents*, a *Book* and a *Sword*, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Clarencieux is so called from *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.* to whom he properly belonged. Which Dukedom

Dukedom falling to the King by his Brother's Death, he made this Herald a King of Arms, named him *Clarencieux* in French, and *Clarencius* in Latin. His Province is to marshal the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, viz. *Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*, on the South-Side of *Trent*. And *Norroy* is to do the like on all the North-Side of that River.

They are both impower'd by Charter to visit *Noblemens Families*, and distinguish their *Arms*, to appoint others what *Arms* they think fit, and with *Garret* to direct the *Heralds*.

The *Heralds* are six in Number, besides one extraordinary, and are distinguish'd by the Names of *Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York*. They were formerly called *Dukes at Arms*, when their Office was to attend *Dukes* in Martial Executions. Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim Peace and War, &c.

The *Pursuivants* are four, called *Blue-Mamie, Rouge-Cross, Rouge-Dragon, and Port-Cullice*, probably from the Badges they wore heretofore. But there are two besides, called *Pursuivants extraordinary*.

Whatever concerns Honour is the chief Care and Study of this College, being *tanquam sacrorum Custodes, & Templi Honoris Editui*. They are Assistants to the *Earl-Marshal* in his Court of Chivalry, usually held in the Common Hall of the College of *Heralds*, where they sit in their rich Coats of Her Majesty's Arms.

They must be all *Gentlemen-born*, and the six *Heralds* are, at their Creation, made *Esquires* by the Queen.

They all have a Salary out of the Queen's Exchequer. But *Garret*, King at Arms, has a double Salary, Fees at the Instalments of Knights, and yearly Wages given him by all the Knights of the Garter. He has also a Composition for the uppermost Garment of each Knight at his Instalment.

SCHOOLS.

Schools.

FOR the Education of Youth, there are in London and Westminster several famous publick Schools, besides an infinite Number of private Ones. I call those publick (or free) Schools, that stand upon a Foundation, and whose Scholars are taught gratis, or at a small Charge.

Such is, 1. the Royal School at Westminster, commonly called Westminster-School, founded by Queen Elizabeth for 40 Scholars, taught and maintained here at the Charge of the school, and brought up for the Universities. Out of which a certain Number is yearly elected, four Weeks after Easter; some for Christ-Church-College in Oxford, and others for Trinity-College in Cambridge, where they have good Allowances.

[Note,

[Note, That there are two such Schools in the Country, viz. Eaton-School in Buckinghamshire, opposite to Windsor, being a fair College, and famous School of Literature, with a fine Chapel to it, founded and liberally endowed by King Henry VI. And Winchester-School in Hampshire, founded by William of Wickham, for a Seminary to New-College in Oxford.]

2. St. Paul's School, which stands near the East-End of St. Paul's Cathedral, and is a very fair Building. This School was founded in 1512. by Dr. Collet, Dean of St. Paul's, for 153 Children to be taught here gratis: To which End he appointed a Master, an Usber, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever.

3. Merchant-Taylor's School, near Cannon-street, founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of London, the noble Founder of St. John's College in Oxford. In this School alone 300 Scholars are taught, viz. 100 gratis, 100 for 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter each, and 100 more for 5 s. a Quarter. In order to which, there is a School-Master, who has a large House here, and three Usbers under him, with an Apartment to each: One side of this School stands upon great Pillars of Stone, in a large Court, paved with Free-Stone. Here is also a fair Library; and to this School belong 46 Fellowships in St. John's College aforesaid, to which Scholars are yearly elected from hence, as Places become vacant.

4. Another excellent School at Mercer's Chapel in Cheap-side, founded by the Company of Mercers.

To which add two other Schools, one in Christ's Church Hospital, the other in the Charter-House, of which more hereafter.

5. A School, with a publick Library, near the upper Gate of the Mews; in the Liberties of Westminster, founded by Dr. Tenison, the present Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

6. And another at Ratcliff, founded by Nicholas Gibson, Grocer of London; who also built there an Alms-House, for 14 poor aged People.

In and about London and Westminster, and within 10 Miles of the same, there are 64 Charity-Schools; of which all but two have been lately set up by charitable Persons, within the Compass of 12 Years, for the Education of poor Boys and Girls; whose Number, when they met in 1706. at Gresham-College, and went orderly to St. Sepulchres Church to hear a Sermon, amounted to 573 Boys, and 915 Girls; besides several of both Sexes, that had been put out Apprentices. Of these last there were then reckoned 685 Boys, and 280 Girls, put out from the Beginning of this charitable Undertaking.

HOSPITALS.

Hospitals. BESIDES a great many *Alms-Houses*, or small *Hospitals*, founded by private Men, for the Relief of poor People, here are eight great *Hospitals*, including *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, a little way out of Town.

Christ's Hospital. 1. *Christ's Hospital* by *Newgate-street*, formerly a *Convent* of *Gray-Friars*, being dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* was converted in 1553. by his Son *Edward VI.* into an *Hospital* for poor Children, which some call the *Blue-Coat Hospital*, from the Blue Coats worn by its Boys and Girls, whose Number has formerly amounted to above *One Thousand*, the greatest Part maintained in the House, and others out at Nurse, at the Charge of this Foundation. Of which six or seven Score Boys were yearly put out to Trades, and the Maidens to some honest Services.

Here the Boys have a *Grammar-School*, from which the aptest Scholars are sent to the University; and among those that have been put to Trades, some have been preferred to the highest Dignities in the City, and one of 'em has been a *Lord-Mayor*. Here is also a stately *Writing-School*, built at the Charge of Sir *John Moor*, Alderman, which is said to have cost him upwards of 4000 *l.* There is also a *Mathematical-school*, founded by the late King *Charles*, for 40 of the most forward and proficient Boys, to be taught all Parts of the *Mathematicks*, but chiefly *Navigation*. Of these, 10 or 12 at a time are yearly sent to Sea, for the practical Part, and some of 'em have proved excellent Commanders.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 2. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, at a small Distance from the former, and facing *West-Smithfield* of one side, formerly belonged to the *Gray-Fryars*, and is now a great *Hospital* for sick, maimed, or wounded Poor, who resort hither for Cure, and are well accommodated, and provided with able *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, careful *Nurses* to look after 'em, and all other Necessaries.

This *Hospital* was founded first by one *Raybert*, in 1102. in the Reign of *Henry I.* and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was re-founded by *Henry VIII.* in 1546. The same was lately beautify'd with a stately *Gate*, on the side of *Smithfield*: And in the *Cloysters* there's a kind of *Exchange*, with Shops on both sides, for the Sale of small Wares.

There are two other *Hospitals* at the Charge of this, one at *Kingsland*, and the other called the *Lock* in *southwark*. And 'tis computed, these three *Hospitals* have entertained yearly 300 Patients for many Years last past. For the better Government of this *Hospital*, here is a *President*, *Treasurer*, and several *Governors*, out of which *Committees* are yearly elected to order the Affairs of the House. The *Treasurer*, and divers *Governors*, meet

meet twice a Week in the *Hospital*, and order the *Almoners* to buy what's fitting for the Patients.

For the Cure and Maintenance of poor *Lunatics*, or distracted Bedlam Persons, there is in *Moor-Fields* a stately *Hospital*, commonly called *Bedlam*; which for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniencies, is not to be matched in *Europe*. 'Twas built about 10 Years after the Fire of *London*, and the Building alone (besides the Ground) cost 17000 *l.* to which many rich Citizens and others were Benefactors. It stands in a good Air, and has proper Accommodations. In the Compass of one Year 40, 50, and sometimes 60 *Lunatics* have been cured here.

St. Thomas's Hospital in *Southwark*, on the South-Side of the *St. Thos. River*, was few Years since an old and ill-contriv'd Building: mas's Ho. But it has been pulled down, and most Part of it rebuilt so *spital*. convenient, so uniform, and stately, that it deserves (as well as *Bedlam*) the Curiosity of Strangers. Sir *John Fleet*, when Lord-Mayor, laid the first Stone, and has largely contributed to it; and 'tis now carry'd on by other generous and eminent Persons, who design to make it a most compleat Building. The Use of this *Hospital* is for the Sick, Maimed, or Wounded, as *St. Bartholomew's*; and does not fall short of it in the Number of those that are here yearly cured and relieved.

But the noblest Foundation of any private Gentleman, and *Sutton's* which redounds much to the Honour of *England*, is *Sutton's Hospital*, commonly called the *Charter-House*, as having been or the a Convent of *Carthusian Fryars*, in the Times of Popery: Of *Charter*-which sort of Monasteries there were eight in *England*, besides *House*. this, viz. at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, *Hindon* in *Wiltshire*, *Fair-Valley* in *Nottinghamshire*, *St. Anne* near *Coventry*, *Kingston* and *Mount-grace* in *Yorkshire*, *Epworth* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Witham* in *Somersetshire*.

When all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* this *Charter-House* was given to Sir *Thomas Audley*, then Speaker of the House of Commons; from whom it devolved to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who marry'd *Mary*, the sole Daughter of Sir *Thomas*. In the Reign of King *James I.* this House was come by Descent to *Tho. Earl of Suffolk*, and Mr. *Sutton* purchased it from him, Anno 1611. at the Rate of 13000 *l.* To fit it up for this Use, it cost him about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* This done, he endowed it with 4000 *l.* per Annum, now improved to near 6000. The House is old, but large and convenient, kept in good Repair, and having the Conveniency of a Green, besides a noble Garden, called the *Wilderness*, for the walking Exercise. Here is also a fine square Court, with a large Hall at one side of it, where the *Pensioners* eat together at several Tables; besides a fair Chapel, with Organs, for publick Devotion. This House stands near *Aldersgatestreet*, has a large Yard before it, graced with three Rows of new-built Houses, that make it a kind of a Square.

This noble Foundation was settled by Mr. Sutton for 80 *poor Gentlemen*, commonly called *Pensioners*, there to be maintain'd with a liberal Allowance, and in a Christian Preparation for their latter End, by a regular Life, and daily frequenting the Chapel. Also for 40 Boys, to be taught *Latin* and *Greek*, with a Provision for some to be put out to *Trades*, and others qualify'd for Learning to be sent to *Cambridge University*, where they are allowed each 20 *l.* a Year for eight Years together. And whereas there are nine *Church-Livings* belonging to this *Hospital*, such as are best qualify'd have an immediate Right to 'em.

By the Rules and Statutes of this Foundation, whoever is admitted *Pensioner* ought to be a decay'd Gentleman, military Man, or Merchant, and not under 50 Years of Age. Before Admittance, he must take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and another Oath, that he has not promised or given any Bribe, directly or indirectly, to procure the Warrant for his Admission. And by a *Statute* made since by the Governors, not by the Founder's Settlement, he must be unmarried, and so ought to be all the Officers and Servants belonging to the House. But I take their frequent *Dispensing* with it as an Act of Prudence, and a great Piece of Charity.

The *Governors* of this famous *Hospital* are 16 in Number, and most of 'em Persons of the greatest Quality. The *Master* of the *Hospital*, who resides in the House, is one of 'em. As Vacancies fall out, they take their Turns in the Choice both of *Pensioners* and *Scholars*; and the Election is to be signify'd by a *Warrant* from the Governor, directed to the *Master* and *Register* of the *Charter-House*. The *Queen* has a Right of Election; and Her Majesty alone chuses two *Pensioners*, and two Boys, when Her Turn comes. There are several *Officers* and *Servants* belonging to this House, for which see the List.

Mr. Sutton, the noble Founder of this *Hospital*, after a numerous Train of charitable and religious Actions, died at *Hackney*, December 11. 1611. being 70 Years of Age. From thence his Corps was removed to Dr. Law's House (one of his Executors) in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and thence convey'd in great Pomp to *Christ-Church*; 6000 People attending his Funeral, which made the Procession last five or six Hours. There his Body lay three Years, till his Foundation at the *Charter-House* was finish'd, when it was decently removed thither, December 12. 1614. and buried on the North-Side of the Chapel. Thus being brought to his Place of Rest, a noble *Monument* was erected, with an Inscription in golden Letters upon a fair Marble-Stone.

On the same Day his *Commemoration* has been kept yearly ever since, and a Sermon preached: After which the Auditors repair to the publick *Hall*, where the Founder's Beneficence is set forth in a *Latin* Speech by a Youth of the Foundation, as the greatest Example, and a most glorious Monument of Protestant Charity

from a private Gentleman, not to be parallell'd by the *Roman* Church any where.

I cannot but mention here with Honour Mr. *Edward Cresset*, Master of the *Charter-house* in the time of the Usurpation, and a standing Model of Justice and Honour to his Successors; who increased the Revenue to 5000*l.* and took so provident a Care of his Family (as he used to call the *Pensioners* and *Scholars*) that they never wanted any part of their Due. As he performed the Duties of his Place to the Satisfaction of all, and to the Advantage and Benefit of the House, so he took effectual Care to prevent all Abuses from the Officers. And when the Government went about to dissolve this *Foundation*, and seize upon its *Revenues*, this worthy Gentleman laid the Storm by his Interest; for which he receiv'd the *Thanks* of the Lords-Governors upon the Restoration.

At *Hoxton* is another *Hospital*, lately erected, which looks more like a Palace than an Hospital. This was founded by Alderman *Ask*, of the Company of *Haberdashers*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor old Men of that Company, and 20 poor Boys, to be there educated: For the Building and Indowing of which he left an Estate, and by his last Will made the aforesaid Company his Trustees. Here each old Man has an *Apartment* to himself, consisting of several Rooms, fitter indeed for decay'd Courtiers than Tradesmen. For publick Devotion there is a *Chaplain*, who is also *School-Master* to the Boys: And there is a *Matron* to look after the Sick.

Chelsea-College, a Royal-Hospital, for the Entertainment of *Chelsea*-disabled, or superannuated Officers and Soldiers, stands by *College*. *Chelsea*, about a Mile out of Town, Westward. It was founded by King *Charles II.* carry'd on by his Brother *James II.* and perfected by *William III.* being a neat and stately Edifice, on the River's side, with a convenient Landing-Place. The *Front-side*, opposite to it, contains a very fine *Hall* of one side, and *Chapel* on the other, with a noble *Pavilion* between them. Here is also a fine *Stone-Walk* or *Gallery*, facing the River, and supported with Stone-Pillars. The two other *Sides*, being four Stories high, have two *Galleries* or *Wards* in each Story, and each *Gallery* 26 neat *Bed-rooms* for so many Soldiers. Each Corner of this main Building is set out with a fair *Pavilion*, one containing the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council-Chamber; and the other, three fair Lodgings for several Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of the Square stands a brazen *Statue* of the Founder King *Charles II.* upon a Marble-Pedestal.

Besides this main Building, there are four large and uniform *Wings*, or *Out-Buildings*. One call'd the *Infirmery* for the Sick, another for the Use of maim'd Officers, the third for several Officers of the House, and the fourth for the Servants.

The Number of Pensioners or private Soldiers maintain'd by this Hospital, is about 400, who all wear red Coats lin'd with blue, and are provided with all other Cloaths, both Linnen and Wollen; besides their Lodging, Diet, Washing and Firing, and one Day's Pay weekly for Spending-Money. As to the Officers, their annual Money-Allowance is thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To an Adjutant,	20	00	00
To a Captain of Foot, a Lieutenant and Ensign,	09	02	06
To a Sergeant,	05	04	03
To a Corporal, and a Drummer,	02	03	04
To a Captain and a Lieutenant of the Light-Horse,	09	02	06
To a Gentleman of the Light-Horse,	05	04	03

To defray the Charges of the Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer and common Soldier once a Year, which amounts now to above 3000 *l.*

To order all Things relating to the Maintenance and well Government of this College, there are five Commissioners, and several proper Officers, for which I refer you to the List.

Green-
wich-Ho-
spital.

If *Chelsea-Hospital* may be call'd Srately, that of *Greenwich* deserves the Title of Magnificent. This Hospital was founded by the late King *William*, of glorious Memory, for the Encouragement of Seamen, by making Provision for them, when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are disabled from farther Service by Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain themselves. As also, for the Widows or Children of such disabled Seamen, and others that happen to be slain or drowned in the King's Service.

In order to which, his Majesty granted a Parcel of Ground in this Place, containing near nine Acres, with the *Royal-Palace* erected thereon by King *Charles II.* which alone cost that King 36000 *l.* And tho' King *William* was then engaged in an expensive War with *France*, yet his Majesty was pleased to grant 2000 *l.* a Year, payable out of the *Exchequer*, towards the edifying, perfecting, and endowing this Hospital, relying for the rest upon the voluntary Assistance and Contribution of his well-disposed Subjects: For the receiving of which, as well as for the constituting and establishing the Foundation of this Hospital, and the framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof, His Majesty did also appoint Commissioners. This Commission was renewed and enlarged by our gracious Queen.

The present Number of Pensioners in this Hospital is about 300. Each Hundred is allow'd six Nurses, being Seamen's Widows, at 60 *l.* per Annum, and 2 *s.* per Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary.

Their Commons is the same as in *Chelsea-Hospital*; and their Spending-Money 1 *s.* per Week, paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward,

The

The common Warrant-Officers entertain'd amongst them, wear a Gold Edging round their Hats, have the best Cabbins in the Wards, and sit at the upper End of the Tables. Their weekly Allowance for Spending-Money is 1 s. 6 d.

As to the Men and Women-Servants, their Provision is the same with the Pensioners.

WORK-HOUSES, or HOUSES of CORRECTION.

There are in London two *Work-houses* of Note, one call'd *Work-Bridewell*, which stands near St. Bride's Church, on the back-side of *Fleet-street*; a stately House, built by K. Henry VIII. for the Reception of Charles V. Emperor and King of Spain, and afterwards converted to this Use by King Edward VI. Here are, at this Time, 140 poor Boys provided for, and brought up to Mechanick Trades, under 22 Masters; who have each of 'em a convenient House, *gratis*, for themselves and the Boys, besides the Benefit of the Boys Work; for each of 'em is bound to his respective Master for the Term of seven Years; which being expir'd, he is made a Freeman of the City. The House finds the Boys Cloaths and Bedding, and the Masters *Vi-
tuals*.

This House is also a *House of Correction* for sawcy and unruly Servants, Pick-pockets, Night walkers, Strumpets, and the like, who are sent thither to work, and receive daily such Number of Stripes as the President thinks fit. These have only Bread and Water allow'd them, unless by their Industry and good Behaviour they procure themselves better Fare.

This House is govern'd in chief by a President, who from time to time keeps a Court, for the Punishment of Offenders; and in his Absence, the Treasurer keeps the Court.

The other *Work-house* is in *Bishopsgate-street*, erected not long since by the City, for employing the Poor, Old and Young, and all grown Vagrants, Sturdy-Beggars, and other idle and disorderly Persons; by which means the City has, in a great measure, been clear'd of Vagrants.

Here the Boys and Girls are provided with *Lodging, Cloaths, and Diet*. They are also taught to sew, spin, and knit Stockings, to read and write, and the Catechism, or Principles of Religion. The grown Vagrants are employ'd in beating Hemp, rasping of Log-wood, and such sort of hard Labour, having no Provision allow'd them, but what they earn by it. Therefore many of 'em, to get out of the *Work-house*, have voluntarily enter'd themselves in the Queen's Service by Sea and Land, and others got themselves transported to the Western Plantations. About five Years since, this *Work-house* kept 260 Boys, and 154 Girls, in all, 414 Children; besides 44 Beggars and Vagabonds.

PRISONS and SESSIONS-HOUSE.

Prisons.

AS for Prisons, *Newgate*, the County-Goal, is both for Debtors and Malefactors: Besides which, there are the two *Compters* for Debtors, and *Ludgate* particularly for such as are *Freemen of London*. Also, *New-Prison* in *Clarkenwell*, the *Gate-house* for *Westminster*, and the *Marshalsea* in *Southwark*.

There are, moreover, two great Prisons for Debt, one call'd the *Queen's-Bench* in *Southwark*, from the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, to which it properly belongs; and the other, the *Fleet*, near *Fleet-bridge*, belonging to the Courts of *Chancery*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*: Into either of which any Prisoner for Debt in *England* may remove himself by a Writ of *Habeas-Corpus*, except in case of a former Escape from thence. These two Prisons, and that of *Ludgate* for *Freemen*, are the least noisom.

To avoid this miserable Confinement of Debtors, without any Provision for such as are destitute, there were formerly many Places, pretending to be privileg'd from Arrests, particularly the *Savoy* in the *Strand*, *White-Friars*, *Ram-Alley*, and *Miser-Court* by *Fleet-street*, and the *Mint* in *Southwark*; where all Debtors whatsoever, especially fraudulent Debtors, were protected by Force against Law. Which Abuse grew so intollerable, that to put a stop it, an Act of Parliament was made in the late Reign, against all those Places, which put an end to their pretended Privileges; Only the *Mint* has stood it out hitherto, suffering no Officer to come there with Impunity. Nor do *Inns of Court*, and *Hospitals*, tho' not nam'd in the Act, suffer the Disturbance of Arrests. Moreover, no Person can be arrested within the Verge of Her Majesty's Court, without Leave from the *Green-Cloth*.

Sessions-house.

The *Sessions-House*, the Place appointed for the Trial of Malefactors, stands in the *Old-Baily*, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*; from which last, the Prisoners are brought openly in Fetters. Here the Lord-Mayor sits as Chief Magistrate of the City, and the Trials are managed by Three of the Twelve Judges, taking their Turns each Session, and directing the *Jury* in Point of Law.

Of the Government of London and Westminster.

And First of London.

HERE I must part these two contiguous Cities, by reason of their distinct Government; the Lord-Mayor of London having nothing to do with *Westminster*, nor the High-Steward of *Westminster* with *London*, except a Street call'd *St. Martins-le-Grand*.

Grand, near *Cheapside* which is under the Jurisdiction of *Westminster*.

I begin with the *Civil Government*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* *The Civil-* is Chief: A mighty Magistrate, yearly chosen by the Citizens *Govern* out of their own Body, upon *Michaelmas-Day*, Sept. 29. and *ment of* who enters upon his Office with great Solemnity, upon the 29th *London,* of *October* following.

The *City Government* is every way answerable to the National: *by the* For, as *England* is governed by King, Lords, and Commons; *Lord* so is the City by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common &c. *Mayor,* Council.

So great is the Lord-Mayor of *London's* Magistracy, that of *Grandeur* all the Mayors in *England*, none but he, and of latter Times of the *Lord* the Mayor of *York*, bear the Title of *Lord*.

His Authority reaches, not only over the City, and part of *Mayor.* the Suburbs, (except some particular Places) but also on the *Thames*, as far as the Mouth of it; and Westward, as far as *Stane's-bridge*. He is the chief Judge of *London*, and has a Power to Summon and to Imprison.

His House is a Court, and his Table open to all Comers of Quality. He has under him both great and small Officers, and among the first a Sword-bearer, who has 100 l. allowed him yearly for his Table. For his Diversion, he has got a Kennel of Hounds always maintained, and the Privilege to hunt not only in *Middlesex*, but also in *Surrey* and *Sussex*. On the King's Coronation Day, he claims to be the chief Butler. And 'tis observable, that when King *James I.* was invited to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Nobility.

When he appears abroad on Horseback, 'tis with rich Caparisons, and always in long Robes, sometimes Purple, sometimes Scarlet, with a great Chain of Gold, and a rich Jewel to it, hanging from his Neck downwards. he is also attended by several Officers, walking before, and on both sides of him. But the Greatness of this Magistrate, upon his Installation Day, is beyond any thing of this Nature elsewhere.

Before I give an Account of this, 'tis not improper to speak *His Ele-* of his Election, which is made at *Guildhall* on the Day afore-*tion.* said, in the Court of *Hustings*, First, the Livery-men, being chosen Members of the several Companies of Tradesmen within the City, do usually put up four Candidates, Aldermen of the City; out of which Number they chuse Two by the Plurality of Voices: Then the Aldermen elect whom they think fit out of these two, but most times (tho' free in their Choice) they have regard for the Senior Alderman, that has not been Lord Mayor. The Election being fix'd, the Lord Mayor Elect is proclaim'd, and sworn to maintain the City Priveleges. 'Tis observable, that the Lord Mayor Elect must be Free of one of the Twelve Companies of Tradesmen; and if he be of any other Company, he presently removes to one of these. On

The Solemnity of the Day, when he enters upon his Office. On the 29th of October, the Day he enters upon his Office, he goes by Water from *Black-Friars Stairs* to *Westminster*, in his Barge of State, accompanied by the Aldermen, in all their Formalities. The Twelve chief Companies, and some others, attend him also in their Furred Gowns, in their several Barges, set out with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers on both sides. In his Way, he is saluted both from the Shore and the Water, with the Noise of great Guns. The Landing-place is *Westminster-Bridge*, where the said Companies land first, and march in order to the Hall. After them comes the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the Sword and Mace before them, the Sword-Bearer with his Cap of Maintenance on his Head. At their Entrance into the Hall, a set of Hoboys march before them, and play all the Way. They walk round the Hall, paying their Respects to each Court of Judicature then sitting; and so proceed to the Court of Exchequer, where the Lord Mayor is sworn by the Barons. This done, they walk again in Procession round the Hall, to invite the Judges of each Court to Dinner at *Guild-Hall*. Then the whole Procession returns in the same manner by Water to *Black-Friars*. From whence the Liveries-men march first to *Guild-Hall*, in good Order. Next, the Artillery-men in their best Appearance, with Grenadeers, handsomely accouter'd. And after them, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, all mounted upon Horses richly caparisoned. There are also commonly divers Pageants in motion, one of 'em representing the Trade of the Lord Mayor, to divert the Spectators. The Procession ending at *Guild-Hall*, and the Cavalcade being over, the Solemnity concludes with a splendid Dinner: To which not only the Judges are invited, but also many Persons of the greatest Quality, Privy-Councillors, foreign Ambassadors, and even the King or Queen themselves.

Aldermen of London. For the better Government of the City, it is divided into 26 Wards, and there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward. These 26 Aldermen are next to the Lord Mayor in Power and Dignity, and each has under him a certain Number of Common-Council Men, one of them his Deputy, besides Under-Officers. By the City-Charter, the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest next to 'em, are Justices of the Peace of the City. Upon an Alderman's Decease, the Lord Mayor issues out his Precept to the Ward of which he was Alderman, to chuse two substantial Men of the City, and return their Names to the Court of Aldermen; which being done, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen elect one of the two, such as they think fittest for that Station.

Recorder. There is also a Recorder, who is an Assistant to the Lord Mayor, as to the Laws and Customs of the City, in which he ought to be well versed. His Place in Councils, and in Court, is before any Alderman that has not been Mayor. 'Tis the Recorder that delivers the Sentences of the Court.

The

The two Sheriffs of London and Middlesex are also considerable *Sheriffs*. Magistrates, especially in their Power to impanel Juries. They are yearly chosen at *Guild-Hall* on *Midsummer-Day*, by the Livery men; but not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, when they enter upon their Office. And if either of them refuse to hold, he is liable to the Penalty of 420 *l.* unless he takes his Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l.* Each Sheriff has under him an Under-Sheriff, six Clerks, a certain Number of Sergeants, and every Sergeant a Yeoman. The Under-Sheriffs have also Clerks under them.

Lastly, there is a Chamberlain, an Officer of great Trust, *Chamberlain* being intrusted with the City Cash, and the Orphans Money. Therefore, when he takes his Office upon him, he must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, and is accountable to Auditors appointed to examine his Accounts. Part of his Office does also relate to Apprentices, over whom he has a great Authority. None can be bound without his Licence, nor can any Man set up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being sworn before him. If an Apprentice proves disorderly, or has committed any great offence, Mr. *Chamberlain*, upon Complaint made thereof, and the Fact proved, may send him to *Bridewell*, or punish him otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence. And if a Master misuse his Apprentice, he may relieve him, or leave him to take his Remedy against his Master in the Lord-Mayor's Court. Mr. *Chamberlain* may also make an Apprentice Free, if his Master refuse to do it, when his Indenture is expired: But if a Master combines with his Apprentice to make him Free, before he has serv'd him the full Term of seven Years, upon Proof thereof, they may be both fined at the Pleasure of Mr. *Recorder*, and Mr. *Chamberlain* will in such a Case order the Master's Shop to be shut up. To turn over an Apprentice to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done first before the Company where he was bound, and then before the Chamberlain. Thus the first Master is discharged, and the second oblig'd to keep the Apprentice; who on his part is bound to serve him, till his Time be up.

The Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen, are,

The Recorder.	Two Secondaries.
Sword-Bearer.	Clerk of the Chamber.
Four City-Counsel.	Hall-Keeper.
A City-Remembrancer.	Three Sergeant-Carvers.
The Common-Hunt.	Three Sergeants of the Chamber.
Water-Bayliff.	Sergeant of the Channel.
A City-Solicitor.	Yeoman of the Chamber.
Comptroller of the Chamber.	Four Yeomen of the Water-tide.
Four Attorneys of the Lord-Mayor's Court.	Yeoman

Yeoman of the Channel.	Thirty six Yeomen.
Under Water-Bayliff.	A Gauger.
Clerk of the City's Works.	Sealers and Searchers of Leather.
Two Clerks of the Papers.	A Measurer.
Eight Attorneys in the Sheriffs Courts.	Meal-Weighers.
Eight Clerk-Sitters.	Keeper of <i>Newgate</i> .
Two Prothonotaries.	Keeper of <i>Ludgate</i> .
Clerk of the Bridge-House.	Keepers of the <i>Compters</i> .
Clerk of the Court of Requests.	Keeper of the <i>Green-Yard</i> .
Beadle of the Court of Requests.	Steward of <i>Southwark</i> .
Thirty six Sergeants at Mace.	Bayliff of the Hundred of <i>of sulsston</i> .

Other Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

The City-Carpenter, and other Artificers.	Ten Corn-Meters.
Fifteen Coal-Meters.	Four Salt-Meters.
	Two Fruit-Meters.

In Mr. Chamberlain's Gift.

The Rent-Gatherer.

Courts of
London.
Common-
Council.

As to the *City-Courts*, most of 'em held in *Guild-Hall*, I shall begin with the *Common-Council*, which is the *City-Parliament*, consisting of two Orders, viz. the *Lord-Mayor* and *Aldermen*, representing the House of Lords, and the *Common-Council Men*, which represent the House of Commons. These last are in all 231, belonging to their respective *Wards*, of which some have more, some less. In this Court all *By-Laws* are made, which bind all the Citizens. A Stranger may be made Free of *London* by this Court, and not otherwise. For the Dispatch of *City-Affairs*, this Court appoints *Committees*, who make their Report, as Occasion requires. By this Court the *Commissioners* for the Sewers and Pavements, a *Governor*, *Deputy-Governor*, and *Assistants*, for the Management of the Cities Lands in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, the *Garbler*, *Coroner*, *Bayliff* of *Southwark*, *Common-Serjeant*, *Town-Clerk*, and *Common-Crier*, are annually elected.

Court of
Lord-
Mayor.

The Court of the *Lord-Mayor* is a Court of Record, held in the Chamber of *Guild-Hall*, where all Actions may be entred, and try'd by a Jury, as in other Courts, for Debt, Trespafs, &c. arising within the Liberties of *London*, and to any Value. The Recorder is the proper Judge of this Court, to which belong four *Attorneys*, and six *Sergeants* at Mace; one of these constantly attending at the *Lord-Mayor's* House, and the rest at the *Attorney's* Offices. Tuesday is the Day for Trials. The Charge of entring an Action is but 4 d. besides the Queen's Duty. It may be brought to a Trial for 30 s. Charge, and in 14 Days Time. An Action entred here remains in force for ever, tho'

no Proceedings be had thereupon: Whereas it dies in the *Compters*, and may be crossed after 16 Weeks.

The *Court of Aldermen* is also a Court of Record, held in Court of the Inner Chamber every *Tuesday* and *Thursday*, except *Holy-Alder-Days*, and in the Time of Sessions of *Goal-Delivery*. This *men. Court* does constantly appoint the *Affize of Bread*, and determines all Matters touching *Lights*, *Water-Courses*, and *Party-Walls*. Here must be sealed all *Bonds* and *Leases*, that pass under the *City-Seal*: And by this Court the *Rulers of the Company of Watermen* are annually elected and appointed.

The *Hustings* is a most ancient Court of Record, always held *Hustings*, in *Guild-Hall*, before the *Lord-Mayor* and *Sheriffs*, the *Recorder* sitting as *Judge* with them. Here *Deeds* may be enrolled, *Recoveries* passed, *Wills* proved, and *Outlawries* sued out, *Replevins*, and *Writs of Error*, &c. determined. In this Court also is made the *Election* of the four *Citizens of London*, to be the *Representatives of the City in Parliament*.

The *Court of Goal-Delivery*, usually held eight Times a Year, Court of at the *Old-Baily*, for the Trial of *Malefactors*, in the County of *Goal-Del-Middlesex*. The *Lord-Mayor* is the chief *Judge* of this Court, *livery*. assisted by some of the *Judges*, the *Recorder*, and the two *Sheriffs*.

The *Two Sheriffs Courts*, held in *Guild-Hall*, the one by one *Sheriffs* *Sheriff*, every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for *Actions* entred at *Courts*. *Woodstreet-Compter*; the other, by the other *Sheriff*, every *Thursday* and *Saturday*, for *Actions* entred at the *Poultry-Compter*. In these Courts may be try'd *Actions of Debt*, *Case*, *Trespas*, *Account*, and *Covenants broken*, *Attachments*, and *Sequestrations*. And if either Party shall have a *Witness* that cannot stay in *London* till the Day of Trial, his *Testimony* taken in *Writing* will be allow'd as good *Evidence*. To these Courts belong eight *Attorneys*, whose Office is only to assist their *Clients*. Two *Secondaries*, who allow and return all *Writs* brought to remove *Causes* out of these Courts. Two *Clerks of the Papers*, who draw the *Subpœnas*, for *Witnesses* to appear, file and copy all *Declarations* upon *Actions* in these Courts. Two *Prothonotaries*, who draw and engross all such *Declarations*. Eight *Clerk-Sitters*, who enter *Actions* and *Attachments*, and take *Bails* and *Verdicts*.

The *Chamberlain's Court*, or *Office*, kept in the Chamber of *Cham-Guild-Hall*, where he attends commonly every *Forenoon*, to *berlain's* enroll and turn over *Apprentices*, and to make such *Free* as have *Court*. duly served the full Term of seven Years, and have not married, nor taken *Wages* in that Time. See his *Office*, p. 139.

The *Court of Conscience*, or *Request*, erected by Act of Parlia- Court of ment in the Reign of King *James I.* both for the Relief of poor *Consci-Debtors* that cannot make present Payment of their *Debts* under *ence*. 40 s. and of poor Persons having small *Debts* owing to them,

but

but not able to sue for 'em. This Court sits in *Guild-Hall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, and consists of two *Aldermen* and four *Commoners*, monthly appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. But any three of 'em make a Court.

Orphans Court.

The *Orphans Court*, held before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of *London*, that are, or shall be under the Age of 21 Years, at the Time of their Father's Decease. This Court meets but once a Year, viz. at *Guild-Hall*, on the *Monday Morning* after *Mid-Lent Sunday*, which is termed *Call-Day*. The *Chamber* of *London* was always counted the best Security, till in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, the *Orphans Money* (among others) being lent to the King, was shut up in the *Exchequer*, neither Principal nor Interest being paid in that, nor the following Reign: Whereas before this Money was lent, when Orphans came to Age, or were married with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they might at an Hour's Notice receive their Portions, if paid into the Chamber, Mr. *Chamberlain* and his Clerks attending daily for that Purpose. The Use-Money likewise was duly paid.

At last, for Relief of the *Orphans*, and the other *Creditors* of the City of *London*, an Act was made in the late King and Queen's Reign, which settled a *Perpetual Fund* to pay to the said Orphans, and the other Creditors, the yearly Interest of *Four per Cent.* principal Money. Towards which the City is charged with the annual Sum of 8000 *l.* for ever, to be raised and paid out of the City's Revenue.

Court for the Conservation of the Thames.

The Court for the Conservation of the *Thames*, held before the Lord-Mayor at such times as he appoints, within the adjacent Counties to *London* and *Westminster*. The *Water-Bayliff*, being the Lord-Mayor's Deputy in this Case, ought, by his Office, to give his Lordship Notice of all Offences committed by any Persons, contrary to the Orders made for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River. The Punishment whereof is in the Power of the Lord-Mayor, and has been so Time out of Mind.

Pie-Powder Court.

The *Pie-Powder Court*, held every Hour during the first three Days of *Bartholomew-Fair*, by *Stewards* appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Here are tried all Suits for petty Matters, and Offences there committed, contrary to the Proclamation made on *Bartholomew-Eve* in the Afternoon, for the better regulating this Fair. In this Court Justice ought to be summarily administred within three Floods and Ebbs.

Wardmote.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every *Alderman* keeps a Court in his *Ward*, called a *Wardmote*, for Things relating to his *Ward*; particularly for the Election of Common-Council Men, and other Officers: For which the Lord-Mayor issues out yearly his Precepts to every *Alderman* to hold his *Wardmote*.

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The Traders Companies have also their Courts, called *Hall-Hall-motes*, from their respective *Halls*; where they meet once a *motes*. Month, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades.

From the *Civil Government* of London, I proceed to the *Mili-Military* *ary*. This City being by Charter a *County Corporate*, and a *Lieu-Govern-tenancy* of it self, the Power of a *Lord Lieutenant* is in the *Lord ment*. *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, with other *principal Members* of the City, commissioned from the Queen to act as her *Lieutenants* in London, and order the *City Militia* with the same Power that other *Lord Lieutenants* have in their respective Counties.

Which *Militia* consists of 6 *Regiments* of *Foot*, making about 9000 Men, besides 2 *Regiments* of the *Hamlets* of the *Tower*, and the *Regiment* of *Southwark*. But in case of *Necessity*, the *Auxiliaries* are raised, consisting of *Apprentices*, which make 6 *Regiments* more; every *Freeman* that has two *Apprentices* being oblig'd to find one for that Purpose.

For a *Nursery* of *Commanders*, there is a *Company* of 600 choice *Artillery-Men*, commanded in chief by a *Leader*, appointed by the *Sove-Men*. reign. This *Company*, called the *Artillery-Company*, is exercised every *Tuesday Fortnight* in the *Artillery-Ground*, a spacious Place near *Moor-Fields*, walled about for that purpose. They have a *Court Martial*, consisting of a *President*, *Vice-President*, *Colonel*, and 24 *Members* of the *Company*. On the second *Tuesday* in *February* every Year, they chuse their *Officers*, viz. 2 *Lieutenants*, 2 *Ensigns*, 2 *Sergeants*, a *Provost-Marshal*, 3 *Gentlemen of Arms*, &c. all subordinate to the *Leader*.

Lastly, in *Church-Matters*, this City is governed in chief by *Church-the Lord Bishop of London*; to whom is committed the *Care Govern-* of the whole *Clergy* of this Place: For whose *Maintenance ment*. there is in most *Parishes* a *Parsonage*, or a *Vicarage-house*, with a competent Allowance; besides the *Profits* of *Christnings*, *Marriages*, and *Burials*. As to those *Parishes*, whose *Churches* were destroy'd by the dismal *Fire* in 1666, no *Parson* thereof is to have less than 100 *l.* and none above 200; but most have between 100 and 150 *l.* Which, in lieu of *Tythes*, is raised, by rating the *Houses* and *Shops* therein proportionably to their respective *Rents*. But where-ever there is, either in *City* or *Sub-urbs*, a *Lecturer* and a *Reader*, besides the *Incumbent*, they have their *Maintenance* by a voluntary *Contribution* from the *Parishioners*.

II. Of Westminster.

I Come now to the *Government* of *Westminster*, I mean the *City Parishes* in and *Liberties* thereof, reaching towards *London* as far as *West-Temple-Bar*. The *City* it self has but one *Parish*, called *St. Mar-minster-gare's*, which is of a large *Extent*. But the *Liberties* consist of 6 *Parishes*, viz. *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, *St. Clement's*, *St. Maries Savoy*, *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, *St. James's*, and *St. Anne's*.

Anne's. As for *St. Giles's Parish*, which is of a vast Extent, it belongs neither to *London* nor *Westminster*.

Its Government in Civil Matters.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Westminster* are vested with all manner of Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiastical: But the Management of the Civil Part, since the Reformation, is left in the Hands of *Laymen*, chosen for that Purpose, or confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*.

By the High-Steward. Under-Steward.

The principal of which is the *High-Steward*, who is usually a Nobleman of the first Degree, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and holds his Office during Life.

To officiate for him in that Station, he chuses an *Under-Steward*, a Man versed in the Law, who is confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*. He, with the other *Magistrates*, keeps the *Court-Leet*, or *Town-Court*, is commonly Chairman at the *Quarter-Sessions*, and holds his Office *durante vita*.

Head-Bayliff.

Next to whom is the *Head-Bayliff*, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*. He is instead of a *Sheriff*, for he summons the *Juries*, has all the *Bayliffs* of *Westminster* subordinate to him, and manages the Election of *Members* of *Parliament* for the City of *Westminster*. In the *Court-Leet*, he sits next to the *Under-Steward*: All Fines and Forfeitures belong to him, which makes his Place very beneficial.

High-Constable

There is also a *High-Constable*, chosen by the *Court-Leet*, and having all other *Constables* under his Command. He usually continues many Years in his Office.

Fourteen Burgesses

Lastly, here are 14 *Burgesses*, viz. seven for the City, and seven more for the *Liberties*, each having an *Assistant*. Their Office is much like that of the *Alaermen* of the City of *London*, having each a proper *Ward* under his Jurisdiction. Among which, two are elected by the Title of *Head-Burgesses*, one for the City, and the other for the *Liberties*. These take Place in the *Court-Leet*, next to the *Head-Bayliff*.

CHAP. X.

Of the English BRITAINS. And first of their Original, Language, Complexion, Constitution, Temper, and Genius, and their most famous Men in former Ages.

Original of the English.

AS *Great-Britain* is divided into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, so its *Inhabitants* (especially since the late Union) may be divided into *English*, *Scotch*, and *Welsh Britains*.

The *English Britains* are an aggregate Body of several Nations; but chiefly of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, not without some Mixture of *Roman* and *British Blood*.

Their

Their *Speech* is likewise a Compound of several Languages, *Their* but chiefly the *Saxon*, *Latin*, and *French*; the first being properly *Language*; the Stock in which the other two are ingrafted.

When the *Romans* were possessed of *England*, they caused the *Latin Tongue* to be generally used in this Country: And 'tis made use of, to this Day, in *Court-Rolls*, *Records*, *Charters*, *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Writs*, *Bonds*; and some *Statutes* are still kept in *Latin*.

The *Saxons* next introduced their Language (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) where-ever they settled: Such are, to this Day, most *English* Monosyllables, besides the Names of *Shires*, *Cities*, *Towns*, *Villages*, and *Men*.

The *Normans* afterwards getting Possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French Tongue* to be learnt at School by the *Saxons*: And till the 36th Year of *Edward III's* Reign, the *Statutes* of *England*, *Pleadings*, *Sermons*, and *Writings*, were in *Norman*. The same has been hitherto the Language of our *Common-Law*, all *Moots* and *Law-Exercises*, *Pleadings* and *Reports*, being made in *Norman*; which puts our young Students of the Law upon the Necessity of learning it. The very *Assent* and *Dissent* to Bills in Parliament, is expressed in the *Norman Tongue*. As for our Terms in *Heraldry*, *Singing*, *Dancing*, *Dicing*, *Cookery*, *Hunting*, *Hawking*, and the Art of War, they are for the most part *French*. The Learned, on the other hand, have introduced a great many *Latin Words*, by which the *English Tongue* is very much improved, and refined at present, wonderful copious, expressive, and significant. It even exceeds the *Latin* in a peculiar Grace of making *Compounds* and *Derivatives*, one of the greatest Beauties of a Language. In point of Sweetness, 'tis true, the *French* and *Italian* run smoother; but they want Sinews, the last especially; whereas the *English* is both sweet and manly; but most agreeable to the Ear, when spoken by the Fair Sex.

From the *English Language*, I proceed to their Complexion, *Complexions* which answers to their Climate: For they are neither Sun-burnt as in hot Countries, nor Weather-beaten as in cold Regions: And I dare presume to say, that no Country in *Europe* can outvie *England*, for Charmingness of Youth, comely Stature, and graceful Countenance in Men, or Beautifulness in Women. Which is to be attributed, not only to the Clemency of the Air, but chiefly to their easie Lives, under the best of Governments. A Woman therefore is one of the six Things in which *England* excels, according to the Verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fæmina, Lana.

The *English* are generally of a strong Constitution, but it is *Constitution* commonly spoiled by Education: For when they want their usual Food, good Bread and Meat especially, they are presently

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to

to seek, and cannot make such Shift as other Nations. Therefore, 'tis commonly said, that a *Scotsman* will soon starve an *Englishman*. And 'tis observed, the *English* lose more Soldiers in their first Campagne, if they be put to hard Shifts, than any other Nation in *Europe*.

Temper.

Their Temper is naturally suitable to their Climate; not so fiery as the *French*, nor so cold as the *Northern* People.

They are for the most Part reserved, and less Communicative than the *French*: And as their Friendship is not easily gained, so when once got, not easily lost.

Their Flegm is of great Use to allay that Fire, which makes Men volatile, and prompts 'em to Rashness. It makes 'em apt to meditate, fit for improving Inventions, and the Learned amongst them to fathom the Depth of all Arts and Sciences. 'Tis observed, that an ingenious *Frenchman*, who has suck'd in, for some Years, the Air of *England*, and imbibed its flegmatick Quality, is an excellent Compound.

So great is the Respect and Tenderneſs of *Englishmen* for the Fair Sex in general, that every where they give 'em the Precedency, and put them the least of any Nation to Hardship and Drudgery. Women are not mew'd up here as in *Italy* and *Spain*; but have more Liberty allowed them than any where else.

In short, such is their Complaisance for the Sex in general, that it is not to be paralleled, and has given Birth to the Proverb, that *England is the Paradise of Women*.

Valour is a peculiar Character of the *English*, who never draw their Sword in vain: And their Conduct answers to their Courage. Witness their Conquest of *Wales* and *Ireland*, but especially that of *France*, in the Reigns of those renowned Kings, *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* The Monarchy of *Spain* has also experienc'd the *English* Valour, to her Cost, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. Nor does our Glorious Queen *ANNE* fall short of that great Princess, who (in Conjunction with Her Allies) has given so great a Check to an aspiring Monarch, in his full Career towards an Universal Monarchy.

Genius.

I conclude with the *English* Genius, wherein they yield to no Nation in *Europe*. None has been more industrious to improve the *Mechanick Arts*; and the World, to this Day, is obliged to 'em for many of their useful Inventions and Discoveries. Here are made the best *Clocks*, *Watches*, *Barometers*, *Thermometers*, *Air-Pumps*, and all sorts of *Mathematical Instruments*. *Clocks*, with all the Motions of the *Cœlestial Bodies*, and various *Musical Automata*, in which a very agreeable Consort is perform'd by Clock-Work. *Watches* of 50 or 60 l. a Watch. *Locks*, of Iron and Brass, of 50 l. They have found out the Way to polish the Insides of great Iron-Guns, and to weigh up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea. They have invented the Use of Cane-Chairs, and several useful Engines for printing
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Stuffs and Linnen, &c. Glass, Earthen, and Horn-ware, they have improved to Admiration. They make the best woollen Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and out-do *France* itself in making all sorts of rich Silks. They excel all Nations in polishing Iron, and making many useful and bright Utenfils thereof. For Merchandizing and Navigation, the *Hollanders* alone can match 'em; and their great Wealth arising from Trade, is a plain Proof and Demonstration of it. For building neat and convenient Houses, upon a little Spot of Ground, they have a singular Talent; and in the art of Scaffolding, they surpass all Nations.

As to Liberal Arts, where shall one find a People so generally knowing? Here Experimental Philosophy is improved to a Wonder, and no foreign Church is better stock'd with Divines than *England* is, which makes their learned Works so much in request beyond Sea. 'Tis well known how they baffled and silenc'd the Popish Clergy, in the late King *James's* Reign.

To have great Men in all Professions, *England* has the greatest Help, viz. two famous Universities, not to be match'd in *Europe*; an infinite Number of learned Men, and a World both of publick and private Libraries. And the *English* generally are such Lovers of Learning, that among People of any Substance, a Closet of choice Books is a Thing commonly seen. In short, there are few Persons but what can read, if not write, and cast Accounts.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Religion of the English.

'TIS the Opinion of the learned Dr. *Stillingfleet*, late Bishop of *Worcester*, that St. Paul was the first Founder of a *Christian Religion* Church in this Island. But by reason of Persecutions, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Christianity did not flourish here till the Reign of *Lucius*, the first *British* Christian King, towards the End of the second Age: By whose Example, and the Diligence of the first Preachers, Christianity soon spread over his Dominions, and some time after over all the Island. 'Tis observable, that the *Britains* had Bishops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency on the See of *Rome*, the *British Church* continuing a distinct and independent Church from all others: But, when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be possessed of this Island, and the Natives forced to take Shelter amongst the Mountains of *Wales*, the *Christian Faith* fled with them, and this Country (says the Bishop) was again darkened with Heathenism. Till about the Year 596. *Austin* the Monk being sent by Pope *Gregory* the Great, to preach the Gospel here, the

Work prospered so well by his Diligence and Zeal, that all the Saxons were by degrees converted to the Christian Faith, and Austin made the first Archbishop of Canterbury, but with a Subjection to the Church of Rome. Thus the Church of England continued subject to the Roman Church, and suck'd in her Errors and Superstition, till the Reign of Henry VIII. who, being justly disgusted at the Pope, re-assumed the Power of the Christian British Kings, his ancient Predecessors, and by that means laid the Ground for a Reformation: In which a great Progress was made in the next Reign, being that of Edward VI. Son and Successor to Henry. But the Popish Queen Mary, succeeding next to her Brother Edward, overthrew the Reformation, and restored Popery. Her Reign was bloody, but of short Continuance; and her Sister, the famous Queen Elizabeth, coming next to the Throne of England, restored the Reformed Religion, by the Authority of the Three Estates in Parliament.

The Doctrinal Points, consisting of 39 Articles, being the Confession of Faith of the Church of England, and a Summary of her Doctrine, not only the Episcopal Government is retained, but also such Rites and Ceremonies as are appointed by the Church, both for Decency's sake, and to invite the Papists to come over, are allowable. Such as the Use of the Surplice, the Bowing and Kneeling before the Altar, the Sign of the Cross at Baptism, and a few others. A great Number of Papists nevertheless kept to their Religion, and those Extrinsicals proved such a stumbling Block to others of the Reformed Party, as made at last a Schism in the Church: For many, in those Days called Puritans, rather than comply to those Ceremonies, separated themselves from the Church, keeping her Fundamentals, but renouncing both her Discipline and Rites. Therefore called Dissenters, or Nonconformists, Dissenters. or Separatists; some of 'em Presbyterians, some Independants, and others Anabaptists; all which together make no inconsiderable Party.

Presbyterians. The most considerable are the Presbyterians, so called from their Ecclesiastical Government by Presbyters, or Elders. These come nearest, in point of Doctrine, to the Church of England.

Independents. The Independents, or Congregationalists, are so called, because each Congregation amongst them governs it self independently from all others.

Anabaptists. The Baptists, or Anabaptists, from their Re-baptizing as many as come into their Communion, who were baptized in their Infancy. For they are against Pado-Baptism, or baptizing of Children.

These Sects however agree in most Fundamentals with all the Protestant Churches, but come nearest to the Calvinists. 'Tis true, they use no Liturgy, as the Calvinists do, but only extemporary Prayers; the very Lord's Prayer being disused amongst them, which is not so amongst the Calvinists.

Among

Among these *Sects*, but chiefly the *Independents*, some are *Millenarians*, or *Fifth Monarchy Men*. So we call those who expect Christ's Temporal Kingdom upon Earth for a Thousand Years, grounding this their Opinion upon some Places of Scripture, which others take to be understood in a Spiritual Sense.

Besides those before-mention'd, there is another particular *Sect* *Quakers*. of those we call *Quakers*, from their former way of quaking and groaning at their Meetings, when they wait for the Spirit. They are a sort of *Enthusiasts*, that pretend to Inspiration. 'Tis true, they own the *Trinity*, and that the *Writers* both of the Old and New Testament were divinely inspired; but they reject all *Ministerial Ordinances*, use no *Sacrament*, and pretend to a Light within that leads 'em to the Way of Truth.

In Civil matters they would have all Men equal, and think all Oaths unlawful. Therefore they only use *Yea* or *No*, to affirm or deny a Thing. They ridicule the Civility of the Hat, and their way is to *Thou* all Men without Distinction, the *Prince* as well as the *Cobler*. And whereas most Names of Days and Months are of a Pagan *Origine*, they never name 'em but thus, the Day called *Tuesday*, the Month called *January*, &c. They affect Plainness in their *Garb*, but in the way of *Trade* they are as subtle as any.

The Preciseness and Strictness of Discipline used by *Dissenters*, is that which keeps up their Party in a great measure. And 'tis observable, how great is the Influence of Education upon People, which makes the *Church of England-Men* and the *Dissenters* differ so much as they do, not only in their Behaviour, but even in their Countenances, so that one would take them to be of different Climates. The first have generally a free and genteel Way with them: The *Dissenters*, on the contrary, are much upon the Reserve. One side is generally open-handed, and the other close fist'd; the first most inclined to Profuseness and Gallantry, and the other to Penuriousness. I could wish the first less guilty of publick Immoralities, while the last keeps a fair and decent Out-side, however it is within. In short, of all Protestants, the *Dissenters* are the strictest Observers of the Lord's Day, and fall little short of the *Jews* in their Sabbath. In their Devotions, both publick and private, they have a way of expressing their Contrition, and Fervency of Zeal, which is not very taking. But of all *Sects*, the *Quakers* are most singular; for I have seen some of them foam again, when they held forth.

To prevent the Growth of *Dissenters*, and bring them into the Pale of the *Church*, severe Laws were made against them, that have sometimes been strictly put into Execution. This created a Feud among the *Churchmen* and *Dissenters*, that lasted till the late happy Revolution; when the *Dissenters* joining with the *Church* against the illegal Proceedings of the late King James, obtained by her means an *Indulgence*, which stands on the Foundation of an Act of Parliament.

Papists.

I come now to the *Roman Catholics*, commonly call'd *Papists*, and by the Law, *Popish Recusants*, who grew so formidable in the Reign of the late King *James*. There are divers Laws in Force against them, but seldom put in Execution. If they could but keep within Bounds, and behave themselves peaceably, they need not fear to be molested by so gentle a Government. Nor has the Government any Cause to fear them, while their Party is so inconsiderable, having lost a great deal of Ground since the Fall of King *James*. For now we reckon 200 *Protestants* in *England* to one *Roman Catholic*; of which Number the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd, makes two Thirds, and the *Dissenters* and *Papists* the other Third.

Jews.

As for *Jews*, we have some in *London*, where they are tolerated by Royal Permission. They were of old banish'd *England*, but *Cromwell* re-admitted them. Then they were inconsiderable, but now they are so increas'd, that they have built near *Duke's-Place*, within the City, a very fair *Synagogue*.

Morals of the English.

In Point of *Morals*, the *English* have their Share in the Corruption of the Age, and Vices as well as Virtues. As they live generally at Ease and in Plenty, so *Luxury* seems to predominate with them. 'Tis the unhappy Effect of the loose and licentious Reigns of the late King *Charles* and *James*. But if good Examples could make as strong an Impression as bad, what a happy Change should we see under so great, so good, and religious a Queen, as our present Sovereign?

But, whatever be the Corruption of Manners in this depraved Age, among the *English*, as well as foreign Nations, Virtue is not yet banish'd out of the Land. Far from it, there are still Persons of both Sexes (and, I hope, good Numbers of 'em) Temperate in their way of Living, Just to their Neighbours, Kind-hearted to their Friends, Inoffensive to their Enemies, Charitable to the Poor, and of a fervent Zeal in the Practice of Christian Duties.

C H A P. XII.

Of the English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Food, Raiment and Fuel, Exercises and Recreations, Festivals and Fasting-Days, and some particular Customs. Their Computation of Time. The Diseases they are most subject to.

Modern Way of Building.

ONE would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air, when they made small Windows to their Houses, with little more Glass than Lead, and the Cieling very low. Their Country-Seats, most commonly, at the Bottoms of Hills, for fear the Winds should blow 'em away; and

and the Rooms at random, often with Steps from one to another. But now the Case is alter'd, and nothing can be neater than the modern Buildings, with lightsome Stair-Cases, lofty Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, and Sash-Windows as high as the Cielings; by which means the Air has a free Entrance, very conducive to Health. And such is their Compactness and Uniformity, that the same Quantity of Ground will afford double the Conveniences of an old-built House.

The Use of *Hangings*, whether Tapestry or other, is partly laid aside, since Wainscoting came into Fashion; much fitter for a moist Country, to keep off the dangerous Impression of damp Walls.

In Point of Diet, the *English* live most upon *Butchers Meat*, as *English* the most proper Nourishment for this Country, and all edible *Diet*. Roots and Herbs are used only as a Supplement. They are indeed great *Flesh-Eaters*, and that without Kitchen Sophistry; plain boiled, roasted, or baked, being the general Way of Dressing it. *French Soups* and *Kickshaws*, *Venison*, *Fish* and *Fowl*, are seldom eaten but by the better Sort. In *Pastry-Work*, but chiefly *Venison-Pasties*, they excel all Nations. Their Variety of *Puddings*, and on *Christmas* Holy-Days their rich *Plum-Porridge*, *Christmas-Pies*, and *Brawn*, are properly *English* Dishes, hardly known to other Nations.

'Tis not many Years since a little *Bread* served their Turn, and some I have known, who scarce did eat any: But they begin now to eat a good deal, tho' not so much as the *French*.

Tho' *Malt-Drink* be their usual Liquor, yet vast Quantities of *Wines* are consumed here, notwithstanding the Dearness of them, by reason of the Custom. Before our Rupture with *France*, upon the late Revolution, *French Claret* was the Wine most used: But the Scarcity of them is now supply'd by *Florence* and *Portuguese Wines*.

For Fineness of Colour, Strength, and Palatableness, they have *Beer* and *Ale*, little inferior to *Wine*; besides *Cyder*, *Punch*, and other Liquors.

Formerly they used to eat three or four Meals a Day, and *Supper* was the best Meal. But the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* made them confine themselves to a *Dinner*, making up the rest with slight Things. Thus the less Time is spent in *Eating*, and the more saved for *Business*. Besides that this Way is found to be more conducive to Health, at *London* especially.

Coffee and *Tea*, two sober Liquors, are of common Use in *England*, and take off People very much from drinking of those distilled strong Liquors, which are apt to confound and disorder the Brain. But *Punch* is much used, especially by Sea-faring Men.

The Use of *Tobacco* is very universal, and indeed not improper for so moist a Climate.

For *Raiment*, the common Wear amongst Men is plain *Cloth Raiment*, and *Druggert*, without any Thing of costly Ornament.

But the fair Sex spare for nothing to make the best Appearance; the best able in the richest Silks, of 8 or 10 l. a Yard, with all the Set-offs that Art can possibly invent.

Firing.

England is too temperate a Country to use Stoves, as in cold Climates. A Chimney Fire, of Wood or Pit-Coals, is much better, and apter to cheer up the Spirits

From these necessary Things for human Life, I proceed to the English Exercises and Recreations.

*Exercises
and Recre-
ations.*

I pass by such as are common with other Nations, as Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, Shooting with Bow and Arrows, Dancing, Musick, Stage-Plays, &c.

Playing at Mall, so frequent in France, is out of date in England; and Playing at Tennis, much disused.

But Bowling is very much used, for which there are Bowling-Greens kept very neat, peculiar to the English. And so is the Recreation of Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Cock-Fighting; and with the common People Leaping, Wrestling, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Prizes, Cudgels, Foot-ball in frosty Weather, and Throwing at Cocks about Lent. Amongst which, the Races shew the wonderful swiftness of English Horses; Cock-fighting the Courage of their Cocks; Bear and Bull-baiting that of their Dogs; and Prizes the Dexterity and Courage of some Men in the Use of Weapons.

The Musical way of Ringing the Bells was formerly peculiar to the English, whence this Island was called in French *l'Isle sonnante*, the Ringing Island: But the Dutch now excel the English in their Chimes of Bells.

*Festival-
Days.*

I proceed to give an account of the English Festival Days, particularly the Holy Days at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsumide. The first continue in a manner from Christmas-Day, December 25th to Twelfth-Day, Jan. 6. being Days of Entertainment among Friends and Relations, in which also the Landlords generally feast their Tenants. As for the Holy-Days at Easter and Whitsumide, they are each of 3 Days Continuance.

They have also publick Days of Rejoycing upon a civil Account; particularly, Her Majesty's Birth-Day, Febr. 6. Her Proclamation-Day, March 8; and Coronation-Day, April 23, when the Tower-Guns go off, the Bells ring, and in the Evening there are Illuminations and Bonfires. The 5th of November, being Gunpowder-Treason Day, is also a Thanksgiving-Day for the wonderful Deliverance of King James I. and the Parliament then sitting, at the point of being blown up by the Popish Conspirators; as is also May 29th. for the Restauration of Monarchy and the Royal Family of Stuarts.

The City of London has a particular Day of Rejoicing, viz. the 27th of October, when the new Lord Mayor enters upon his Office, with the usual Solemnity.

Many Societies likewise have their Feasting-Days; but none to be compared in this point to the Inns of Court for State and Magnificence, when they kept their Readings.

In private Families, especially of the better Sort, 'tis usual to celebrate their Birth and Wedding-Days, with their most intimate Friends.

As to Fasting-Days, the Church of *England* has, indeed, appointed *Lent*, as a particular Time of Fasting and Humiliation, but not (as the *Roman Church*) wholly to abstain from Flesh all that Time. However, many Members of the Church, of *England* abstain from Flesh on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* in *Lent*; but *Good Friday*, particularly, is observed with Fasting, till the Evening.

The 30th of *January*, being the Day when King *Charles I.* was put to Death, is appointed by Law to be devoutly observed with Fasting, in Detestation of that horrid Act. The 2d of *September*, being the Day when the City was burnt, in the Year 1666, has been yearly observed as a Fast ever since, by the Citizens thereof.

To deprecate God's Judgments, and implore his Mercy, the Sovereign appoints solemn Fasts, when he thinks proper; as he does publick Thanksgivings, for signal Blessings.

To speak of the particular Customs of the *English Britains*, I Particular shall begin with *Valentine's-Day*, *Febr. 14.* when young Men and Maidens get their several Names writ down upon Scrolls of Paper rolled up, and lay 'em asunder, the Men drawing the Maidens Names, and these the Mens; upon which, the Men salute their chosen *Valentines*, and present them with Gloves, &c. This Custom (which sometimes introduces a Match) is grounded upon the Instinct of Animals, which about this Time of the Year, feeling a new Heat by the approach of the Sun, begin to couple.

Upon *March 1st*, being *St. David's Day*, the Patron of *Wales*, the *Welch* wear a Leek on their Hats, to perpetuate (as 'tis said) the Memory of a signal Victory they got of old on that Day, when each Soldier took up a Leek, to know their Friends from their Foes. The common Sort wear Garden-Leeks on that Day, but the better Sort wrought ones. The King himself wears one.

November 30. being *St. Andrew's Day*, the Patron of *Scotland*, the *Scots* wear a blue Cross on the fore-part of their Hats.

As to the *English Computation of Time*, the Natural Day begins with them, as with most Parts of *Europe*, at Midnight; counting twelve Hours from that Time to Noon, and twelve Hours more, beginning at One of the Clock, till the next Midnight.

But the Year begins with them properly on *Lady-Day*, *March 25th*, being the Conception-Day of the *B. Virgin*, and they date accordingly all their publick Writings; tho' they allow the Year, by the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, to begin *January 1.* and commonly call it *New-Year's-Day*. To distinguish therefore the Time from the 1st of *January* to the 25th of *March*, 'tis a common

common Practice, to set down both Years in the Date of Letters thus, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, as before *Lady-Day*.

Lastly, the *English Epoch* is from the Time of our Saviour's Birth. But they keep the *Old* (or *Julian*) *Style*; whereas, all Popish, and some Protestant States, go by the *New*, otherwise called the *Gregorian Style*, from Pope Gregory XIII. who above 1000 Years since, undertook to correct the *Calendar*, by the Advice and Direction of *Antonius Lilius*, and other great Mathematicians. By this *New Style*, or *Gregorian Account*, they go now eleven Days before us, as they have done ever since the Beginning of the present Age.

Diseases.

The *Diseases* the *English* are most subject to, are chiefly the *Rickets*, the *Scurvy*, and the *Consumption*. The first incident to Children, the *Scurvy* to most People more or less, and the *Consumption* to many. All of 'em proceeding chiefly from the Constitution of the Air; the *Rickets* from its Moistness, the *Scurvy* from its Saltness, the *Consumption* from its Grossness.

There is no Country, perhaps, where Rheums and Coughs are more predominant, especially in the Winter; which are often attended with ill Consequences, if not timely prevented.

Agues and *Rheumatisms* are also very rife, especially near the Sea: But *Fevers* are not so frequent, as in hot Countries.

From the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Cholick*, and other Diseases, *England* is no more free than other Nations: But *Surfeits* are more frequent, the *English* being commonly too apt to indulge their Appetites.

The *Plague*, formerly so frequent in *England*, as to return once in 20 or 30 Years, has not afflicted it since the Years 1665 and 1666. when it swept away near 500000 Souls in City and Country.

In the three successive Reigns of *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* this People was visited with an odd Kind of Disease, called the *Sweating Sickness*, thus described: 'Twas a pestilential Fever, but without any Carbuncle, purple, or livid Spots. A malignant Vapour, generally conceived to proceed from a Malignity in the Constitution of the Air, which seizing upon the vital Spirits, Nature strove to send it forth by extream Sweat. They that escaped dying of it in 24 Hours, were look'd upon as out of Danger. But it killed great Numbers of People, before the Manner of Cure and Attendance was known. And, which is most remarkable, it wreaked itself chiefly upon robustious People, and spared commonly old Men, Women, and Children. Another Thing very strange of this Disease, is, That it affected the *English* any where beyond Sea, without touching the Natives. Whence it came to be called in *Latin*, *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to the *English*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the vast Trade of ENGLAND, both at Home and Abroad.

THE Trade of *England* is carried on two Ways, at Home and Abroad, in *Britain* and foreign Countries.

At Home, by Land and Water. By Land, all Provisions and *Home-Commodities* are convey'd in Waggon, and upon Pack-Horses; *Trade*. by Water, either by Sea, or upon navigable Rivers.

This vast Transport of Provisions and Commodities, both by Land and Water, employs a world of Waggoners, Seamen and Watermen. And whereas *London* is in a manner the Center of this Trade, hence comes the great Concourse there is of Carts and Waggon by Land, of Ships and Lighters, &c. by Water. To receive what come by Land, we may reckon 150 Inns at *London*, where the Country-Waggon come to unload, and from whence they return at set Times, loaded with *London-Commodities*, by which means, a vast Number of Porters are employ'd to unload and load the Waggon, and to carry the Parcels where they are directed. But among the Inns aforesaid, I do not reckon such as take in nothing but Coaches, and others that entertain only Livery-Horses.

As to the Conveyance by Water, one may judge of the vast Number of Ships, Mariners, and Watermen employ'd in *England*, by the Sea-coal Trade only, which takes up constantly 500 great Vessels, that sail to and from *Newcastle* almost all the Year round, and whose Seamen are counted the best in *England*. This Trade therefore is kept on foot, and the Coals fetch'd 300 Miles by Sea, which might be had in the Neighbourhood of *London*, in order to encourage Navigation, and to have always a constant Supply of able Seamen, ready for the Service of the State.

But if the Carriage only employs so many People both by Sea and Land, how great must be the Number of such as are employ'd in Manufactures, both in the City and Country? *London* swarms with them, and there are many Towns in the Country full of Manufacturers of several Sorts.

The Difference between the Trade carried on at Home and Abroad, lies in this, that the first makes the Money circulate, whereas the other is carried on chiefly by bartering of Commodities.

If the Home-Trade be so prodigious, and of so great Benefit *Foreign* to the Nation, we may reasonably conclude our Foreign-Trade *Trade* to be far beyond it.

Not but that *England* may very well subsist without it. For she wants for nothing, but yields all Things necessary for Life, and might

might make good Shift without the Help of foreign Countries; which cannot be said of *Holland*, her Rival in Point of Trade. But as foreign Trade is very useful to employ Artists, set the Poor to work, and improve Manufactures; so 'tis an effectual Means to enrich the Nation, to strengthen the State, and make it formidable. *England* therefore trades in all Parts of the World, nor does any Nation whatsoever drive such a Commerce as she does with her own Commodities. This makes her strong in Shipping, multiplies the Number of her Mariners, makes the Nation rich, and procures her whatever the whole World can afford to gratify the Fancy, or please the Appetite. In short, 'tis by the foreign Trade, that *Britain* is become the Support of her Friends, and a Terror to Enemies. And whereas the *Dutch* Trade does chiefly consist in the Transportation of foreign Commodities from one Country to another, the *English* Trade consists principally in exporting their own Commodities, not only over all *Europe*, but also to *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. Tho' the *English* make a greater Consumption of foreign Commodities than any other Nation, yet they keep not only the Balance of Trade even, by the Excellency and Quantity of their own Commodities, but also come off great Gainers, by transporting what they cannot consume into other Countries. With *France* only they were formerly Losers, when that Crown laid exorbitant Customs upon *English* Commodities; and *England* was so kind to *France*, as to pass it by without any Retaliation: Insomuch, that by a modest Computation, *England* remained yearly indebted to *France* in above half a Million of Pounds Sterling, and that for Sugars, and other Commodities, which *England* made good Shift without, during the Course of her late War with *France*.

The principal Commodities of the Growth of *England* are her Wool, of which vast Quantities of Cloth and Stuffs are made, to the Sum of Two Million Sterling *per Annum*. Her Tin, Lead, Copper, Pit-Coal, great Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, &c. for one Million. Moreover, the exports abundance of Corn, red Herrings, smoak'd Pilchards, and Salmon; besides abundance of Leather, and Saffron. Many of her Manufactures are also in great Request, particularly her Sattin, Damask, Velvet, Plush, Locks, Pendulums, and Watches; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Prospective-Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, and all sorts of Mathematical-Instruments, &c. great Quantities of which are exported.

Besides the great Consumption *England* makes of the Products of her vast Countries in the New World, particularly Sugar, Indigo, Coco-Nuts, Tobacco, &c. she spares to the Sum of half a Million a Year for other Parts of *Europe*. Her Trade with *Ireland*, and Fishery with *Newfoundland*, is also very beneficial to her. With *Ireland*, by exporting her Wool, Beef, Hides, Tallow, Butter and Fish.

It has been already observed, that *Holland* has the Advantage of *England* in Point of Transportation. But *Holland* being but a narrow Country, full of Water, her Merchants find there but little Land to purchase with their Wealth gotten by Trade; whereas *England* being a spacious, beautiful, and fruitful Country, her Merchants find Opportunities enough to purchase Estates for themselves and their Heirs; where they go to enjoy the Fruits of their Industry, and take their Ease, when tired and fatigued with the Hurry of Trade.

The foreign Trade is regulated chiefly at *London*, by several Companies (or Societies) of Merchants, empowered by Royal of Mer- Authority, to make, from time to time, such Regulations for the Improvement of their respective Trade, as they shall think convenient. By which Companies, the Poor are set to work, many great Ships are built, and a vast Number of Seamen employ'd.

The principal are the *East-India* Companies, the Old and the New, not long since united together, and whose Stock is One Million and an Half. Their Trade extends from *Persia* to *China*. In *Persia* they have two Factories, one at *Ispahan*, and the other at *Gambroon*. In *India* a great many, particularly at Fort St. George, Fort St. David, *Achim* and *York* Forts in the Isle of *Sumatra*, *Callicut*, *Surat*, and *Pertipolee* on the Coast of *Coromandel*, *Rajahm* in *Malabar*, and the Isle of *Bombay*, &c. And in *China*, *Amoy*, *Canton*, and *Tunqueen*.

The *Levant*, or *Turkey-Company*, settled by the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, and whose Privileges were increased by her next Successor, *James I.*

The Company of *Merchants-Adventurers*, the ancientest of all; first settled by King *Edward I.* near 400 Years since, for the exporting of Wool; but now they are only allow'd to export Cloths ready made.

The *Russia-Company*, established in the Reign of *Edward VI.* upon the Discovery made by the *English* of the Way to *Archangel* upon the Northern Ocean, which formerly was counted impracticable: Which Discovery proved much to the Prejudice of *Narva* upon the *Baltick*, the Trade whereof turned to *Archangel*, to the great Benefit of the Czar and his Dominions. Therefore *John Basilovitz*, who reigned at that Time, granted great Privileges to this Company, which made it flourish in few Years: But the late Czar, *Alexey Michailovitz*, being disgusted at the Company, abolished their Privileges, and set the *English*, in Point of Custom, on the same Foot with other Nations.

The Company called the *East-Land* Company, whose Trade is upon the *Baltick*, in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Poland*.

The *Royal African-Company*, settled by the late King *Charles*, who gave 'em full Power to trade all over the Western-Coast of *Africa*, from *Sally* in the South of *Barbary*, as far as the *Cape of Good Hope*; forbidding all his other Subjects to interfere with them

them in that Trade. This Company has built, at their own Charge, many Forts upon that Coast, for the Security of their Trade, namely, *James-Fort* upon the River *Gambo*, *Sherborough* in *York-Island*, *Sierra Leona* in the Isle of *Bense*, *Fort-Royal*, &c. but their Stock is at present low.

I pass by several other Companies, as the *Greenland-Company* for Whale-Fishing, *Hudsons-Bay Company*, and others.

To shew the Advantages *Great-Britain* reaps from this foreign Trade, 'tis computed, that what is brought in only by the *East-India Companies*, as Pepper, Salt-Petre, Callicoes, Drugs, Diamonds, and Pearls, &c. after we have supplied ourselves, amounts to 500000*l.* per Annum. And what is transported hither from the *British Plantations* in *America*, viz. Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, Coco-Nuts, &c. besides Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Beaver, &c. from the North-Parts of that Continent, 400000*l.* per Annum.

Note, That some of the aforesaid Companies trade in Joint-Stocks, as the *East-India* and *African Companies*, the *Mores Company*, being part of the *Levant*, and the *Greenland-Company*; others in separate Stocks, but in Common as to Publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

Council of Trade. For promoting the Trade of *Great-Britain*, and for inspecting and improving Her Majesty's Plantations in *America*, and elsewhere, there is a Council of Trade established.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Coin, Weights, and Measures, which by the Union with Scotland, ought to be the same all over Great-Britain.

Coin.

THE *British Coin* is of two Metals, Gold and Silver. The Gold is either a Guinea, or Half-Guinea; the first going for 21 s. 6 d. the Half-Guinea proportionably. 'Tis called *Guinea*, from a Country of that Name in *Africk*, whence most of the Gold is brought of which this Coin is made.

But we have, besides Guinea's, two sorts of old Gold, one called a *Broad-Piece*, and the other a *Jacobus*; the first going for 23 s. 6 d. and the last for 25 s. 6 d. They are both a fine sort of Gold, coined in the Reigns of King *James I.* and *Charles I.*

The Silver Coin now current in *Great-Britain*, is of the best Silver, called *Sterling*; of which there have been formerly many Species, now reduced to four, viz. Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, and Six-Pences. There are also Silver Groats, or Pieces of Four-Pence; and Silver Three-Pences, Two-Pences, and Pennies: But these are seldom seen in Trade. We have likewise abundance of Copper Farthings, and Half-Pence, which have been allowed to be coined for the Conveniency of

small

Small Change: But no Man is bound to receive 'em in Pay for Rent or Debt.

What we call a *Noble*, is 6 s. 8 d. a *Mark*, 13 s. 4 d. an *Angel*, 10 s. but they are not to be seen in Specie.

Sometimes we call 20 s. a *Piece*; and we don't use the Word *Pound* under 3 l. which is 60 s.

'Tis presumed there are in *England* Six Millions of coined Gold, and Ten Millions of Silver; in all, Sixteen Millions.

The Office of the *Mint*, where all our Money is coined, and to which belong several Officers, is kept in the *Tower of London*. But when the hammered Coin was called in to be milled, five other *Mints* were erected, viz. at *Bristol*, *Chester*, *Exeter*, *Norwich*, and *York*; both for quicker Dispatch, and for the Convenience of People in the Country to carry their Bullion to the nearest *Mint*.

That which gave Occasion to this general Reformation of our Coin, was the common and gross Abuse of it by Clipping, tho' High Treason by Law, for which a Multitude of Clippers suffered Death. The mischievous Trade of false Coining, besides, grew at the same time to that height, that no Nation, perhaps, was ever so hard put to it by Clippers and false Coiners; and this, when we were engaged in a burdensom War with *France*. But, with God's Blessing, and to the great Disappointment of *France*, the Nation was in a short Time supplied with New Coin, the finest and most beautiful of any State in *Europe*. When you were under those Distractions upon the Account of your Coin, said a *French* Plenipotentiary to one of ours at the *Hague*, upon the Peace of *Reswick*, we expected no less than a Convulsion in the State; but when we found how wonderfully you overcame Difficulties that were thought insuperable at so critical a Juncture, we stood amazed, and concluded nothing impossible for *England* to do. Thus the reforming of our hammered Coin into milled, sunk the Clippers Trade, and that of false Coiners is very much discouraged, it being much more difficult to counterfeit mill'd Money than hammer'd.

The Weights and Measures are the same all over *England*; *Weights*.¹ that is, according to the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*.

The Weights are of two Sorts, one called *Troy-Weight*, and the other *Averdupois*; the first containing 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in the Pound. But then the Ounce *Averdupois* is lighter than the other by almost a 12th Part, 51 Ounces of *Troy* being equal to 56 of *Averdupois*; but the *Averdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound, for 14 Pounds of that are equal to 17 *Troy*.

By *Troy-Weight* are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Bread, Corn, and Liquors; and by the other, Mercery and Grocery Ware, Wool, Metals, Tallow, and the like, of which a Hundred Weight comes to 112 Pounds, and Half a Hundred to 56
propor-

proportionably. In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling, 20 Penny-Weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound.

Measures.

Measures are either applicative, or receptive; that is, for Things measured outwardly, or inwardly.

Of the first sort we have a Yard, consisting of three Foot, this of 12 Inches. An Ell, being one Yard and a Quarter. A Geometrical Pace, reckoned at five Foot; a Fathom at six; a Rod, Pole, or Perch, at 16 Foot and a half.

Now 40 Rods make a Furlong, and eight Furlongs an *English* Mile. By a Statute of *Henry VII.* an *English* Mile ought to be 1760 Yards, or 5280 Foot; that is, 280 Foot more than the *Italian* Mile.

An Acre of Land in *England* consists of 40 Rods (or Perches) in Length, and four in Breadth. A Yard-Land is commonly 30 Acres, and an Hide 100.

The Receptive Measure is either for liquid, or dry Things.

Of the first, we have a Pint, of which two make a Quart, two Quarts a Pottle, and two Pottles a Gallon. Now eight Gallons make a Firkin of Ale, and nine a Firkin of Beer, two Firkins a Kilderkin, and two Kilderkins a Barrel. A Barrel and a half of Beer, being 54 Gallons, makes a Hogshead, two Hogsheads a Butt, and two Butts a Tun.

Wine-Measures are shorter than those of Ale and Beer, four Gallons of these making five of Wine-Measure. A Rundlet of Wine holds 18 of these Gallons, a Tierce 42, a Hogshead 63, a Punchion 84, a Pipe or Butt 126, a Tun 252.

For dry Things, such as Corn or Grain, the Gallon is of a Size between the Wine and Beer Gallon, two of which make a Peck, four Pecks a Bushel, four Bushels a Comb, or Curnock, two Combs a Quarter, ten Quarters a Last, or Wey.

I shall conclude this Chapter with an useful Explication of some Terms in the Way of Trade, used for Things sold by Tale or Weight.

1. By Tale; as speaking of Paper, a Quire is 24 or 25 Sheets, a Ream 20 Quire, and a Bale 10 Reams: Of Parchment, five Dozen of Skins make a Roll.

Of Fish; a hundred of Cod-Fish, Ling, Haberdine, and the like, contains 124; and of Herrings, 120. Twelve hundred go to one Thousand, being a Barrel, and 12 Barrels to a Last. Speaking of Eels, a Strike is 25, and a Bind 10 Strikes, that is, 250 Eels.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker, and 20 Dickers a Last. Speaking of Gloves, a Dicker is 10 Pair.

Of Furs, as Sables, Filches, Martins, Grays, Minks, and Jennets, 40 Skins make a Timber; of other Skins, five Score go to the Hundred.

2. By Weight, thus; a Tun is 20 Hundred; except Lead, of which a Tun, or Fodder, is but 19 Hundred and a Half.

A Stone of Beef at London is 8 Pounds, but in the Country most commonly 14. Horse-racers do likewise reckon 14 Pounds to a Stone. A Stone of Iron, Shot, or Wool, is also 14 Pounds; and the double Quantity of Iron, or Shot, is called a Quarter. But a Stone of Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, or Allum, is but 13 Pounds and a Half.

A Ferkin of Butter is 56 Pounds, of Soap 60, and a Barrel of either is 2 Ferkins.

In *Essex*, a Clove of Butter, or Cheese, is 8 Pounds; and a Wey 31 Clove, or 256 Pounds. But in *Suffolk*, a Wey is 42 Cloves, or 336 Pounds.

A Clove of Wool is 7 Pound; a Stone of the same 14, a Tod 28, a Wey 182, a Sack 3'4, a Last 4568.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pounds, a Burthen of Gad-Steel 180.

A Barrel of Gun-powder 100 Pounds, and a Last of the same is 24 Barrels.

A Seam of Glass 24 Stone, or 120 Pounds, at 5 Pounds the Stone.

A Truss of Hay 56 Pounds, and a Load of the same 36 Trusses.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Conveniencies for Travelling. Of the Post, and Pacquet-Boats, for Intercourse of Letters.

BESIDES the Conveniency of Travelling by Sea, or on Rivers, no Nation in the World is better accommodated, either with *Horses or Coaches*, for Land Travel. *Conveniencies for Travelling*

The first so common in *England*, as to be used even by the vulgar Sort, amongst which few will go a long Journey on Foot: If a Man's Occasions require the utmost Speed, he has the Conveniency of *Post-Horses*, to be shifted at every *Post Stage* for 3 Pence a Mile, besides the same Allowance to the *Post-Boy* for conducting.

The Roads are also much frequented with *Coaches*, especially for the Neighbourhood of *London*; some belonging to Gentlemen, and others being either Hackney, or Stage Coaches. These set out from *London* at certain Times for all the most noted Towns in *England*, and return from thence with so much Speed, that some will measure 60 Miles in a Summer Day, at the common Rate of 13 Pence every 5 Miles.

Since by Act of Parliament 10 l. are allowed for the apprehending of a Highway-man, the Roads have been less infested than before with those Robbers; who however are not so cruel as in *Germany*, where they kill first at a venture, that they may strip with

with more Security. Here they never take away one's Life, but in Case of *Resistance*, when their own lies at Stake. Nay, some of them have been so generous as to return Part of the Booty, rather than leave the *Traveller* destitute.

Post.

As to the *Post*, for Interchange of Letters, there is a *General Office* in *Lombard Street*, *London*, formerly managed in chief by one *Post-Master General*, and now in the Hands of two; who have under 'em 182 *Deputy Post-Masters* in *England* and *Scotland*, most of 'em keeping regular Offices in their Stages, and *Sub Post-Masters* in their Branches. There is also a general Office in *Ireland* for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*.

And such is the Disposition of *Postages*, by the good Regulations of the Governours of the *General Post-Office* in *London*, that there is no considerable *Market-Town* in *England*, but has an easie and certain Conveyance for all Letters to and from the said Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

The Charge thereof is easie, and the Expedition very great and convenient. For a Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 2 Pence, if a double Letter, for 4 Pence, and an Ounce of Letters for 8. If above 10 Miles, a single Letter is 3 Pence, a double 6, and an Ounce 12.

The Conveyance so expeditious, that every 24 Hours the Post goes six Score Miles; and in 5 or 6 Days an Answer may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

The *Post Days* to send Letters from *London* to any Part of *England* and *Scotland*, are *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*. And the Returns certain on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*.

But to *Wales* and *Ireland*, the Post goes only twice a Week, viz. *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*; and comes from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*: But from *Ireland* the Return is uncertain, because it depends upon Winds.

When the Court is in the Country, the Post goes every Day to the Place where it resides. The same it is with *Kent*, and the usual Stations of the Royal Fleet, as the *Downs*, *Spithead*; &c. To which Places one may send every Day but *Sunday*, and from whence one may also hear every Day but *Sunday*.

For *Foreign Intelligence* in Times of Peace, *Mondays* and *Thursdays* are the Post Days for *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*: *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* for *Holland*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*.

On *Mondays* and *Fridays*, the Post goes also for *Flanders*, and from thence to *Germany*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*.

For the Transport of Letters and *Pacquets* over Sea, there are in Time of Peace,

Between Eng ^d and and	France,	3	} Pacquet Boass.
	Spain,	2	
	Flanders,	2	
	Holland,	3	
	Ireland,	3	

The *Pacquet-Boats* for France go from Dover in Kent for Calais, 7 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* in the Evening, if the Wind serves. For Spain, one goes every Fortnight from Falmouth in Cornwall to Corunna, or the Groyne. For Flanders, from Dover to Newport, 20 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Evening. For Holland, from Harwich in Essex to Helvoetsluys, about 30 Leagues over, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Evening. And for Ireland, from Holy-Head in Anglesey (a Welch County) to Dublin, about 20 Leagues over, on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.

But, during our Rupture with France and Spain, the *Pacquet-Boats* for those 2 Kingdoms were discontinued; and at the same time those for Flanders. And the *Pacquet-Boats* that went for Corunna were ordered to Lisbon, the Capital City of Portugal.

Since the Queen's happy Accession to the Crown, her Majesty was pleased, for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce, to appoint *Boats* to convey Letters and *Pacquets* from England as far as the *West-Indies*, which never was done before. One of these *Boats* sets out from the Thames on the last *Thursday* of the Month, particularly for the Isles of Barbadoes, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Antego, and Jamaica. The Rate for every Letter is 9 Pence a Sheet Letter, a double Letter 18 Pence, a *Pacquet* weighing an Ounce 2 Shillings 6 Pence, and so in Proportion.

The *General Post-Office* in London is managed by a *Deputy*, and several *Officers*, &c. to the Number of near 80 Persons. Some employ'd in the *Inland Office*, for Inland Letters; and others in the *Foreign-Office*, for foreign Letters.

For the Convenience of those who live far from the *Post-Office*, there are particular *Post-houses* appointed to take in the Letters till 9 of the Clock at Night, to be sent from thence in due time to the *General Post-Office*: Which is done *Gratis* for Inland Letters, and for Foreign Letters or *Pacquets* they take for each but one Penny. (m)

C H A P. XVI.

*Of the several Orders, and Degrees, among the English.
And first of the NOBILITY.*

THE People of *England* are generally divided into *Laity* and *Clergy*; and the first sub-divided into *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *Commonalty*.

I begin with the *Laity*, not out of any Disrespect to the *Clergy*; but because it seems most natural, and that the greatest Honours conferred upon the *Laity* are hereditary, which is not so with the *Clergy*.

I own, the *Law* of *England* makes no *Distinction* of *Laity*, but that of *Nobles* and *Commons*: So that the *Gentry* of *England* are look'd upon, by the Eye of the *Law*, but as the *Flower* of the *Commonalty*. However, I shall follow my *Division*, in its several *Branches*, according to the *Course* of *England*, and not the *Rigour* of the *Law*.

Nobility.

By the *NOBILITY*, I mean only the *Temporal Peers* of the *Realm*, being *Lords* of *Parliament*. Of whom there are five *Degrees*, distinguished by the several *Titles* of

D U K E, E A R L, And
M A R Q U I S, V I S C O U N T, B A R O N.

*Of Dukes
in particu-
lar.*

A *Duke* is created by *Patent*, *Cincture* of *Sword*, *Mantle* of *State*, *Imposition* of a *Cap* and *Coronet* of *Gold* on his *Head*, and a *Verge* of *Gold* put into his *Hand*. He is girt with a *Sword*, to put him in mind, that he is bound to defend the *King* and *Kingdom* in time of *War*: And his *Head* is adorned with a *Crown* of *Gold*, as a *Token* that he is *Counsellor* to the *King* and *Kingdom* in Time of *Peace*.

A *Duke's* *Coronet* has *Leaves* without *Pearls*, and his *Mantle* of *State* four *Gards* faced with *Ermine*. He is called, *His Grace*, a *Title* formerly given to the *Kings* of *England*, before they assumed the *Title* of *Majesty*.

A *Duke's* *Eldest Son* is called *Lord Marquis*; the *Younger Sons* by their *Christian Names*, with the *Title* of *Lord* prefix'd, as *Lord Thomas*, *Lord William*, &c. and all his *Daughters*, *Ladies*.

*Marques-
ses and
Earls.*

A *Marquis* and an *Earl* are created as a *Duke*, by *Cincture* of *Sword*, &c. but with this *Difference* in their *Coronets*, that a *Marquis's* has a *Pearl* and a *Straw berry Leaf* round, of equal *Height*; and an *Earl's* has the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*. Their *Mantles* of *State* are (as a *Duke's*) faced with *Ermine*; but, whereas a *Duke's* has four *Gards*, a *Marquis's Mantle* has but three and a half, and an *Earl's* but three.

All the Sons of a *Marquis* are *Lords* by the Courtesie of *England*, and all his Daughters *Ladies*. And as a *Duke's* eldest Son bears the Title of a *Marquis*, so an *Earl's* bears that of a *Viscount*: But the younger Sons of an *Earl* are but *Esquires*, tho' all his Daughters be *Ladies*.

Viscounts and *Barons* are made by Patent, the last sometimes by *Viscount's* Writ, when called to the House of Lords. The Difference in their *Coronets* is, that a *Viscount's* has a Circle of Pearls without Number; and a *Baron's* fix Pearls upon the Circle. Their *Mantles* are both faced with plain white Furr.

None of their Sons bear the Title of *Lord*, nor any of their Daughters that of *Lady*: Therefore the eldest Son of the first *Viscount* is look'd upon as the first *Gentleman*, and his eldest Daughter as the first *Gentlewoman*, without a Title in *England*.

In short, the Title of *Lord* is given to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquesses*, and the eldest Sons of *Earls*; and the Title of *Lady* to all their Daughters.

Here follows the Rank the Noblemen, and their Sons keep among themselves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dukes. | 8. Eldest Sons of Earls. |
| 2. Marquesses. | 9. Younger Sons of Marquesses. |
| 3. Eldest Sons of Dukes. | 10. Barons. |
| 4. Earls. | 11. Eldest Sons of Viscounts. |
| 5. Eldest Sons of Marquesses. | 12. Younger Sons of Earls. |
| 6. Younger Sons of Dukes. | 13. Eldest Sons of Barons. |
| 7. Viscounts. | |

All Peers of *England* keep their Rank, according to the Date of their Patents. Their *Ladies*, and their Sons *Ladies*, keep amongst them the Rank of their Husbands.

A *Scots Nobleman* takes Place next to the *English* of his Rank; and an *Irish Nobleman*, after a *Scots Peer* of his Rank.

But there are some *high Officers*, who by Virtue of their Office precede even all *Dukes* that are not of the Royal Blood, whatever be their Quality otherwise; viz. the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, the *Lord President* of the *Privy-Council*, and the *Lord Privy Seal*. And others that take Place only of all that are of their Degree; particularly the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord High Admiral*, and the *Lord Chamberlain* of the *King's Household*.

A *Secretary of State*, being a *Baron*, takes Place of all *Barons*, that are not in any of these high Stations. But, if he be above a *Baron*, he only keeps the Rank his Quality gives him, according to his Creation.

The Privileges of the NOBILITY.

THE Nobility of England enjoy many great Privileges, the Principal of which are these.

1. That they are free from all Arrests for Debts, as being the King's Hereditary Counsellors. Therefore a Peer cannot be Outlawed in any civil Action, and no Attachment lies against his Person: But Execution may be taken upon his Lands and Goods.

For the same Reason they are free from all Attendance at Courts-leet, or Sheriffs Turns: Or in case of a Riot, from attending the Service of the *Posse Comitatus*.

2. In Criminal Causes, they are only tried by their Peers; who give in their Verdict, not upon Oath, as other Juries, but only upon their Honour. And then a Court is built on purpose in the Middle of Westminster Hall, at the King's Charge; which is pulled down again when the Trial is over.

3. To secure the Honour of, and prevent the raising of any Scandal upon Peers, or any great Officer of the Realm, by false Reports, there is an express Law, call'd *Scandalum Magnatum*, by which any Man convicted of a false and scandalous Report against a Peer of the Realm, is condemned to an arbitrary Fine, and to remain in Prison till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great Trial in a Court of Justice, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit there covered.

They have other Privileges, which I pass by for Brevity's Sake: Yet none has that of the *Grandeos* of Spain, to be covered in the King's Presence. And, in case of a Poll Tax, they bear the greatest Burthen, being taxed every one according to his Degree. (n)

C H A P. XVII.

Of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

OF all the Secular Orders in the Christian World, this is the most noble and most antient; for it was instituted in 1350. by the great Hero of that Age, Edward III. who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their Kings Prisoners; viz. John King of France, and David King of Scotland.

'Tis called, the Order of the Garter, because this was the only Part of the whole Habit of the Order worn at first, as a Tie of Affection and Love for one another. And that none might believe, that the Sovereign had any other Design but what was just and honourable, this Motto was order'd to be wrought on the Garter, *Monsieur qui mal y pense*, Shame be to him that Evil thinks. The same

same was put in *French*, because the King being then possessed of a great Part of *France*, the *French* Tongue was very familiar with the Court of *England*.

This honourable Society consists of the Sovereign, the King or Queen of *Great Britain*, and 25 *Companions*, call'd *Knights of the Garter*. And whereas *St. George* is the Patron of *England*, 'tis upon *St. George's Day* (*April 23*) they are usually installed in the noble Chappel of the Castle of *Windsor*, with great Pomp and Magnificence.

The *Garter* is daily worn by the *Knights* on the left Leg. The same is blue, deckt with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, with a Buckle of Gold. But, instead of it, they commonly wear but a large blue Ribbon. They also wear a broad blue Ribbon hanging over their left Shoulder, with *St. George's* Picture at the Bottom of it, enamell'd upon Gold, and set with Diamonds. The left Side of their Cloaks or Coats, is adorned besides with the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery, commonly call'd the *Star*. And, at high Feasts they wear a *Surcoat*, a *Mantle*, a high *Black Velvet Cap*, and a *Collar* of *SS's*, compos'd of *Roses* enamell'd red, within a *Garter* enamell'd blue, with the *Motto* in Letters of Gold.

This Society is a College, or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, besides the Seal of the Sovereign of the Order. The Bishop of *Winchester* is the *Prelate* of the *Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Chancellor*; and the *Dean* of *Windsor*, *Register*. The principal King at Arms, call'd *Garter*, is the chief Lay Officer of this Society. 'Tis he that marshals the Solemnity, at their Installations and Feasts. There is besides an *Usher of the Garter*, the same who is *Usher of the Rod*.

The *Feast*, made at the Charge of the new Installed Knight, is always magnificent; and the Hall, built for that purpose, stately.

There is in the Castle of *Windsor* 26 decay'd Gentlemen, commonly call'd the *Poor Knights of Windsor*, who have a liberal Maintenance at the Charge of the College. They ought to be military and unmarried Men, that have served the Crown with their Sword; and 'tis their Duty to appear in the Chappel at Morning and Evening Prayers, in which the *Sovereign* and *Companions* of this most noble Order are pray'd for particularly.

There have been of this Order since its Institution, 8 Emperors, above 20 foreign Kings, and many more inferior Princes; who formerly were placed according to their Creations, but now according to their respective Degrees. (1)

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Gentry, and Inferior Sort of People.

NEXT to the Peers of the Realm, viz. Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, who properly are the Nobles of England, I come to what we call the Gentry, consisting of Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen without Title.

Knights.

Besides the foresaid Knights of the Garter, here are 3 Sorts of Knights, viz. Knights Baronets, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors, all distinguished from the rest of the Gentry by the Title of Sir, prefix'd to their Christian Names, as Sir Gilbert Dolben.

Baronets are the first among the Gentry, and the only Knight-hood that is hereditary. This Honour was first instituted in the Year 1611, by King James I. who limited their Number to 200: But his Successors did not tie up themselves to that Rule; so that now there are above 700 of them. To be qualify'd for it, one must be a Gentleman born of good Reputation, and have an Estate of 1000 *l. per Annum*. He must pay to the Exchequer as much as will maintain 30 Foot-Soldiers 3 Years at 8 *d.* a Day, in the Province of Ulster in Ireland, which amounts to near 1100 *l.* Sterling: So that including the Fees, the whole Charge is about 1200 *l.*

The Knights of the Bath are so called from their Bathing, used before they were created. Henry IV. was the Founder of this Order, in 1399, when to grace his Coronation, he made 46 of these Knights, that were bathed in the Tower. There are now but a few left of this Order. They wear a Scarlet-Ribbon, belt-wise.

Knights Batchelors are the most common, and therefore the least esteem'd: Whereas formerly this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their military Service, or upon Noblemens Sons. Then they were knighted, being girt with a Sword, and having gilt Spurs put on, whence they came to be called in Latin *Equites Aurati*. But of later times this Honour has been so frequently confer'd upon Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Painters, Mathematicians, and others, that the Kingdom swarms with this Sort of Knights. Of whom no less than 1400 are reckoned in England, which one with another have a yearly Income of 600 *l.* each. The Manner of making these Knights is much alter'd from what it was formerly. The King bids the Gentleman (calling him by his Name as a Gentleman) to kneel down, upon which he lightly touches his left Shoulder with a naked Sword, then bids him rise up by the Title of Sir prefix'd to his Christian Name. Note, That all Knights Wives bear the Title of Lady, which gives 'em a Precedency over Esquires and Gentlemens Wives.

Esquires.

Esquires, from the French *Escuyers*, Lat. *Scutigeri*, are properly the younger Sons of Earls, the Sons of Viscounts and Barons, the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers, the eldest Sons of Knights, and their eldest Sons for ever.

There

There are also *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of *SS's*, and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs. And at the King's Court, there were formerly two considerable Officers, called, *Esquires of the Body*.

Those that are in publick Offices or in any eminent Station, such as Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other noted Officers, are also reputed *Esquires*, or equal to 'em.

Gentlemen (Lat. *Armigeros*) are those properly who, being descended of a good Family, bear a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title.

Of these, such as are of an ancient Family, and have where-withal to live like themselves, are as much regarded as some Knights and 'Squires, tho' of an inferior Rank; for in *England* all Noblemen are Gentlemen, tho' all Gentlemen be not Noblemen.

We reckon in *England* above 6000 Gentlemen, one with another, at 400 *l.* per Annum; besides 14000 younger Brothers, who having but a small Estate, get Preferments, some in the Church, others in the State.

Formerly, Trading degraded a Gentleman, and now a thriving Tradesman becomes a Gentleman by the happy Returns of his Trade.

As to Merchants, the Founders of Trade, and of the Nation's Wealth, they deserve indeed to be ranked amongst Gentlemen: For by their Means Land is improved, and inbred Commodities exported: They employ a World of Artificers and Seamen, and procure a good Livelihood to a vast Number of Tradesmen and Retailers. Therefore many Gentlemen born, some of them younger Sons of Noblemen, take upon them this Profession, without any Prejudice or Blemish to their Birth, as it has been of late the Practice in *France*. Nay, 'tis common with us, for Gentlemens and Merchants Sons and Daughters to intermarry.

In short, the Title of Gentleman is commonly given in *England* to all that distinguish themselves from the common Sort of People, by a good Garb, genteel Air, or good Education, Wealth, or Learning.

As the Gentry of *England* is very numerous, so their Wealth, upon the whole, far exceeds that of the Nobility; tho' most of these have great Estates, and some of 'em beyond Sovereign Princes. Here we have many Knights, 'Squires, and Gentlemen, that have each 2, 3, or 4000 *l.* a Year, more or less; and there are some of 8 or 10000 *l.* a Year.

Their Rank is thus.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The younger Sons of Viscounts, and Barons. | 4. Knights Batchelors. |
| 2. Knights Baronets. | 5. Esquires. |
| 3. Knights of the Bath. | 6. Gentlemen without Title. |

I have observed before, in the Rank of Peers, that certain great Officers (tho' of a lower Quality) have a Right of Precedency, by Virtue of their Office. 'Tis the same with the Gentry, for the younger

er Sons of Viscounts, and Barons, are preceded by such Privy Counsellors as are but Gentlemen, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, the Lord-Chief Justice of the *Queens-Bench*, the Master of the *Rolls*, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, the Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and the other Judges.

*Inferior
Sort of
People.*

By the inferior Sort of People, I mean properly such as get their Livelihood either in a mechanick, or servile Way; as ordinary Tradesmen, Mariners, Husbandmen, inferior Servants, Labourers, &c.

But there is a middle Sort, between the Degree of a Gentleman, and these, *viz.* Yeomen, and Copy-holders.

Yeomen.

Those are called Yeomen, or Freeholders, that have Land of their own to a good Value, and husband it themselves. Great is their Number in *England*, many of 'em having Land that brings 'em an Income of 40 or 50 *l.* a Year, some 100, or 200; but, which is almost incredible, there are Yeomen in *Kent* especially, that have 1000 *l.* and some more, *per Annum*; a Thing not easie to be found amongst Men of this Rank, any where else in *Europe*.

*Copy-
holders.*

The Copy-holders are much of the same Nature, a Copy hold being a Kind of Inheritance. For tho' the Hold be void at the Tenant's Death, yet the next of Blood, paying the customary Fine, at 2 *s.* more or less, for each Acre of Land, gets Possession of it.

Not to insist upon the meaner Sort of People, I shall only observe, that they are the happiest People in *Europe*, and (by the Laws of the Land) the least liable to Oppression from the Sovereign. (*p*)

CH A P. XIX.

Of the English C L E R G Y.

And first of Bishops.

AS the Laity of *England* consist of Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty; so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignities, and inferior Clergy.

*Of the Bi-
shops, and
their Dio-
cesses.*

England and *Wales*, consisting of 26 Diocesses; there are accordingly 26 Diocesans, or Bishops. Besides the Bishop of *Man*, which was made a Bishoprick by Pope *Gregory IV.* but the Bishop thereof is no Peer of the Realm, as the other Bishops are.

Two of those Bishops having a Superintendency over the whole Church of *England*, and in some measure over the other Bishops, are therefore called Archbishops, one of *Canterbury*, and the other of *Tork*, and their Provinces accordingly. The first of which far exceeds the last; for of 26 Diocesses it takes up 22, *viz.* 18 in *Eng-land*, and 4 in *Wales*.

The Diocesses in the Province of Canterbury, with the Extent of each, and its Value by the King's Books, much short of the present Income.

IN ENGLAND.

Valued in the King's Books.

			l.	s.	d.	
Canterbury,	Containing	Most Part of Kent, with divers peculiar Churches in other Diocesses.	4233	08	08	The Ex- tent and Value of each Bi- shoprick
London.		Middlesex and Essex, with Part of Hartfordshire.				
Winchester.		Surrey and Hampshire, with the Norman Isles of Jersey and Guernsey.	3885	03	03	
Ely,		Cambridgeshire.				
Lincoln,		The Counties of Lincoln, Lei- cester, Bedford, Bucks, Huntington, and Part of Hartford.	830	18	01	
Lichfield & Coventry,		Darbyshire and Staffordshire, with Part of Warwickshire, and Shropshire.				
Hereford,		Herefordshire, and Part of Shropshire.	768	10	10	
Worcester,		Worcestershire, and Part of Warwickshire.				
Bath & Wells,		Somersetshire.	527	14	02	
Salisbury,		Wiltshire and Berkshire.	1367	11	08	
Exeter,		Devonshire and Cornwall.	1566	14	06	
Chichester,		Suffex.	677	01	03	
Norwich,		Norfolk and Suffolk, with a small Part of Cambridge- shire.	899	08	07	
Gloucester,		Gloucestershire.				
Oxford,		Oxfordshire.	315	07	02	
Peterborough,		Northamptonshire and Rut- land.	414	19	11	
Bristol,		The City of Bristol, and County of Dorset.				
Rocheſter,		Part of Kent only.	358	03	08	

In

The Present STATE of Part I.

In WALES.

Valued in the King's Books.

			l.	s.	d.
St. Davids,	} Containing	Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen-shires.	486	05	08
Landaff,		Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecknock, and Radnor-shires.	154	14	01
St. Asaph,		The greatest Part of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery-shires, and some Part of Shropshire.	187	11	06
Bangor,		Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Part of Montgomeryshire.	131	16	04

The Diocesses in the Province of York.

York,	} Containing	Most Part of Yorkshire, and all Nottinghamshire.	1000	00	00
Durham,		Durham, Northumberland, and two Parishes in Cumberland.	282	01	05
Carlisle,		Two Parts in three of Cumberland and Westmorland.	53	04	11
Chester,		Cheshire, Lancashire, Richmond in Yorkshire, and one third Part of Cumberland and Westmorland.	420	01	08

To which add the Bishoprick of Man.

The *Bishops* are the Overseers of the Clergy and People committed to their Charge, each of them within the Bounds of his Diocese.

They have in chief the Power of *Ordination*, tho' they always perform it jointly with some other Priests. They are also impowered to grant *Institutions* to Benefices, and to command *Induction* to be given.

Thrice a Year each of them visits his *Diocese*, to enquire into *Offences*, especially against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety.

Dignity and Power of Bishops. As the two *Archbishops* have a Super-intendency over all the Church of England, and in some measure over the other Bishops, so the *Archbishop* of Canterbury has a Kind of Super-eminency over the *Archbishop* of York: For he has Power to summon him to a National Synod, or Convocation.

The *Archbishop* of York is called *Primas Angliæ*, Primate of England: But the *Archbishop* of Canterbury is *Primas totius Angliæ*, Primate of all England.

They

They are both stiled *Most Reverend*, in a superlative Manner, and honoured (as *Dukes* are) with the Title of *Grace*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the first *Peer* of the Realm, next to the Royal Family, and takes Place, not only of *Dukes*, but also of the greatest Officers of the Crown. Nor does any of these, except the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, step between his Grace and the Archbishop of *York*.

Tho' the Archbishop holds his Place from the Sovereign, yet in his Royal Writs to him he is stiled *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*. And whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione Episcopus*, he writes himself *Divina Providentiâ*.

To him it properly belongs to crown the King, to consecrate a new-made Bishop, and to call Provincial Synods, according to the King's Writ, directed to him for that Purpose.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his Provincial *Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Rochester* his *Chaplain*.

To decide all Differences in Ecclesiastick Matters, he holds several Courts, of which in its proper Place.

The Archbishop of *York* has also many *Prerogatives*, and holds several Courts, of which in its proper Place.

Next to them the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, The Rank have always the *Precedence*; and all other Bishops according to of Bishops. the Priority of their Consecration. The Bishop of *London*, as being Bishop of the Capital City of *England*, and Provincial Dean of *Canterbury*. The Bishop of *Durham*, as Count *Palatine*, and Earl of *Sadberg*; and the Bishop of *Winchester*, as formerly Earl of *Southampton*: Whose Bishoprick is counted the richest in *England*, being yearly worth about 8000 *l.* tho' valued not half that in the King's Books.

But, whereas some Bishopricks have but a small *Income*, the Bishop in that Case is usually provided with some good Living besides. The Bishop of *Rochester*, being Dean of *Westminster*, has a much better Revenue from his Deanary, than from his Bishoprick; this being reckoned but 500 *l.* a Year, and the Deanary at least 800 *l.*

All the Bishops (except the Bishop of *Man*) are Peers of the Realm, and sit as *Barons* in the House of Lords. They are called the *Lords Spiritual*, and being look'd upon as the Fathers and Guardians of the Church, they are accordingly stiled, *Fathers in God*. Their Titles, and Prerogatives.

As the two Archbishops are called *Most Reverend*, and have the Title of *Grace* given them, so the inferior Bishops are called *Right Reverend*, and have the Title of *Lordship*.

These have not only the same *Privileges* as the Temporal Lords, but also some peculiar *Prerogatives*, and those of a high Nature.

Tho' all Courts be held by the King's Authority, yet the Bishops Courts are not properly accounted to be the King's Courts: For

For a Bishop sends forth *Writs* in his own Name, *Teste* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all other Courts do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to each, a Bishop in his Court is the sole Judge. Nay, he may depute his Authority to another, as to a Suffragan Bishop, his Chancellor, or Commissary; which none of the Judges can do.

In a Trial of Bastardy, or Heresie, the Bishop's *Certificate* is sufficient. And if a Clergy-man kills his Bishop or Ordinary, 'tis look'd upon as a Parricide, and is *Petty Treason* by Law.

Lastly, there is this Difference between an *Archbishop* and a *Bishop*; That the *Bishop's Authority* is confined within the Bounds of his Diocese, but that of the *Archbishop* extends it self over all his Province, he being Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly the *Bishop* visits his Diocese only, whereas the *Archbishop* visits the whole Province. The *Bishop* can call only a Diocesan, but the *Archbishop* may convene a Provincial Synod. The *Bishop* with other Priests, may ordain a Priest; but the *Archbishop*, with other Bishops, consecrates a Bishop. (p)

CHAP. XX.

Of the Dignify'd, and Inferior Clergy. With an Account of the Ordination, the Method used to get a Living, and the Maintenance of the Inferior Clergy. Also of the Parish-Church Officers.

Dignify'd Clergy. BY the Dignify'd Clergy, I mean, *Deans, Archdeacons, Rural Deans, and Prebendaries or Canons*; who are assistant to Bishops, and for the most part Men above the common Capacity of the Inferior Clergy. And, as among the Laity, the Gentry keep a middle Rank between the Nobility and the Inferior Sort of People; so these *Dignitaries* keep a middle Station between the Bishops, and the lower Clergy: So great is the *Harmony* of the *English Constitution*, both in Church and State.

Deans and Prebendaries. In all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches (except at St. David's and Landaff, in Wales) there is a Dean, who is the Head of the Canons or Prebendaries, and makes a *Chapter* with such as are *Canonici actu*. These *Dignitaries*, intended for a constant Supply of able and fit Persons to govern the Church, have each a Dwelling-house near the Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and a plentiful Maintenance; but the *Dean* has commonly a double Portion.

Both the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* ought to reside in their respective Church, to frequent publick Divine Service, to preach by Turns upon Sundays, and all Festival Days, and at due times to administer the Lord's Supper. They ought to shew a good Example to the Inferior Clergy, direct the weakest Sort of

how to preach ; and when summoned by the Bishop, to assist him in some Episcopal Functions, as Ordination, Deprivation, Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d'eslire*, when the Bishop's See is vacant, they chuse their own Bishop, who is commonly the Person recommended to them by the King ; or if not, they shew Cause to the contrary. Bishops are commonly chosen out of the Body of the Deans.

In the Cathedral of St. David's, and that of Landaff, the Bishop is Head of the Chapter ; and in the Bishops Absence, the Chanter at St. David's, and the Arch-deacon at Landaff.

The Deans of the Chappel Royal, St. George's Chappel at Windsor, Rippon, and Guernsey, are only honourary Deans, without any Jurisdiction. The Deans of Croydon in Surrey, Baitel in Sussex, and a few others, are Deans without any Chapter, but with a Kind of Jurisdiction.

Among the *Prebendaries* of the old Foundation, some are *Canonici actu*, such as have Right to vote in the Chapter. Others *Canonici in her. a*, having a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the Chapter.

The *Arch-deacons* are so called from their Charge over the *Arch-deacons*. There are of these 60 in all England, each Diocese having in it one Arch-deaconry, or more, for Dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business: And whereas the Bishop makes the Visitation of his Diocese once in three Years, 'tis the Arch-deacon's Office to visit the same the other two Years ; and then to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to the Churches under his Jurisdiction ; and to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop. Therefore he is called *alter Episcopi Oculus*, the Dean making the other. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and so give 'em Possession of all the Profits thereof.

The *Rural Deans* were called of old *Arch-presbyteri*, as having the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Their Office now is, upon the Bishop's Order, to convocate the Clergy, and signify to them the Bishop's Pleasure. A *Rural Dean* may also give Induction in the Arch-deacon's Place, when the Arch-deacon lives too far off.

Every Arch-deaconry is sub-divided into Rural Deanries.

By the Inferior Clergy, I mean such as are not Dignify'd, whether Rectors, Vicars, Curates, or simply Deacons. Inferior Clergy.

We call Rector a Clergyman possessed of a Living, the predial Tythe whereof is not impropriated ; Vicars, that officiate in those Livings which are called Impropriations ; Curates, that attend the Service of the Church in the Room of Incumbents disabled, or of Rectors holding several Livings ; and Deacons, such as are admitted into some Part of the Service of the Church, till they be fit for the Priestly Office.

For the Church of England has three distinct Orders, viz. Bishops, The 3 Orders of the Priests, and Deacons. By the Canon-Law, to be admitted a Deacon, one must be 21 Years of Age : to be a Priest, 24 ; and a Bishop, 30. Church. The

The Office of Deacons is but ministerial to the Priestly Office, and to fit him for it. He may baptize, read in the Church, and assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, only by giving the Cup.

Of the Or-
dination.

To be admitted into Holy Orders, one must have a Testimonial from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided; or under the Hands and Seals of at least 3 Divines of good Repute, who knew him well for 3 Years last past, so as to give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity, and Learning.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is performed four Times a Year, viz. upon the 4 *Sundays* in the *Ember-Weeks*, called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. These 4 Weeks are, by the Laws of the Church, a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation, to recommend to God all that are to be Ordained.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout Manner, by a Bishop, assisted by some of the Dignify'd Clergy, or others in Priestly Orders. After Morning-Prayer, there is a Sermon preach'd, concerning the Duty and Office both of Deacons and Priests. The Sermon ended, those that stand for Deacons, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon, or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he has made due Enquiry of them; and then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them. Then follow certain Prayers, with the Collect and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity: After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administered to every one of 'em, and the Bishop puts to 'em divers godly Questions: Which being answer'd, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, does ordain 'em Deacons. Then he delivers the *New Testament* to every one of 'em, giving them Authority to read the same in the Church: Upon which, the Bishop appoints one of them to read the Gospel. This done, the Bishop and they proceed to the Communion; after which, they are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Priests are ordained much after the same Manner. Only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them: Which ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God in their private Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent Time of general Silence. After this, *Veni Creator Spiritus* is sung in Meeter: Then follows another Prayer, which ended, the Bishop (with one or two Divines present) lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, they all kneeling; and so ordains 'em in a set Form of Words, different from that of Deacons.

The Method used
to get a
Living.

To get a Benefice or Living, a Clergy man must fairly procure a Presentation from the true Patron of the Church, without any Agreement by himself, or any in his Behalf, for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly in Hand paid, or yearly to be allowed, which is called *Simony*.

Patron

Patrons of Churches are those who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage: Therefore, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propose a fit Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him canonically instituted.

The Presentation being in due Form signed and sealed by the Patron, the Clerk presented must carry it to the Bishop of that Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; and if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. He ought also to bring with him, and (if required) exhibit the Testimonial he had, before he was admitted into Orders.

Hereupon he is examined by the Bishop, or his Chaplain; and if he be found duly qualify'd, he must declare, in express Words, *That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, has, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm; And that he will conform to the Church of England, as it is now by Law establish'd*: Which Declaration he must subscribe unto, and have a Certificate of it from the Bishop, or the Person deputed by him.

Before he can be admitted into the Benefice, he must also take this solemn Oath against *Simony*, viz. *That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if any one unknown to him has made any such Simoniackal Contract in his Behalf, that he will in no wise stand by it.*

These Things being done, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, gives him the Institution in these, or the like Words; *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesie Parochialis de C. & habere Curam Animarum. Accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

Upon which a *Mandate* is issued out under the Bishop's Seal to the Arch-Deacon of the Place, to give the Clerk Induction into his Living; which is done either by the Arch-Deacon himself, or some Clergy-man appointed by him, by Delivery of the *Bell-ropes*: Then the new instituted Clerk, being left alone in the Church, tolls the Bell, which compleats the Induction.

Within two Months after, upon some Lord's Day, he must read *The Duties* in the Church the 39 Articles, being the Confession of the Faith of *the Church of England*, and declare aloud his unfeigned *Assent* and *new In-Consent* to all the Contents thereof. And within the same Space of *current* Time he must read also the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon, and declare his *Assent* and *Consent* to all Things contained and prescribed in the Book of Common-Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, according to the Use of the Church of *England*.

Within three Months after his Institution, he must likewise, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, publicly read his Certificate from the Bishop (or his Deputy) of his Subscription to the Declaration aforesaid, and at the same time the Declaration it self.

All which must be attested by some of the most intelligent Parishioners, under their own Hands. And if he fails in any of those Duties, he thereby forfeits his Living.

As to the Maintenance of the inferior Clergy, some have very good Livings, yielding 200, or 300 *l. per Annum*. But many yield but 100 *l.* and too many short of that; which, besides the Glebe Land, is raised by Way of Tythes, and the Duties paid for Christenings, Marriages, and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices, allowed by the Church of England, for the Encouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes Room for many Curates to officiate for them in those Churches where they do not keep their Residence: For which they have such an Allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The Condition of Vicars was much the same with that of Curates, if not worse, till her present Majesty parted with the Tenth, a good Branch of the Revenues of the Crown, for the Relief of the poor Clergy.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the several Parties that are now in England.

IF any thing can allay the Happiness of England's Constitution, 'tis its being divided into *Parties*, when nothing but Peace and Union can secure it from Distractions at Home, or of Invasions from Abroad. How narrowly we lately escaped returning into former Confusions, by the Heat of *Parties*, and trying *Experiments*, is sufficiently known.

But, Thanks to Heaven, Things are now brought into a better Temper, and 'tis hoped all *Parties* will lay aside their private Animosities, to advance the publick Good jointly, as they did in the late happy Revolution. The best Way to bring us to it, is, for *Judah* to vex no more *Ephraim*, and for *Ephraim* to envy no more *Judah*. This was the hearty Wish of the late King *William*, in his last immortal Speech to the Parliament; witness these Words in it, which deserve to be written in Letters of Gold: 'I should think it, *says he*, as great a Blessing as could befall *England*, if I could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those unhappy fatal Animosities which divide and weaken you, as I am disposed to make all my Subjects safe and easie, as to any (even the highest) Offences committed against me. Let me conjure you to disappoint the Hopes of your Enemies, by your Unanimity. I have shewn, and will always shew, how desirous I am to be the common Father of all my People. Do you in like manner lay aside *Parties* and *Divisions*. Let there be no other Distinction heard of among us for the future, but of those who are for the Pro-

cessant

stant Religion, and the present Establishment; and of those who mean a Popish Prince, and a French Government.

We are all of one blood, says an ingenious Divine, the same Hands have fashioned us. We walk on the same Earth, breathe in the same Air, are lighted with the same Sun, covered with the same Canopy, depend on the same Providence, and are all Sheep of the same Pasture. What therefore God hath thus joined together, let neither Folly nor Malice, Men nor Devils, put asunder. Our Enemies Maxim is, *Divide & Impera*, Divide and Subdue; let ours be, *Quos Deus conjunxit Nemo separat*, Those whom God has joined together, let no Man attempt to put asunder.

As to those Gentlemen who are so fond of Arbitrary Power, if they have not taken an absolute Resolution not to be convinced, the following Arguments of a learned Author, who writ *The Enquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supreme Authority*, cannot fail of convincing them. The Measures of Power, says he, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, or from immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the Subjects swear to their Princes. And in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved, for Liberty proves it self; that being founded only upon a positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.

The Question is, In case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, Who is a competent Judge? In this Case, says my Author, 'tis to be considered; That some Points are justly disputable and doubtful; and others so manifest, that any Objections made against them, are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case be doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order ought to carry it. But the Case is quite different; when the Invasions that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.

The main Difficulty lies here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of England can take up Arms against their King, when the Militia is by several express Laws lodged singly in the King; and those Laws have been put in the Form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment, either in Church or State, have sworn. So that, tho' the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they seem now to have no Right or Means left to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the English Government, viz. a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law; and yet a Renouncing of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that also grounded upon Law.

To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and the most important, and so fix upon it. Then we must give such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to contradict it, that we may reconcile 'em together.

'Tis plain, that our Liberty is only a Thing that we enjoy at the King's Discretion, and during his Pleasure, if the other against all Resistance is to be understood according to the utmost Extent of the Words. Since therefore the chief Design of our whole Law, and of all the several Rules of our Constitution, is to secure and maintain our Liberty, we ought to lay that down for a Conclusion, that it is both the most plain, and the most important of the two. And the other Article against Resistance ought to be so softened, as that it do not destroy us.

'If the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power in the King, as it is self-evident, 'tis plain it did not intend to secure him in it, in case he should go about to assume it. Therefore the not resisting the King can only be applied to the Executive Power, that so upon no Pretence of ill Administrations in the Execution of the Law, it should be lawful to resist him. Another Proof, that the Law only designed to secure the King in the Executive Power, is the Words of the Oath, which makes it unlawful to bear Arms against the King, or any commissioned by him. For, if the Commission be not according to Law, 'tis no Commission; and consequently those who act by Virtue of it, are not commissioned by the King in the Sense of the Law.

'Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever, are still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in them, if the Matter seem to require it. Thus Children are commanded to obey their Parents in *all Things*; and Wives are declared by the Scripture to be subject to their Husbands in *all Things*, as the Church is unto Christ. For odious Things ought not to be suspected, and therefore not named upon such Occasions; but when they fall out, they carry still their own Force with them. So by our Form of Marriage, the Parties swear to one another, *'till Death them do part*: and yet few doubt but that this Bond is dissolved by Adultery, tho' it is not named.

'In short, when a King of *England* strikes at the very Foundations of the Government, as the late King did, and that his Malversations are not only the Effect of human Frailty, of Ignorance, Inadvertencies, or Passions, (to which all Princes may be subject, as well as other Men) in such Cases, that a King may fall from his Power, or at least from the Exercise of it; and such his Attempts (in the very Judgment of the greatest Asserters of Monarchy) naturally divest him of his whole Authority. To this Purpose we have still fresh before us the Example of the late King of *Portugal*, who, for a few Acts of Rage fatal to very few Persons, was put under a Guardianship, and kept a Prisoner till he died, and his Brother, the late King, made Regent in his Place. Which, it seems, was (at least secretly) approv'd by most of the Crown'd Heads of *Europe*, and even our Court gave the first Countenance to it. Tho', of all others, King *Charles II.* had the least Reason to do it, since it justified a Younger Brother's supplanting the Elder. But the Evidence of the Thing carried it even against Interest.

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It may be objected from our frequent Divisions, That *Britain is a hard Kingdom to govern*. But the Objection, in the main, is frivolous. For, when a Prince is wise and moderate, maintains the Laws, and makes himself easie to his Subjects, the best Part of 'em think nothing too much by Way of Gratitude ; but when a King tramples upon the Laws, aims at Arbitrary Power, 'tis no Matter of Amazement if they bestir themselves in Defence of their Liberty. 'Tis an unvaluable Treasure, and who can blame 'em for being jealous of it ?

The Favourites of Kings have very often occasioned their Fall. When they keep a *M-dium* betwixt the King and his Subjects, they make themselves the Favourites of both ; but when they advise the King to Extreams, and oppress the People to enrich themselves with their Spoils, they draw upon themselves an universal Hatred, and the Prince loses the Love of his Subjects, which is his greatest Treasure.

When *Parties* fall out, it has been always the best Way for the Sovereign to support the *Party* which is most conformable to the Laws of the Land. The Court is always strong enough, in such a Case, to keep the Balance even. Hot Men are dangerous in trying Experiments. We had lately, and in the last Century, a sad Experience of it. Therefore they are now discarded, discountenanced, and left to bite upon the Bridle, but without any further Mark of Royal Indignation ; which makes many of 'em come to themselves again, who grow tired, at last, with swimming against the Stream. The Truth is, an utmost Severity (except in desperate Cases) is improper for this mild Climate. 'Tis fitter for a *French*, than a *British* Government. At the Coronation, a pointless Sword, called *Curtana*, appears amongst the *Regalia*, as an Emblem of Mercy. 'Tis by this merciful Temper the late King *Charles* gain'd the Love of his Subjects ; and had not his Nephew, King *William*, spared the Blood of his Enemies at home, (tho' he did it perhaps to a Fault) I question, whether his Throne had not been too hot for him. 'Tis plain, it was so with King *James*, on Account of his too great Zeal for Popery.

But some will have it, that *England* does best preserve herself by *Parties*. I own, that there is a Contrariety in the Elements, and yet a mutual Agreement ; that Fermentation is useful in several Respects, and boisterous Winds are apt to purifie the Air. Nay, some are of Opinion, that if the Sea did stagnate long, and were not tossed by the Winds, 'twould come to Putrefaction, notwithstanding the Saltness of it. But, on the other hand, it must be granted, that when those Motions are too violent, and go beyond certain Bounds, they generally prove fatal.

However, if Men did truly govern themselves by Christian Principles, not by Piques, Humour, or Self-interest, and would promote and carry on the publick Good, I don't see, but that *Unity of Affection*, and *Diversity of Opinion*, might very well consist together. That there should be a perfect Agreement in Opinion,

as to exclude all Difference, is neither possible in this imperfect State, nor necessary, *says an eminent Bishop of our Church.* In Matters of small Consequence, in Things indifferent, or in speculative Subjects, wise and good Men may differ without Prejudice to themselves, to each other, or to the Publick: But in Matters of greater Weight, wherein the publick Welfare is concerned, an Union of Judgment or Opinion is to be preserved. There even in those Matters, an universal Harmony in Judgment, among all the Members of any Society, is a Thing to be wished, rather than hoped for. Scripture it self, fore-seeing a Disagreement of Opinions, even among Christians, gives Directions for the Behaviour of the differing Parties, both the strong and the weak, towards one another. But there is no Dispensation for the Want of Union of Hearts and Affections. This must be had, where the other cannot be obtained; and there can be no Reason assigned, why it may not.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the Government of ENGLAND. And first of the Laws of the Land.

THE *Laws of England* are the Foundation of its Government, by which a King ought to rule, and the People to submit to.

Common Law.

I begin with the *Common Law*, that is, the common Customs of the Nation, which in Process of Time have obtained the Force of Laws. 'Tis a Summary of the Laws of the Saxons and Danes, to which *William* the Conqueror having added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*, he caused them all to be written in his own *Norman Dialect*, and so they have continued hitherto,

Statute Law.

Besides the *Common Law*, we have the *Statute Law*, that is, the Laws made from time to time, by King and Parliament, as Occasion requires, and where the *Common Law* is deficient, or thought to be so.

Martial Law.

The *Martial Law*, which concerns only Soldiers and Mariners, in Time of actual War.

Forest Law.

The *Forest Law*, concerning Forests: By which the Will is reputed for the Fact, so that a Man found hunting of a *Deer*, may be arrested, as if he had taken it.

The *Civil Law*, made use of particularly in the Court of Admiralty, the two Universities, all Spiritual Courts, the Earl Marshal's Court, and in Treaties with foreign Princes. This is the *Law of Nations*, look'd upon as the Product of the common Reason of Mankind, and made use of where *Common* and *Statute Law* takes no Cognizance.

The Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, concerning Maritime Affairs, Civil have been long since incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law. *Rhodes* is an Island in the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Anatolia*, and now belonging to the *Turks*: Whose ancient Inhabitants, being great Traders at Sea made such Regulations in all Maritime Concerns that the very *Romans*, who excelled in making good Laws, left their Sea Affairs, and referred all Debates and Differences of that Kind, to the Decision of the *Rhodian Laws*.

Oleron, an Island of *Aquitain*, not far from *Rochel*, where *Richard I.* caused such excellent Laws to be made, relating to Sea Affairs, that they were almost in as great Repute, in these Western Parts of *Europe*, as the *Rhodian Laws* were in the *Mediterranean*.

There have been Maritime Laws made by King *Edward III.* at *Queenborough*, and by other Princes and States in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*. But the *Rhodian Laws* still extant, have the Pre-eminence.

The Canon Law, which takes Place in Things relating merely to Religion, and is so called from such Canons (or Rules) of General Councils, and of *English Synods*, &c. as are received by the Church of *England*: By which she proceeds in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, so far as the said Canons are consonant to Holy Writ, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. Canon Law.

But there are other Laws, called *Municipal*, or *By-Laws*, proper to Corporations, such as the Magistrates of a Town or City may make, by Virtue of the King's Charter, for the Benefit of their Corporation, provided they be not inconsistent with the Laws of the Land. By-Laws.

By the Laws of *England*, the *English* are a free People, because no Law can be made or abrogated, without their Consent by their Representatives in Parliament; so that their Subjection to Laws is not forced, but voluntary.

By the same Laws, no *English* Subject ought to be imprisoned, without Cause shewn; nor may he be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if desired, to bring him speedily to his Trial. And if upon an *Habeas Corpus*, no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

No *Racks* are used to force a Confession of Guilt from the Prisoner; and nothing but clear Evidence, upon Oath, can bring him in Guilty.

None can be tried but by a Jury of his Peers, nor condemned but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament. Nor ought any to be fined for any Offence, but according to the Merit of it.

No Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences, can be imposed upon *English* Subjects, but with their own Consent by their Representatives in Parliament. Nor is any one to be pressed for a Soldier, but such, as Acts of Parliament (made for that Purpose in great Emergencies) direct.

In Time of Peace, or War (unless upon an Invasion) no Soldiers can be quartered in the House of a private House-keeper against his Will, tho' they pay for their Quarters.

Laws relating to Wives.

As to *Women*, when a Woman *marries*, she gives her self over, and what she brings with her, to her HUSBAND's Power. She parts with her very Surname, and assumes her Husbands. If she has any Tenure, it is all *in Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is the Head of his Wife. She can make no Contract, nor give away, or alienate any Thing, without her Husband's Consent. In short, a marry'd Woman can call nothing her own, unless it be otherwise settled before *Marriage*.

If she offends, her Husband may correct her. But if she wrong another by her Tongue or Trespas, her Husband answers for the Fault, and must make Satisfaction, because the Law makes her subject to him. If she takes Things upon Trust unknown to her Husband, and so runs him into Debt, he is liable to pay it, unless he has cry'd her down in the Market.

A Woman that has killed her Husband, is, by Law, to be *Burnt alive*; for the Offence is accounted *Petty Treason*, that is, as great a Crime as Parricide.

If a Wife brings forth a Child begotten before *Marriage* by another Man, the Husband is bound to own it as his Child, and the Child shall be his Heir at Law, according to this Axiom, *Pater est, quem Nuptiæ demonstrant*.

If she brings forth a Child after a long Absence of her Husband, and he lived all the while *inter quatuor maria*, within the Four Seas, he must father that Child. And if it be her first-born Son, and the Husband's Estate entailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

A Wife that has no *Joynture* settled before *Marriage*, may challenge after her Husband's Death, the third Part of his yearly Rents (if Land) during her Life; and within the City of London, a third Part of her Husband's Personal Estate for ever.

If a Wife, being an Heiress, brings to her Husband an Estate in Land, that Land descends to her eldest Son; and if she has no Son, but only Daughters, it is divided amongst them. But, if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the next Heir at Law. Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof during his Life, by the Courtship of *England*, provided he had a Child alive of her Body.

As to Contracts or Covenants made before *Marriage*, they take Place, and are of Force according to the Tenor thereof.

In short, as the Husband and Wife are accounted but One, so she cannot be produced as a Witness for, or against him. Nor can they be wholly separated by Law, but upon a Nullity of Marriage, Pre-contract, Consanguinity within the Degrees forbidden, Impotency, or such like; in which Cases this is called Separation *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the Bond of Matrimony, by which each Party is free to re-marry: But in Case of Adultery, the Law of *England* does

does not allow of this plenary Divorce, only a Separation à Mensa & Thoro; that is, a Living asunder, without a Liberty to re-marry, while either Party is alive. Yet it has been allowed of for good Reasons, in several Cases, by Act of Parliament.

I come now to *Noblewomen*, who are so by Descent, Creation, or Marriage. We call them *Noble* by Descent, or *Birthright*, upon whom the Honour of Peerage is devolved for Want of Issue-Male, as it falls out sometimes, according to the Settlement of the Title in the Patent. Others are *Noble* by Creation, such as, by the King's Favour have been created *Duchesses*, *Countesses*, or *Baronesses*.

But the greatest Part of *English Noblewomen* are so by Marriage, all Women being accounted Noble that are *Noblemens Wives*.
Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti.

A *Noblewoman* by Descent, or Creation, marrying another Husband not Noble, after the Decease of the first, keeps her Honour by Law nevertheless, and is still called by her Title. Tho' her new Husband becomes, by Marriage, Master of her Goods and Chattels, yet she adds no Honour to him: But both her Honour and Estate descend to the next Heir.

A *Noblewoman* by Marriage, who marries another Husband of a lower Estate, loses her Honour by Law. However she is by the Courtship of England, still look'd upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Name of a former Husband.

A *Noblewoman* by Birth, married to a *Baron*, takes Place only as *Baroness*, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter. But, if she marry one under a Nobleman, the Courtship of England gives her Place according to her Birth, and not her Husband's Condition.

A Knight's Widow marrying below her self, is still called Lady by the Courtship of England, with the Surname of her first Husband.

Titular Honour, without Means, being but an empty Shadow, the eldest Son of a Family, is, by the Custom of England, commonly provided for beyond all other Children, and succeeds both in the Title and Estate, that he may be the better able to bear up the Honour of the Family. He inherits all Lands, and younger Children the Personal Estate. But, if there be no Son, both the real and personal Estate are equally divided among the Daughters.

When the Estate is not entailed, the Father may leave it to what Child he pleases, or give it away from his Children, which keeps 'em in Awe, and within the Bounds of Filial Obedience.

A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being dead, may chuse his Guardian, consent to Marriage, and by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels. At 21 he is of Age, and then free to make Contracts.

A Daughter may consent to Marriage at 7 Years of Age; and at 12 may retract or confirm it.

To Servants.

Servants are commonly hired for one Year, at the End whereof they may leave their Masters, after a fair Warning, which is commonly a Month. 'Tis unlawful to take another Man's Servant without his Leave, or Certificate, and the Penalty is 5 l.

The Law considering the Condition of a *Servant*, how by going to Service, he loses his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, has wisely provided for the Payment of his Wages. For if a *Servant's* Wages be not paid, 'tis but his bringing his Complaint to a Justice of Peace upon Oath; and if the Justice be an upright Magistrate, he will take care to see Justice done him.

But, on the other hand, a Master may by Law correct his *Servant*, when he gives him just Cause; and Resistance in a *Servant* is liable to a severe Penalty. If he kills his Master, 'tis called *Petty-Treason*, that is, a Crime next to High-Treason.

Apprentices.

Apprentices, are another Sort of *Servants* in England, who (to learn a Trade) are bound to serve seven Years, and all that Time bare headed in open Shops: Whereas in Foreign Countries they are bound only for three Years, and learn their Trades as well as in seven: Which Way, I confess, is not so much for the Master's Advantage.

An Apprentice is bound, by his Indenture, not to marry during the Time of his Apprenticeship. But, if a Maiden Apprentice do marry, she is, *ipso facto*, free, and may go to her Husband.

No Slaves in England.

Since Christianity prevailed in England, a *Foreign Slave* brought over, is, upon Landing, free from *Slavery*, tho' not from common Service.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the KING. His Greatness, tho' he be not Absolute.
The Inconveniencies of an Arbitrary Power.

TIS undeniable, that the Preservation, Welfare, and Happiness of the People, is the End of Government. For which End the Monarchy of Great Britain is admirably well framed, being limited in such a Manner as secures the People's Liberty, without making the King Little. 'Tis an Instrument of three Strings, which being well sorted, yields an admirable Harmony to the Benefit and Glory of the Kingdom. A mix'd Government of Monarchy in the King, Aristocracy in the Lords, and Democracy in the Commons. Here the King makes the Figure of a great Monarch, the Lords keep up their State, and the Commons their Liberty; and they are all three a Check upon one another.

The King has all the Ensigns of Royalty, as the Crown, Scepter, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Holy Unction. At his Accession to the Crown, he is proclaimed with great Solemnity; and his Coronation performed with great Pomp and Magnificence.

He has likewise all the Marks of Sovereignty, as the Power of making *Treaties* and *Leagues* with foreign States, of making *Peace* and *War*, sending and receiving *Embassadors*, creating of *Magistrates*; of Calling, Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the *Parliament*; of Conferring *Titles of Honour*, *Coining*, *Pardoning of Criminals*, &c.

To make *War*, the King may raise Men and Arms, both for Sea and Land; press Seamen and Ships for the Sea-Service, and Vagabonds for either. He has alone the Choice and Nomination of the *Superior Officers*, the principal Direction and Command of his *Armies*, of all *Magazines* and *Ammunition*, *Castles*, *Forts*, *Ports*, *Havens*, and *Ships of War*. The *Militia* is likewise wholly at his Command, and the *publick Monies* at his Disposal.

Without his Royal Assent, no *Bill* in *Parliament* can pass into a *Law*: And he may increase the Number of *Peers*, by creating more *Barons*, or calling to their House whom he thinks fit by *Writ*.

All *Counsellors*, *Officers of State*, and *Judges* are nominated by him. None but the King has the Sovereign Power in the *Administration of Justice*; and no Subject has here, as in *France*, *high*, *mean*, or *low Jurisdiction*. The King only is Judge in his own Cause, tho' he delivers his Judgment by the Mouth of the *Judges*.

In Point of Punishments, he may either *pardon* the Offence, or *alleviate* the Punishment, after Sentence given according to *Law*.

The King is the *supream Head* of the *Church*, as he is of the *State*, and is look'd upon as her Guardian and nursing Father: So that there lies no *Appeal* from him, as from some other States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the Pope of *Rome*, or to the *Emperor*.

At his Coronation he is anointed with *Oil*, as were the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other *Priestly Vestments* put upon him.

As He is the *Lord Paramount*, or *supream Landlord* of all the Lands in his Dominions, so he has the *supream Right of Patronage* in the Church, call'd *Patronage-Paramount*. So that if the mean *Patron*, or the *Ordinary*, or the *Metropolitan* present not in due Time, the Right of *Presentation* comes to the King.

He alone has the *Patronage* of all *Bishopricks*, for none can be chosen *Bishop*, but whom he nominates in his *Congé d'essire*. Nor can a *Bishop Elect* be consecrated, or take Possession of the Revenues of the *Bishoprick*, without the King's special *Writ* or Assent.

In short, this *Monarchy* is free and independent, and acknowledges no Superior upon Earth. 'Tis true, the *Roman Emperors* were anciently possess'd of this Country; but, upon their quitting it, the Right (by the Law of Nations) returned to the former Own-

ers *pro delevicto*, as the *Civilians* speak. And this *Crown* has been long since declared in Parliament to be an *Imperial Crown*. Therefore its Kings never yielded *Precedence* to any Monarch, but only to the *Emperor*, on the Score of Antiquity.

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of the King's Person, that the very imagining or intending his Death, prov'd by any *Overt-Act*, is *High Treason* by Law. And tho' a Lunatick, Idiot, or one *non Compos Mentis*, cannot commit Felony, nor any Treason by Law; yet if, during his Idiocy or Lunacy, he shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor.

Such is the Honour and Respect paid to the King by his Subjects, that they all stand bare, not only in his Presence, but even in his Absence, where he has a Chair of State. All People at their first Address kneel to him, and he is at all Times served upon the Knee.

To support the Honour of the Crown, the Kings of *England* have always kept a great and splendid Court, consisting of a noble and numerous Train of Officers and Servants of all Ranks and Degrees, with large Salaries, beyond any Court in *Europe*, *France* not excepted.

By what has been said, 'tis plain, that a *British Monarch*, notwithstanding his *limited Power*, has enough to satisfy the Ambition of any reasonable Prince, who makes the Happiness of his People the End of his Government.

Accordingly, notwithstanding this *limited Power*, *England* has produced as great Princes as any Kingdom; particularly *Richard I. Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. Queen Elizabeth*, and our present Queen. Since whose Accession to the Crown, the World saw with Amazement, what a Curb her Majesty was to the excessive Power of *France*. So infallible is the Rule, *Qui per Mare imperat, Terra imperat*, He commands the Land, that bears the Sway at Sea.

C H A P. XXIV.

How the Kingdom is governed during a King's Minority, Absence, or Incapacity. Of the Royal Family in general, and the Succession to the Crown.

WHEN the King is in his *Minority*, that is, under 12 Years of Age, then a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* is appointed, either by the King his Predecessor, or by the Parliament: In which Case a Nobleman is usually chosen, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority. Such was the Duke of Somerset, Uncle to Edward VI. by his Mother's Side. And when this Rule has not been observed, as in the *Minority* of Edward V. it has prov'd of very ill Consequence. But when the King comes to be 14 Years of Age, He may by Letters Patents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of Henry VIII) revoke and utterly null what Acts he thinks fit, that have passed during his *Minority*.

In the King's *Absence* upon any foreign Expedition, 'twas usual formerly to appoint a *Vice-gerent*, by Commission under the Great Seal, with the Title of *Lord-Warden*, or *Lord-Keeper* of the Realm, and sometimes that of *Protector*, with a Power as great as the King's, except the wearing of a Crown. Whilst Henry VIII. was in France, the Queen governed with the Title of *Regent*. In the late Reign, the Queen took upon her the Administration, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that Purpose. But, after her Decease, the Nation was yearly governed, during the King's Absence, by Seven or Nine *Lords Justices*, all Persons of eminent Quality and Worth.

In Case of *Incapacity*, either through Age or Weakness, or by Reason of some incurable Disease, a *Guardian* or *Regent* has been constituted to govern the Kingdom. Such was John Duke of Lancaster, in the latter Days of Edward III. appointed by the King himself, who was then much decay'd both in Body and Mind, with Age, Weakness, and Grief, for the untimely Death of his dear Son, the *Black Prince*.

I come now to the *Royal Family*, and begin with the *Queen Consort*, that is, the Wife of a marry'd King sitting upon the Throne.

Her Majesty is reputed the second Person in the Kingdom, and respected accordingly. She has her *Court* and Officers a-part, with a large *Dower* to maintain her Greatness. Tho' an *Alien* born, She may without Denization and Naturalization purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, which is not in the Power of any other *Feme covert*, or marry'd Woman to do. To conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity, is *High Treason* by Law.

If She survives the King, She is called *Queen Dowager*, is still respected as a *Queen*, and keeps a *Court* accordingly. If the next King be unmarried, her Rank is next to him; and if marry'd, She is next to the *Queen*, as She is also under a *Sovereign Queen*. Nor does She lose her *Dignity*, tho' She marries a private Gentleman, as did *Queen Catherine*, the Widow of *Henry V.*

As for the King's *Children*, I mean his lawful Issue, they are to be called the *Sons and Daughters of Great Britain*, because all Subjects thereof have a special Interest in Them, tho' their Education, and the disposing of Them, be only in the King.

While *Normandy* continued subject to *England* (which was about 100 Years, from the Reign of *Henry I* till the Beginning of the fatal Reign of King *John*) the King's eldest Son was stiled Duke of *Normandy*. But *Edward I.* Grandson to King *John*, changed that Title, and made his eldest Son Prince of *Wales*, which happen'd at the latter End of the 13th Age. In Imitation thereof, *John I.* King of *Castile and Leon*, made his Son *Henry* Prince of the *Asturias*; a Country so craggy and mountainous, that it may not improperly be called the *Wales of Spain*; and all the *Spanish* Princes ever since have born that Title.

The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth Earl of *Chester and Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwall*, but Prince of *Wales* by Creation. His yearly Revenue is about 20000 *l.*

He is invested in this Principality by the Imposition of a *Cap of State*, and a *Coronet* on his Head; by delivering a *Verge of Gold* into his Hand, as the Emblem of Government; by putting a *Gold Ring* on his Finger; in Token that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Father to his Children; and by giving him a *Patent*, to hold the said Principality to Him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

The Device of his *Coronet*, beautify'd with 3 *Ostrich Feathers*, is, *ICH DIEN*, which in *Welch* signifies, *Here's the Man*. The Words said to be used by King *Edward*, when he shewed the *Welch* Lords his eldest Son, born in *Wales*. Others derive this *Motto* from the *Dutch*, in which Language *Ich Dien* signifies *I Serve*.

The Prince of *Wales*, tho' a Subject, is so Sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is *High Treason* to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

The Younger Sons of *England* have no *Appennages*, as the Younger Sons of *France*, but depend altogether upon the King's Favour, for Honour and Revenues. They are, indeed, by Birth-right Counsellors of *State*, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, to make 'em fit to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters are called *Princesses*, and to attempt their Chastity is *High Treason*.

The Title of *Royal Highness* is common to all the King's Children. All other Subjects ought to be uncovered in their Presence, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present.

Easty.

Lastly, all Persons of the Blood Royal, being lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in *England*.

I conclude with the *Succession*, which has been most commonly in a lineal Course of Descent. Thus the Crown falls from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of a Son, to the eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; for Want of a Daughter, to the Brother, and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Sister, and her Heirs.

Upon this Score the *Monarchy* of *England* is accounted *Hereditary*, and without an *Interregnum*; the next of Kin to the deceased Sovereign, either King or Queen, (who born out of the Dominions of the King of *England*) taking Possession of the Crown, before any Proclamation or Coronation.

'Tis true, the *Succession* in the right Line has often been interrupted, not only in the Time of the *Saxon*, but also in the Reigns of the *Norman* Kings. And at this very Time the *Papish* Line stands excluded from the Crown by the *Act of Settlements*, passed in the late Reign upon King *James* his Abdication; and the Crown settled by another Act upon the Protestant Line of *Hanover*, after the present Queen's Decease, if Her Majesty dies without Issue.

C H A P. XXV.

Of the Nine Great Officers of State.

NEXT to the Princes of the Blood, we commonly reckon the Great Officers of State, *viz.*

The	{	Lord High Steward.	Lord President of the Council.
		Lord High Chancellor, or	Lord Great Chamberlain of
		Lord Keeper of the	England.
		Great Seal.	Lord High Constable.
		Lord High Treasurer.	Earl Marshal.
		Lord Privy Seal.	Lord High Admiral.

Of which, the first Five precede all other Lay-men, and the other Four all that are of their Degree of Nobility.

The Lord High Steward, called by our common Lawyers *Mag- Lord High- nus Anglie Seneschallus*, is the first Great Officer of the Crown, Steward. and as it were the King's Lord Lieutenant; whose Power, much like that of the ancient Mayors of the Palace of France, was so great and exorbitant, that it was thought fit at last to trust it no longer in the Hands of any Subject. Henry of Bollingbrook, Son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards King of England, by the Name of Henry IV. was the last that had a State of Inheritance in this Office, which was in the 14th Year of his Age.

Since

Since that time there has been no *Lord High Steward* made, but only to officiate *pro hac vice*, either at a *Coronation*, or for the *Arraignment* of a Peer or Peereſs for a Capital Crime. At a *Coronation* he ſitteth Judicially, and keeps his Court at the King's Palace at *Weſtminſter*; where he receives the Bills and Petitions of all Noblemen and others, who by Reason of their Tenure, or otherwiſe, claim to do Services at the King's *Coronation*, and to receive the accuſtomed Fee. In the ſolemn Proceſſion upon the *Coronation*-Day, he marches immediately before the King, bearing in his Hand *St. Edward's Crown*. Which Office the late Duke of *Devonſhire* performed at the preſent *Queen's Coronation*, marching in the Middle between the Duke of *Richmond* bearing the *Queen's Scepter* with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerſet* bearing the Orb.

In caſe of a Trial of a Peer or Peereſs for a Capital Crime, he judges and gives Sentence, as the ancient *High Stewards* were wont to do; and his Commiſſion is to proceed, *ſecundum Legem & Conſuetudinem Angliæ*. Neither He, nor the Jury of the Lords are ſworn: But tho' he be ſole Judge, yet he calls all the 12 Judges of the Land to aſſiſt him. During the Trial, he ſits under a Cloſh of State, bearing a white Staff in his Hand, which is preſented to him by the Uſher of the black Rod, kneeling The *Heralds* and *Sergeants at Arms*, with their Maces, attend at this Solemnity. In ſhort, he is reſpected like a King, called by the Title of *Grace*, formerly given to the King of *England*; and they that ſpeak to him, ſay, *May it pleaſe your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. The Trial being over, he openly breaks his white Staff, and ſo ends his Office.

Lord High
Chancel-
lor.

The *Lord High Chancellor*, or *Keeper of the Great Seal*, now there is no *Lord High Steward*, is look'd upon as the prime Miniſter of State, and the higheſt Perſon in the Kingdom in Civil Affairs, after the King and Princes of the Blood, as the *Archbiſhop of Canterbury* is in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

His Place is of great Truſt: For he keeps a Court called the *Court of Chancery*, or the *Court of Equity*, wherein he is ſole Judge, tho' the *Maſter of the Rolls* be his Aſſiſtant. And there he is to judge according to Conſcience and Equiry, and not according to the Rigour of the Law. 'Tis he that keeps the *Great Seal of England*, without which, and the Mace, he never appears abroad. All Patents, Commiſſions, and Warrants comming from the King, are peruſed by him. If they be lawful, he ſigns them; if not, he cancels them. By virtue of his Office, he is one of the King's *Privy-Council*, and ought to have a tender Regard for the Preſervation of the Rights of the Crown. He alſo beſtows all Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books. His Office is only *durante Beneplacito*, and its yearly Incomes are about 7000 *l.*

The *Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord Keeper*, is the ſame in Authority, Power, and Precedence. All the Difference is, that the *Lord Chan-*
cellor



is created by Patent, which the *Lord Keeper* is not; and that the Title of *Chancellor* is a particular Mark of the King's Favour.

The *Lord High Treasurer* has under his Charge and Government all the King's Revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer; and consequently the Check of all Officers any way employ'd in collecting the same, whose Offices are also for the most part in his Gift.

This Office was formerly conferred, by the Delivery of the golden Keys of the Treasury, and now by the Delivery of a white Staff to him by the King. His Salary is 8000 *l. per Annum*, and he holds his Place during the King's Pleasure.

The *Lord Privy Seal* is the fourth great Officer, and his Place is also of great Trust: For all Charters and Grants of the King, all Pardons signed by His Majesty, and divers other Matters of less Concernment, which do not pass the Great Seal, pass through his Hands. But first they must pass the *Signet* in the Secretaries Office, which being directed to the *Lord Privy Seal*, is his Warrant for affixing the *Privy Seal* to the Grant; and the *Privy Seal* is an Authority to the *Lord Chancellor* (or *Lord Keeper*) to pass the *Great Seal*, when the Nature of the Grant requires it.

Thus what passes from the King, has these several Ways of being considered, before it can be perfected: For neither the *Lord Privy Seal*, nor the *Lord Chancellor*, (or *Lord Keeper*) ought to affix his Seal, if the Warrant be against Law or Custom, and the King ought first to be acquainted with the Matter.

The *Lord Privy Seal* is by his Place of the Privy Council, and therefore sworn twice, as Privy Seal, and Privy Counsellor. His Salary is 3000 *l. per Annum*, and his Office is also *durante Regis Beneplacito*.

The same it is with the *Lord President*, an Officer as ancient as King *John's* Time, and usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. This Office was discontinued after the Death of the first Earl of *Manchester* in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and supply'd by the *Lord Chancellor*, till it came to be reviv'd by King *Charles II.* in the Person of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*. 'Tis by the *Lord President* that Matters are propos'd to the Privy Council, and the Report made to the King of their several Transactions, when His Majesty has been absent from the Council.

This Office has been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal, and is rather a Post of Honour than Profit.

Next is the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, and of special Service at the Coronation of our Great Kings: Upon which Day, before the King rises, he is to bring his Chamber Shirt, Coif, and wearing Cloaths; he dresses the King, puts on his Royal Robes, and serves His Majesty that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands. In the Procession he marches with his Coronet, and a white Staff in his Hand.

He disposes of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleases, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament: At which Time he goes himself on the right Hand of the Sword next to the King's Person, and the Earl Marshal on the left.

The whole Palace of *Westminster* being under his Government, he issues out his Warrants for the fitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against Coronations, and Trials of Peers in Parliament-Time. He provides all Things in the House of Lords in the Time of Parliament; and to that end, he has an Apartment near that House, with the Gentleman Usher of the black Rod, the Yeoman-Usher, and Door-keepers under his Command. Upon all solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, of the Court of Wards, and the Court of Requests are delivered to him.

At the Coronation he has 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet allow'd him for his own Robes. After the King is dressed by him, and gone forth, his Majesty's Night Apparel, his Bed, and the Furniture of his Chamber are his Fees. The very Bason the King has washed his Hands in, and the Towels he has wiped them with, fall likewise to his Share.

There are also certain Fees due to him from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or when they do their Homage; and from all Bishops, when they do their Homage to the King.

This Office is Hereditary in the Marquis of *Lindsey*.

Lord High
Constable.

The Lord High Constable is also a great Officer, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so exorbitant, that it was thought too great for any Subject. In short, this Office has been discontinued ever since the Reign of Henry VII. Edward Bago (or Stafford) then Duke of Buckingham, having been the last High Constable of England.

However, upon a Coronation, a Lord High Constable is created *pro illa vice*, as was the Duke of Bedford at Queen ANNE's Coronation; who marched in his Robes, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand.

In the Marshal's Court he sat as Judge, and took Place of the Earl-Marshal.

Earl
Marshal.

Next to the Lord High Constable, is the Earl Marshal of England; who takes Cognizance, as the High Constable did, of all Matters of War and Arms, wherein he is commonly guided by the Civil Law. 'Tis the Earl Marshal, who, with the Assistance of the Kings at Arms and Herald, marshals and orders the Proclamation and Coronation of our Kings, their Marriages, Funerals, Cavalcades, Royal Interviews, and Feasts, &c. The same it is, when either Peace or War with a foreign Power is proclaimed. He is also the Judge of the Coats of Arms, and of the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry. He therefore keeps a Court of Chivalry in the Common-Hall of the College of Herald, London, whose Office is subordinate to him, and where they sit as his Council or Assistants in their rich Coats of Arms. So that whoever desires a Coat

Coat of Arms, must first apply himself to the Earl Marshal by Petition, with a Certificate annex'd as to his being qualified for it. Which being approved of by the Earl Marshal, an Order is directed by him to Garter King at Arms, and another of the Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Petitioner resides, to devise Arms for him, and prepare him a Grant, with the Coat blazoned in Colours in the Margent thereof. In which Grant, 'tis expressly said, that none at his Peril do presume to bear the same Coat.

At the Coronation, the Earl Marshal appears in his Robes, with his Coronet in his Hand, and the Earl Marshal's Staff.

This Office has continued a long time Hereditary in the Duke of Norfolk's Family, descended by the Mother's Side from Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, the first Earl Marshal of England.

The last Great Officer is the *Lord High Admiral*, who has the *Lord High* Management of all Maritime Affairs, and the Government of the *Admiral*. Royal Navy, with Power of Decision in all Maritime Cases, both Civil and Criminal. He judges of all Things done upon, or beyond the Sea, in any Part of the World, upon the Sea coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea. By him Vice-Admirals, Rear Admirals, and all Sea Captains are commissioned, all Deputies for particular Coasts, and Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-coasts or at Sea. He also appoints the Judges for his Court of Admiralty, and may imprison, release, &c.

The Sea being reckoned without the Limits of the Common Law, and under the Jurisdiction of the *Lord High Admiral*, therefore the *Civil Law* is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. The Proceedings, in all *Civil Matters*, are according to the *Civil Law*, that is, by Libel to the Action, both Parties giving Surety, that they shall stand to the Judgment of the Court, and he that shall fail in the Suit, pay to the other what he shall be condemned to.

But in Criminal Matters, such as Piracy chiefly, the Case is alter'd. For whereas the Proceeding in this Court was of old according to the *Civil Law*, there were two Statutes made by Henry VIII. That *Criminal Affairs* should be try'd in this Court by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the *Lord High Admiral*, whereof some of the Judges are to be *Commissioners*. In which case, the Trial is by the *Common Law*, as directed by those Statutes.

The *Customs* and former *Decrees* of this Court are there of Force, for deciding of *Controversies*. And there is a *Court of Equity* under it, for determining Differences between Merchants.

Tho' the *Common Law* reaches as far as the Low-water Mark, being counted *intra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising are determinable by the *Common Law*; yet when the Sea flows over the Low-water Mark, the Admiral has also a Jurisdiction there, over Matters done (while the Sea flows) between the Low-water Mark and the Land.

To the Lord High Admiral belong all Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-Shore, in Ports and Havens, and all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea, the Goods of Pirates and Felons condemned, or out-lawed, Sea-wrecks, Goods floating on the Sea, or cast away on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Mannors adjoining to the Sea, and a Share of all lawful Prizes: Also all great Fishes, commonly called Royal Fishes, except Whales and Sturgeons. To which add, a Salary of 7000 l. a Year.

In short, this is so great an Office, in Point of Trust, Honour, and Profit, that it has usually been given to Princes of the Blood, or the most eminent Persons among the Nobility. (q)

CHAP. XXVI.

A Short History of the Kings and Queens of England. And first of the Saxon and Danish Kings, till William the Conqueror.

THE English History is so full of Variety, of such surprising Turns and Revolutions, that I think none can parallel it: But the Bounds of this Volume not allowing me to enlarge upon it, I shall only give a short View of the Succession of the Monarchs of England, with the Time of their Accession to the Crown, their Characters, and most memorable Passages of their respective Reigns.

Their SUCCESSION.

SAXON Kings.

819 EGBERT.
86 ETHELWOLF.
855 ETHELBALD.
866 ETHELBERT.
872 ALFRED.
901 EDWARD the Elder.
924 ETHELSTAN.
940 EDMUND.
946 EDRED.
955 EDWIN.
959 EDGAR.
975 EDWARD the Martyr.
978 ETHELRED.
1016 EDMUND IRON-
SIDE.

DANISH Kings.

1017 CANUTE.
1035 HAROLD.
1040 HARDICANUTE.

The SAXONS Re-in-
throned.

1042 EDWARD the Con-
fessor.
1066 HAROLD.

NORMAN

NORMAN Kings.

- 1066 WILLIAM the Con-
queror.
1087 WILLIAM II.
1100 HENRY I.
1135 STEPHEN.

*The SAXON and NOR-
MAN Blood United.*

- 1154 HENRY II.
1189 RICHARD I.
1199 JOHN.
1216 HENRY III.
1272 EDWARD I.
1307 EDWARD II.
1327 EDWARD III.
1377 RICHARD II.

*The Line of LAN-
CASTER.*

- 1399 HENRY IV.
1412 HENRY V.
1422 HENRY VI.

The Line of YORK.

- 1461 EDWARD IV.
1483 EDWARD V.
1483 RICHARD III.

**LANCASTER and
YORK United.**

- 1485 HENRY VII.
1509 HENRY VIII.
1547 EDWARD VI.
1553 MARY I.
1558 ELIZABETH.

**KINGS and QUEENS of
GREAT-BRITAIN.**

- 1602 JAMES I.
1625 CHARLES I.
1648 CHARLES II.
1684 JAMES II.
1684 WILLIAM III.
and MARY II.
1701 ANNE, the present
QUEEN.

The SAXON Kings of ENGLAND.

819. I. **EGBERT**, a Warlike Prince, King of the *West-Saxons*, and the Founder of the *English Monarchy*, having reduced the other Kings of the *Heparchy*, was crowned King of *Engelond* (afterwards turned into *England*) at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxon Kings*; but continued for some Years the conquered Kings as Viceroy, or Tributaries. In his Reign, *England* was invaded by an Army of 23000 *Danes*: But he kept his Ground, and forced them, at last, to leave him in full Possession. After a Reign of 17 Years he died, and was inhumed at *Winchester*.
836. II. **ETHELWOLF**, *Egbert's* Son, was Bishop of *Winchester* when the Crown fell to him, and was hardly prevailed upon to accept it: Such was the Bigotry of most of the *Saxon Kings*, as to prefer a Cowl to a Crown. He was a great Votary to the Papal See, a mighty Friend to the Clergy, and a most uxorious Prince. He went in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, confirmed *Peter-pence*, and made Part of *England* Tributary to the Pope. His Reign was also disturbed by the *Danes*, but he gave 'em a great Overthrow at *Okeby*. 'Twas in his Time the Kingdom of the *Picts* was destroy'd by the *Scots*. He reigned 19 Years, and left 4 Sons, who all succeeded to the Crown, viz. *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*.
855. III. **ETHELBALD**, who married *Judith*, his Mother-in-Law. His Reign lasted but five Years, but he had the good Fortune to be too hard for the *Danes*. He was buried at *Salisbury*.
860. IV. **ETHELBERT**, his Brother, was a very vertuous Prince, much harass'd by the *Danes*, tho' often victorious over 'em. He reigned but six Years, and was buried at *Sherbourn*.
866. V. **ETHELRED**, *Ethelbert's* Brother, fought nine set Battles in one Year's Time with the *Danes*, who exercised all Manner of Cruelty, sparing neither Age nor Sex. Heathens they were, and like Heathens they acted. They burnt *York*, and Abundance of Monasteries. This King's Reign lasted but 6 Years, and he was buried at *Winburn* in *Dorsetshire*.
872. VI. **ALFRED**, his Brother, was born at *Wantage* in *Barkshire*. He proved a most excellent Prince, and a great Lover of Learning. Being hard put to it by the *Danes*, he counterfeited himself a Musician, and so went frequently into the *Danish* Camp. When he found a proper Time to strike a Blow, he got his scattered Forces together, fell upon them near *Abington*, and gave them a great Overthrow. *Hubba*, one of their Generals, was killed; and their Banner, *Reafan*, taken. Thus having rid himself of those troublesome Guests, he made Justice and Learning flourish in the Land. He divided *England* into Shires, and founded the University of *Oxford*. He reigned 29 Years, and was interred at *Winchester*.

901. VII. **EDWARD**, sur-named the *Elder*, was *Alfred's* Son. He had a Sister, *Elfreda* by Name, a martial Princess, who was a great Help to him in all his Scuffles with the *Danes*, whom he master'd at last. He reigned 23 Years, and was interr'd at *Winchester*.

924. VIII. **ETHELSTAN**, Son of *Edward*, proved a magnanimous King, and was courted by most Princes of *Europe*. He vanquished the *Danes*, and drove 'em to *Northumberland*. He subdued *Wales*, and made it Tributary. *Cornwall* and the Isles of *Scilly*, were also by him annexed to the Crown. 'Twas in his Reign that *Guy* of *Warwick* lived, who slew *Colbron*, the *Danish* Goliath. In his Time also the Bible was, by his Command, translated into *English*. He reigned 18 Years, died at *Glocester*, and was buried at *Malmesbury*.

930. IX. **EDMUND**, *Ethelstan's* Brother, in whose Reign the *Danes* grew troublesome again. But, with the Assistance of the King of *Scots*, they were entirely defeated. *Edmund* therefore recompensed that King with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, which remained in the Hands of the *Scots* till the Reign of *Henry II.* He died after a Reign of 6 Years, and was interred at *Glastenbury*, leaving two Sons in their Nonage, *Edwin* and *Edgar*, who were both set aside, to make Room for their Uncle.

946. X. **EDRED**, King *Edmund's* Brother, who usurping the Crown from *Edwin*, his Nephew, made a Breach to the Succession. He was governed by *Dunstan*, Abbot of *Glastenbury*, and opposed by *Wolstan* Archbishop of *York*. He reigned 9 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*.

955. XI. **EDWIN**, King *Edmund's* eldest Son, succeeded his Uncle *Edred*, but proved a bad Prince. His Hatred against the *Monks* made him lose his Crown. He banished *Dunstan*, and *Dunstan* got him deposed. This broke his Heart, and he was buried at *Winchester*, after a Reign of 4 Years.

959. XII. **EDGAR**, surnamed the *Peaceable*, was *Edmund's* Son, and *Edwin's* younger Brother. He proved the greatest of the *Saxon* Monarchs, but a lustful Prince. He recalled *Dunstan* from his Banishment, advanced him to the See of *Canterbury*, and at his Instigation turned out the married Priests. He converted into a Tribute of *Wolves*, the Tribute paid by the *Welch* in Gold, Silver, and Cattle, ever since *Ethelstan's* Reign; which made that People so active in Wolf-hunting, that in a few Years they cleared the Kingdom of 'em. This King had the Honour to be rowed over the River *Dee* to *Chester*, by eight Tributary Princes. Having reigned 16 Years, he died, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.

975. XIII. **EDWARD**, surnamed the *Martyr*, a natural Son of *Edgar*, made a new Breach to the Succession, by usurping the Crown from his Brother *Ethelred*, a lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* his Queen. The secular Priests, and the *Monks*, fell

out again in this Reign, but *Dunstan* supporting the Monks, made these triumph, at last, over the Priests. The King reigned but 3 Years, and was assassinated at *Corfe Castle*, by the Queen's Order, his Mother-in Law, which got him the Name of *Martyr*. This was to make way for

978. XIV. **ETHELRED**, surnamed *Unready*, the lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* the Queen. He proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, and was so harrassed by the *Danes*, that to make 'em easie, he paid them a yearly Tribute of 40000 l. called *Danegelt*. In short, the *Danes* grew at last so imperious and burthensome, living upon free Quarter, that *Ethelred* (to be rid of 'em) privately ordered his Subjects to massacre 'em in the Night; which was done accordingly, Nov. 13th, 1002, killing 24000 in one Night. This bloody Scene was so highly relented by *Sueno*, King of *Denmark*, that in order to revenge it, he came over in Person, with a mighty Fleet and Land-Forces; and was, soon after, follow'd by *Canute*, his second Son, with a great Re-inforcement: Upon which, King *Ethelred* fled beyond Sea, and left his Subjects to the Mercy of the cruel Invader. Being returned home upon *Sueno's* Death, he died himself soon after, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.

1016. XV. **EDMUND**, for his great Strength surnamed *Ironside*; was *Ethelred's* Son, and a valiant Prince. He contended for the Crown against *Canute* the *Dane*, Son to *Sueno* deceas'd; and after great shedding of Blood on both Sides, they agreed to decide the Matter by single Combat, in the Face of their Armies, at *Alney*, an Isle in the *Severn*, near *Glocester*. *Canute* being over matched, and wounded by *Edmund*, they embrac'd each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* falling to *Edmund's* Share, and the North to *Canute*. But *Edmund* being soon after assassinated by treacherous *Edrick*, *Canute* seized upon the Whole; and *Edmund*, having reigned but 7 Months, was buried at *Glastenbury*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Edmund*.

The DANISH Kings of ENGLAND.

1017. XVI. **CANUTE**, Son of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, having obtained the whole Kingdom upon the Death of *Edmund*, caused *Edrick* his Murderer to be beheaded, and his Head to be set up on the highest Tower in *London*. But he banished the Sons of *Edmund*, and married *Emna*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*; by whom he had two Sons, *Viz.* *Sueno* and *Canute*; the first being his Successor in the Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the other supplanted by

1035. XVII. HAROLD I. surnamed *Harefoot*, a base Son of *Canute*. He proved a Tyrant, and cruel to *Q. Emma*, whose Son *Alfred* by *Ethelred* he killed treacherously. He reigned but 5 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1040. XVIII. HARDI-CANUTE, *Canute's* and *Q. Emma's* Son, succeeded to *Harold*, his Supplanter; whose Corps he caused to be dug out of the Grave, and thrown into the *Thames*. He was kind to *Q. Emma*, and her Son *Edward*; but was a great Epicure, and died at a Wedding. He reigned but 2 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*. Thus ended with him the Tyranny of the *Danes* in *England*, who for above 200 Years had grievously oppress'd it; and the *Saxon* Blood being re-inthroned, the *Danes* that remain'd here mix'd with the *English*, and became one Nation with them.

The SAXONS Re-intbroned.

1042. XIX. EDWARD the Confessor, *Ethelred's* and *Emma's* Seventh Son, succeeded *Hardi-Canute*, and in his Person the Crown returned to the *Saxon* Line, but with a Breach to the Succession, his Nephews *Edward* and *Edmund*, both Sons of *Edmund Ironside* his Brother, being laid aside, who had a precedent Right. He made his Mother *Emma* undergo the Ordeal, and denied his Wife *Editha* the Rights of the Marriage bed: His Continency and great Affection for *William* Duke of *Normandy*, made Way for the *Norman* Conquest. He banished Earl *Godwin*, a great Man in his Reign; but soon recalled him, who was at last choaked with a Piece of Bread. *Harold*, *Godwin's* Son, conquered *Wales*. This King remitted the Tax called *Danegelt*, and first cured of the King's Evil. He rebuilt *Westminster-Abbey*, died without Issue, having reigned 24 Years, and was buried in the said *Abbey*. Being afterwards canonized for a Saint, he was called *St. Edward*.

1066. XX. HAROLD II. Son of Earl *Godwin* by *Thyra*, a base Daughter of *Canute*, the first of that Name, succeeded *Edward*, to the Prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*, Grand child of *Edmund Ironside*: But he did not long enjoy his Usurpation, being slain 8 Months after in a Field Battle by *William* the Conqueror, Duke of *Normandy*. This Nation was then infatuated with the *French* Language and Fashions, which introduced at last *French* Government. The fatal Battle was fought October 14. 1066, 9 Miles from *Hastings* in *Suffex*, when the *English* fell upon the *Normans* with great Fury, but were disorder'd by the Duke's seeming Retreat, and *Harold* slain in the Fight. His Body was royally interred at *Waltham*, in *Essex*.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of the Norman Kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to James the first Monarch of Great-Britain.

1066. XXI. **WILLIAM I.** surnamed the *Conqueror*, the Seventh Duke of *Normandy*, and Son of *Robert* by *Harlot*, a *Tanner's* Daughter, laid a Claim to the Crown of *England*, as a Donation from his Cousin *Edward* the *Confessor*. To get Possession of it, he came over with a Land-Force, and landed at *Pevensey* in *Sussex*; where he set his Fleet on Fire, to let his Men understand, they must either conquer or die. He fought King *Harold*, slew him, defeated his Army, and with one single Victory got the Crown of *England*, which had cost innumerable Battles to the *Danes*. He came in a *Conqueror*, and reigned like a *Tyrant*. He disarmed the *English*, allowed them no Fire nor Candle after 8 a Clock at Night; built the *Tower* of *London*, with several other Fortresses, to curb them; and seized upon all Offices of Honour and Profit, and gave 'em to his *Normans*. However, he confirmed the Laws of *Edward* the *Confessor*, to which he added some Customs of *Normandy*, and caus'd them all to be written in the *Norman* Tongue; and tho' the *English* did not understand it, yet they paid dear for transgressing them. The *Kentish* Men, by a Stratagem, obtained from him some special Privileges. He seized Abundance of Church-Lands, and levelled with the Ground 36 Towns and Villages, with as many Churches in *Hampshire*, to make the *New Forrest*; in which Two of his Sons were killed, as they were Hunting. He built *Battel-Abbey*, in the Place where King *Harold* was slain, and made the *Dooms-day Book*. In this King's Reign, the Arch-bishop of *York* was made *Primate* of *England*; and the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, *Primate* of all *England*. The Severity of his Reign made it very turbulent and easie to him. When he was here, *Normandy* rebelled; when he was there, *England* did the same. *Scotland* and *Ireland* gave him some Disturbance; and in short, neither his Subjects could love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. At last he died at *Caen* in *Normandy*, after a Reign of 21 Years; and, after all his Bustle, was there interred without any thing of a Funeral Pomp. He left 3 Sons, *Robert*, *William*, and *Henry*; *Robert* succeeding his Father in the Dukedom of *Normandy*; *William* in the Crown of *England*; and *Henry* next to *William*.

1087. XXII. **WILLIAM II.** surnamed *Rufus*, seized upon the Crown, in Prejudice of *Robert* his elder Brother, who was then beyond Sea; and got it by the powerful Influence of *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Robert* came over, and Matters were adjusted, upon Condition that *William* should pay him 300

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Marks per Annum, and *Robert* should succeed him, if he out-lived him. This King proved milder to the *English*, than his Father. He built *Westminster-Hall*, but did not think it big enough. He banished *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for checking his Authority; and kept that See vacant 4 Years together, during which he enjoy'd the Revenue of it. He also banished Bishop *Odo*, his Uncle, for stirring up his Brother *Robert* against him. He made *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, Tributary, and quelled several Rebellions in *Wales*. In this Reign Earl *Godwin's* Lands, being 5000 Acres, were overflown. *William* was killed in *New Forrest*, with an Arrow levelled at a Deer, by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*. His Reign lasted 13 Years, and he was buried at *Winchester*.

1100. XXIII. HENRY I. for his Learning, surnamed *Beauclerc*, the youngest Son of *William* the Conqueror, succeeded next, Duke *Robert* being in the Holy Land. Who being come back from thence, *Henry* agreed with him on *William Rufus* his Terms. King *Henry* restored the free Use of Fire and Candle, forgave all Debts to the Crown before his coming to it, confirm'd the Laws of *Edward* the Confessor, and establish'd the Yard-Measure. To please the Clergy, he re-called Archbishop *Anselm*, who refusing to consecrate some Bishops he preferred, fell into Disgrace, and was banished again, the King keeping that, and other Sees vacant. The greatest Blot to his Reign, was his Cruelty to *Robert*, his eldest Brother, whom he stripp'd of his Dukedom of *Normandy*, and brought Prisoner over into *England*, confined him in *Cardiff* Castle in *Wales*, and kept him there Prisoner, with hard Usage, the Space of 26 Years. He married *Maud*, descended from *Edmund Ironside*; and got by her *William*, his eldest Son, who was married to the Duke of *Anjou's* Daughter. But coming over from *France* in great State, they had the Misfortune to be cast away, with Two more of the King's Children, and a great many Persons of Quality. As *Oxford* University was restored by *Alfred*, so was *Cambridge* by *Henry*. Some will have him also to be the Founder of our High Court of Parliament. He gave the *Welch* a great Overthrow, and died in *France*; but was brought over, and buried in the Abbey of *Reading*. About the latter End of his Reign, there happen'd so great an Eclipse of the Sun, that the Stars were seen at Noon day. He reigned 25 Years, and *Maud* his Daughter, his only Issue left alive, was laid aside by the Power of the Clergy, to make Room for

1135. XXIV. STEPHEN, a Grandson of the Conqueror, by *Alice* his Daughter, and *Stephen* her Husband, Earl of *Champagne* and *Blois*, succeeded *Henry* by the Power of the Clergy, contrary to his Oath, and in Prejudice of *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of King *Henry*. To oblige the Clergy, he promised, that he would not seize upon Church Dignities, and exempted them from the secular Power, tho' never so Criminal. But as he was

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an Usurper, so his Reign proved troublesome, especially upon the Account of *Maud*, the right Heir to the Crown ; who in Pursuance of her Right, spun her self, and King *Stephen*, a long Thread of Troubles. The Empress narrowly escaped, being taken several Times, once particularly, when to save her, she was put into a Coffin. The King was taken Prisoner, but released upon the Death of *Eustace* his Son, and his adopting *Henry* the Son of *Maud*, to succeed him after his Decease. Thus he reigned 19 Years, died at *Dover*, and was buried at *Feverham*. He was a valiant Prince.

The NORMAN and SAXON Line United.

1154. XXV. **H**ENRY II. Grandson of *Henry I.* and Son of *Maud* the Empress his Daughter, by *Plantagenet* her Husband, succeeded next to King *Stephen*. *Henry I.* his Grandfather, being a Norman, and his Mother descended from the Saxon King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, the Norman and Saxon Blood were united in him, and runs still in the Veins of our present Queen. He was commonly called *Henry Fitz Empress*, his Mother *Maud* having been first married to *Henry V.* Emperor of *Germany* ; and he was, by the Mother's Side, descended from *Maud*, the first Wife of *Henry I.* Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, by *Margaret* Daughter of *Edward*, eldest Son of *Edmund Ironside*. His Father, *Geofrey Plantagenet*, was Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine* ; which French Provinces became, in his own Right, subject to the Crown of *England* : To which was added the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, including *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Guienne*, and *Gascogne*, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. He also recovered *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* from the *Scots*, to whom those two Counties had been subject above 200 Years. He subdued the *Welch*, and conquered *Ireland*. A great Prince, but unhappy in his jealous Queen, and undutiful Sons, whom she stirred up against him. He had a Concubine, called *Rosamond*, whom he kept in his Palace of *Woodstock*, in *Oxfordshire*. *Henry* being gone to *Normandy*, the Queen took that Opportunity to gratifie her Revenge, by poisoning *Rosamond* ; for which the Queen was imprisoned, till the King departed this Life. *Tho. Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, proved also a great Thorn in his Side. Several Rapes and Murders being committed by the Clergy, and *Becket* refusing to punish 'em, he was banished by the King. Being recalled from his Banishment, but continuing still refractory, he was murdered by four Courtiers on *Christmas-day*. The King submitted to a grievous Penance inflicted upon him for it : Which was, to walk 3 Miles on his bare Feet, and to receive 80 Lashes on the Back, from the Monks of *Canterbury*. Thus he cringed to *Becket's* Ghost ; and here is a Thing unaccountable, Passive Obedience from an humble King, to an insolent Clergy. 'Twas

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in the Reign the famous Abbey of *Glastenbury* was burnt by Lightning, and that 30 *Vaudois*, who fled into *England*, were starved to Death. He reigned 35 Years, died at *Chinon* in *Normandy*, and was buried at *Font-Everard*.

1189. XXVI. *RICHARD I.* for his Valour surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his Father *Henry*, being his eldest Son at the Time of his Death. He signalized himself in the Holy War, and wherever he went, Terror was his Fore runner. Inasmuch that the *Saracens* used his Name to quiet their Children, as I am credibly informed, the *French* do now the Name of *Marlborough*, to the same Purpose. He took the Isle of *Cyprus*; but being deserted by the *French*, he returned home, without taking *Jerusalem*. Being separated from his Fleet, and coming Home by Land, through *Germany*, he was taken Prisoner in the Emperor's Dominions, who imposed on him a grievous Ransom. Soon after his Return, a War broke out with *France*, in which he got a signal Victory over the *French* at *Gisors*: But soon after besieging the Castle of *Chaluz*, he was killed by an Arrow, and was inhumed at *Font-Everard*, at his Father's Feet, after a Reign of 10 Years. In his Time lived *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, two generous Robbers, who robbed the Rich, and relieved the Poor.

1199. XXVII. *JOHN*, surnamed *Lackland*, succeeded his Brother *Richard*, in Prejudice of *Arthur* his Nephew, his elder Brother *Geofry's* Son, who being taken, was murdered. After which the King never prospered, and *England* was brought to the Brink of Ruin. For his preferring one to the See of *Canterbury*, against the Pope's Order, he was excommunicated; the Kingdom interdicted; and all Subjects absolved from their Allegiance: So that for above 6 Years the People lived like Heathens, by his Holiness's Command. Mean while, King *Philip* of *France*, surnamed *Augustus*, seized upon the *English* Possessions in *France*, Anno 1202, and prepared to invade *England*. The Barons, who hated the King, rose up in Arms against him, and called in *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, to be their King: But, upon some Disgust, he was fain to return Home. King *John*, to extricate himself, did basely submit to the Pope; subjected the Crown of *England* to his Holiness, and engaged to pay him a Tribute for it of 10000 Marks a Year. Upon this Submission, the *French* King fell short of his Design upon *England*, and King *John* proved too hard for him. This unhappy Reign, however, is memorable for the *Magna Charta* the King granted to his Subjects, which has been ever since esteemed the Measure of the *English* Government; wherein 'tis expressly provided, That if the King should violate any Part of it, and should refuse to redress what he had done amiss, it should be lawful for the Barons, and the whole People of *England*, to distress him by all the Ways they could think on; such as the Seizing on his Castles, Lands, and Possessions; Provision being only made for the

the Safety of the Persons of the King and Queen, and of their Children. This King granted London to chuse yearly a Mayor; and in his Reign London bridge was finish'd of Stone. He reigned 17 Years, was poisoned by a Monk at Swinestead Abbey in Lincolnshire, and buried at Worcester.

1216. XXVIII. HENRY III. King John's Son, succeeded his Father, and proved but a weak Prince. *Mali Corvi matum Ovis*. His exorbitant Kindness to Foreigners, and Neglect of his own Subjects, incensed the Barons against him; who took him and his Brother Richard Prisoners at Nottingham. But the potent Earl of Leicester embracing his Interest, procured his Liberty. Such was this King's Lavishness, that it brought him to Want, this to Contempt. For 300000 l. he for ever renounced his Right to Normandy, and the other French Provinces. Four Mock-Suns appeared in this Reign, and a Famine followed. This King reigned 36 Years, the longest of any King or Queen of England. He was buried at Westminster.

1272. XXIX. EDWARD I. Henry's Son, surnamed Long-shank, was in the Holy Land, with Eleanor his Wife, when his Father died. Being returned from thence, he awed France, subdued Wales, and conquered Scotland, notwithstanding the Pope's Inhibition. He reigned 35 Years, and was interred at Westminster.

1307. XXX. EDWARD II. commonly called from his Birth-place Edward of Carnarvan, succeeded next to his Father Edward; but proved an unfortunate Prince, hated by the Nobles, and slighted by the Commons. First debauched by Pierce Gaveston his Favourite, and next by the Spencers, Father and Son; whose intolerable Oppressions he countenanced, to the Hazard of his Crown. Gaveston was beheaded, and the Spencers were cut in pieces; the old Strugglers against Tyranny, the Barons, having taken up Arms against the King. In his Reign the Scots recovered their Liberty, and made Robert Bruce their King, to maintain it; which he did so successfully, that the English were forced to quit their Hold in that Kingdom. And when Edward went in Person to reduce Scotland with a most gallant Army, his Forces were entirely defeated at Banocks-bourn; and, with great Difficulty, he made his Escape from the victorious Scots. At last, the Barons forced him to resign his Crown to Prince Edward his Son, and he was soon after murdered at Brackley Castle, by Mortimer's Means, who was the Queen's Favourite. Her Name was Isabella, and she was Sister to Charles IV. of France. King Edward reigned 20 Years, and was buried at Gloucester.

1327. XXXI. EDWARD III. commonly called from his Birth-place Edward of Windsor, was Son of Edward, by Isabella his Queen, Sister to Charles IV. King of France. By the prevailing Interest of Mortimer, his Mother's Favourite, he made a dishonourable Peace with Scotland; for which Mortimer lost his Life not long after. But King Edward made a new Conquest of

Scot.

Scotland, and Robert Bruce (their King) being dead, he forced the Scots to receive Edward Balliol for their King, from whom he received Homage. Notwithstanding the pretended *Salique Law* in France, by which all Females are excluded from the Succession to that Crown, he pursued his Title to it with Success, in his Mother's Right, upon the Death of her Brother Charles IV. of France. Edward, surnamed the *Black Prince*, King Edward's eldest Son, got two signal Victories, one at *Cressy*, the other at *Poitiers*: In which last he took King John Prisoner, with Philip his youngest Son. The Queen on the other hand, routed the Scots at *Nevis's Cross*, near *Durham*, and took Prisoner David Bruce their King, who had tripp'd down Balliol by the Influence of a strong Party. Thus England had the Glory, at the same Time, to have two foreign Kings Prisoners, a noble Subject of Triumph! This Reign is also memorable for the Institution of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and for the Title of Duke of *Cornwall*, first conferred upon the famous Edward, the *Black Prince*, and ever since continued as a Birth-right to the eldest Son of England. This Prince died in 1376, very much lamented; and his untimely Death hastened that of his Father, who departed this Life not long after, at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, having reigned 30 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*. In this Reign lived John Wickliff, who strenuously opposed the Errors of the Roman Church; *Peter-pence* was denied to Rome, and the Manufacture of Cloth first brought into England. King Edward had 7 Sons and 5 Daughters, by his Heroick Queen Philippa, Daughter of William Earl of *Hainaut* and *Holland*. His Sons were the fore said Edward the *Black Prince*, William of *Hatfield*, Lionel Duke of *Clarence*, John of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, Edmund of *Langley* Duke of *York*, William of *Windsor*, and Thomas of *Woodstock* Duke of *Glocester*.

177. XXXII. RICHARD II. Son to Edward the *Black Prince*, who was the eldest Son of Edward III. inherited his Grandfather's Crown; but had neither his Wisdom, nor good Fortune. He was born at *Bordeaux* in France. His Mismanagements in England made his Reign very uneasy, and at last, shook off his Crown from his Head. He raised a Tax of 4 d. a Head, which occasioned an Insurrection by Wat Tyler; who being stabb'd by Sir William Walworth, Lord-Mayor of London, the Storm was laid, and a Dagger added to the City-Arms. The Duke of *Glocester's* being smothered, and the Duke of *Lancaster's* Goods unjustly seized, with a Design to banish his Son, did, at last, compleat the King's Ruin. In short, he was forced to resign his Crown, and was confined in *Pontefract* or *Pomfret* Castle in *Yorkshire*, where he was barbarously murdered; so little a Distance there is between a Prince's Prison, and his Death. He reigned 22 Years, and was interred at *Langley*. Chaucer, the famous Poet, flourished in this Reign.

The

The Line of Lancaster, commonly called, The RED
ROSE.

1399. XXXIII. **HENRY IV.** from his Birth-place in *Yorkshire*, called *Henry of Bullingbrook*, was Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of *Edward III.* He came to the Crown by the Power of the Sword, but with the Consent of the People. Thus the Issue of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to *Edward III.* that had a precedent Right, was set aside. As *Henry* got the Crown, so he kept it by the Sword; most Part of his Reign being spent in suppressing Factions, quelling the *Scots*, and reducing the *Welch*, then up in Arms under their notable Leader, *Owen Glendover*. He reigned but 13 Years, died at *London*, and was buried at *Canterbury*. In his Reign there passed an Act, for burning the *Lollards*, or *Wickliffites*, who separated from the Church of *Rome*.

1412. XXXIV. **HENRY V.** commonly called *Henry of Monmouth*, eldest Son of *Henry IV.* was a loose Prince in his Youth, but proved a religious and magnanimous King. First, he banished from Court all his lewd Companions. Then he revived the *English* Title to the Crown of *France*; and pursued it so effectually, that with 13000 Men he defeated the *French* at *Agincourt*, above 50000 strong. In this Battle great *Beauchamp* did Wonders. Then reigned in *France*, *Charles VI.* a weak Prince, who was prevailed upon, by his Queen, to disinherit the *Dauphin*, and to give *Catherine* his Daughter to *Henry*: Upon which *Henry* was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and Regent during the King's Life, which was ratified by the States of that Kingdom; but he did not live to sit on the Throne of *France*. He reigned but 10 Years, died at *Vincennes*, a Royal Palace near *Paris*, and was buried at *Westminster*. He left no Issue but a new-born Son, *Henry* his Successor, for whose Education he appointed the Cardinal of *Winchester*. The Government of *England*, till the young Prince were of Age, he left to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, and the Regency of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, both the King's Brothers.

1422. XXXV. **HENRY VI.** the only Issue of *Henry V.* succeeded next. He was born at *Windsor*, and proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, fitter for a Cowl than a Crown. The old King of *France* dying soon after *Henry V.* *Henry VI.* was crowned at *Paris* King of *France*, Anno 1431; and Things had a good Aspect there, till the Siege of *Orleans* was raised by *Joan* the Shepherdess, after which the *English* Interest declined apace. This *Joan* being taken afterwards Prisoner by the *English*, was condemned for a Witch, and burnt alive at *Rouen* in *Normandy*. Nothing contributed more to our Loss of *France*, than our Distractions

fractions in England, by Richard Duke of York's Claim to the Crown; being descended from Lionel Duke of Clarence, third Son of Edward III. and elder Brother of John Duke of Lancaster: Which occasioned such Civil Wars in England, as made her bleed many Years; no less than 13 set Battles being fought, with various Success. Mean while, the French shook off the English Yoke, and in 5 Years Time recovered their Liberty, setting the Dauphin upon the Throne of France, who was then Charles VII. At Home, England became a Field of Blood, one Party being for the King in Possession, and the other for the House of York; the first distinguished by the Name of Red-Rose, and the last by that of White-Rose. Henry had a Queen of a martial and imperious Spirit, Margaret of Anjou, who to maintain him on the Throne, and secure the Succession to her Son, the young Prince Edward, left no Stone unturn'd. Richard was killed at the Battle of Wakefield, and left 3 Sons, Viz. Edward, Clarence, and Richard Duke of Gloucester. Edward laid his Claim to the Crown, fought Henry's Forces near Ludlow, came off victorious, and was proclaimed King.

The Line of York, commonly called, The WHITE ROSE;
it being the antient Bearing of that House.

1461. XXXVI. **E**DWARD IV. eldest Son of Richard Duke of York, proved a martial Prince in War, but effeminate in Peace. Wonderful were the Changes and Revolutions of his Reign, before it came to be settled; Q. Margaret, Henry VI's Wife, being resolved to dethrone him, or perish in the Attempt. The potent Earl of Warwick, commonly called the Make-King, being disgusted at Edward, for undermarrying himself by a Frolick to the Lady Elizabeth Grey, Sir John Grey's Widow, and Sir Richard Woodville's Daughter, Queen Margaret got him over to her Interest. But, unhappily for her, that Earl lost his Life soon after in Gladmore Fight. The Queen, however, went on, and cut still more Work for Edward. Sometimes one Party prevailed, sometimes the other, and the Parliament was always for the strongest Side. In short, such were the Revolutions of this Reign, that Edward was forced to fly into France, Henry deposed, and Edward re-established; Henry being twice made a Prisoner to Edward, and Edward once to Henry. At length, Tewksbury Fight decided the Quarrel, in Favour of Edward, in which Queen Margaret, and Prince Edward her Son, were taken Prisoners. The Prince was killed by bloody Richard Duke of Gloucester; and his Father, King Henry, was murdered not long after in the Tower, by the same cruel Hand; but the Queen was ransomed. This Richard sitting at the Crown, got his elder Brother Clarence out of the
p Way,

Way, and procured his Death by an Impeachment of High-Treason. And King *Edward* leaving two young Sons when he died, *Richard* found Means to remove these two Stumbling-blocks, and clear his Way to the Throne. At last *Edward* died, having reigned 22 Years, and was buried at *Windsor*. 'Twas in this Reign the ART of PRINTING was brought into *England*; and that the King of *Spain* was presented with some *Cotswold Sheep*, from whose Breed came the finest *Spanish Wool*, to the Prejudice of *England*.

1483. XXXVII. *EDWARD V.* eldest Son of *Edward IV.* succeeded his Father, but was soon cut off, with his Brother *Richard*, by their Uncle *Richard* aforesaid, who got them smothered in their Beds; so that this young King reigned only 2 Months.

1483. XXXVIII. *RICHARD III.* surnamed *Crook-back*, youngest Brother to *Edward IV.* and Uncle to *Edward V.* succeeded next; having made away his Nephews, that he might reign without Competition: Which Cruelty so incensed the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Favourite, that he immediately projected his Ruin. The Crown was offered, by his Means, to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, of the Line of *Lancaster* then at the Court of *Bretaigne* in *France*, provided he would engage to marry *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of King *Edward IV.* whereby the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* should be united into one. Of which King *Richard* having Intelligence, he ordered the Duke to be apprehended, and forthwith to be put to Death, without any Trial. *Henry*, accepting the Offer, came over with a small Force, and landed at *Milford-Haven* in *Wales*, where he was soon re-inforced by the *Welsh*, he being born in *Pembrokeshire*. As he advanced forward, his Army still encreased, till both Armies coming in Sight, there happen'd, at last, a Battle at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*. *Richard* fought valiantly, till he was killed in the Fight, and so made Way for *Henry* to the Crown of *England*.

The Two Contending Families of YORK and LANCASTER United, in the Person of

1485. XXXIX. *HENRY VII.* who succeeded next to *Richard* upon his Victory at *Bosworth*. He was, by his Mother's Side, of the House of *Lancaster*, she being Great Grand Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of *Edward III.* By his Accession to the Crown, the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, came to be fulfilled, That the British Blood should reign again in *Britain*, *Henry* being born in *Pembroke Castle*, in *Wales*; and by his marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* became united into one; tho' he assumed the Crown in his own Name, being crowned before his

his Marriage. He was a Prince of great Wisdom and Sagacity, but not without Blemish, nor his Reign free from Troubles: To which the Queen's own Sister, the Dutchess Dowager of Burgundy, a professed Enemy to the House of Lancaster, did mainly contribute, by her two Impostors, *Perkin Warbeck*, and *Lambert Simnel*, who personated *Edward V.* and *Richard* his Brother, both pretended to be living still. The End thereof proved comical in *Lambert*, and tragical in *Perkin*. The First having been crowned King in the Cathedral of *Dublin*, was afterwards taken, and made by King *Henry* a Turn-spit in his Kitchen; but *Perkin*, after great Honours done him in several Courts, as a Prince of the Blood-Royal of *England*, was at last hanged at *Tyburn*. *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, the last of his Race, was beheaded in this Reign, for attempting to make his Escape, after a long Imprisonment in the Tower. Two notable Rebellions, one in the North, managed by *John a Chamber*; and the other in the West, headed by the Lord *Audley*, were suppress'd by the King; who, to balance the Power of the Lords, found out a Way to raise the Credit of the Commons. As he grew old, he grew covetous. He hoarded up the Subsidies granted him to prevent *Bretagne* from falling to the Crown of *France*, and did nothing in the Business. To increase his Treasures, he caused all Penal Laws to be strictly put in Execution; and the chief Instruments therein were *Empson* and *Dudley*, who paid dear afterwards for their Extortions. However, he was at the Charge of building that noble Chappel adjoyning to the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, which is called to this Day, King *Henry* the VII's Chappel: In which he was buried, having lived 52 Years, and reigned 24. He died at his Royal Palace of *Richmond*, and left in ready Money 180000 *l.* to his Successor. He had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*. The first he wisely married to *James IV.* of *Scotland*, and *Mary* to *Lewis XII.* of *France*, contrary to the Advice of his Privy-Council, who were for bestowing the eldest upon the greater King. But he took a contrary Course, fore-seeing, that if the Crown of *England* should fall to *France* by Right of Inheritance, *England* must wait upon *France*, as the greater Kingdom of the two. But falling to *Scotland*, as it did actually in the Person of King *James I.* *Scotland* must wait upon *England*, as the greater Kingdom. The 48 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, were first establish'd by this King.

1509. XL. HENRY VIII. born at *Greenwich* in 1491, was the only surviving Son of *Henry VII.* He reigned for some Years with great Applause, till being viciated by Cardinal *Wolsey*, Luxury and Cruelty obscured his Virtues, and stained his former Glory. Of six Wives he had, (viz. *Catharine* of *Spain*, *Anne* of *Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Anne* of *Cleeve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parre*) he repudiated two, viz. *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Anne* of *Cleeve*: The first at an incestuous Match, she being the Widow

of *Arthur* his elder Brother. 'Tis true, he had a Dispensation from the Pope, but he questioned afterwards the Validity of it. As for *Anne of Cleve*, he cast her off for some natural Defects. He also beheaded *Anne of Bullen* for pretended, and *Catharine Howard* for real Adultery. Thus he dispatched four Wives out of six. Upon his Divorce from *Catharine of Spain*, wherein he had the Advice of the greatest Men for Learning in *Europe*, he married *Anne of Bullen*; for which he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the Realm interdicted. But *Henry* being Proof against the Thunderbolts of *Rome*, shook off the Pope's Supremacy, and re-assumed the ancient Power of his Predecessors, the *British* Kings, who had reigned independantly from the Papal See. The Pope's Supremacy being thus dis-annulled, a Foundation was laid for a Reformation from the Abuses and Errors of the Church of *Rome*, to which *Tho. Cranmer* did very much contribute, who was therefore preferred to the See of *Canterbury*. Mean while, all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved, and six new Bishopricks erected, viz. at *Westminster*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, and *Glocester*, all which (except *Westminster*) have ever since continued Episcopal Sees. Before the King fell off from the Pope, he had writ a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of the *Romish* Church; for which Pope *Leo* honour'd him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, made since Hereditary to the Kings of *England*, by Acts of Parliament. After he shook off the Pope, he retained still, to the last, many Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and became a two edged Sword, that spared neither the Opposers of his Supremacy, nor those who declared themselves against the Belief of *Transubstantiation*, hanging the first, and burning the last. The great Cardinal *Wolsey*, a Butcher's Son, who lived in the greatest State of any Prelate next to the Pope, fell under his Displeasure; and *Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, his great Favourite, was behead-d. The same Fate had Sir *Tho Moor*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *John Fisher* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for disowning the King's Supremacy. He happily suppress'd two Rebellions, one in *Lincolnshire*, the other in *Yorkshire*, besides another in *Ireland*. *Wales* was in this Reign incorporated to *England*, and *Ireland* made a Kingdom. *Henry* was also successful, both against *France* and *Scotland*, taking from the first *Tercüenne*, and other Places; and beating the last at the Battle of *Flodden Field*, in which *James IV.* (his Brother-in-law) was slain. After this, *Henry's* Friendship was earnestly sought after by *Charles V.* Emperor, and *Francis I.* King of *France*, then at War one against another. The Emperor carried it at first, who came in Person twice over into *England*. But Cardinal *Wolsey* aiming at the Papal Chair, and finding the Emperor thwarted him in his Design, got the King over, at last, to the *French* Interest. To unite *Scotland* with *England*, a Match was concluded between Prince *Edward* his Son, and *Mary* the young Queen of *Scots*; but afterwards broke off by the Power of

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of the *Hamilton*, influenced by the *French*: Which occasioned a new War, both with *France* and *Scotland*; in which *Henry* took *Bologne* from the *French*, and destroy'd with Fire *Leith* and *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*. Thus reigned *Henry* about 38 Years, a Prince at first of great Virtues, and at last of great Vices; who being grown boisterous and arbitrary, became a Terror to all his Subjects, and kept his Parliament in Awe. He died January 8. 1647, and was interr'd in *Windsor Chappel*. All the Issue he left alive at his Death, were his three next Successors, who all died without Issue, viz. *Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, *Mary* by *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne* of *Bullen*.

1547. XLI. EDWARD VI. only Son of *Henry VIII.* by *Jane Seymour* his third Wife, was about 10 Years old when he ascended the Throne of his Father; but of a Pregnancy of Judgment, and such Improvement of Learning, as was much above his Years. His Reign begun with a prosperous War again^t the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerset* (his Uncle and Protector) gave a great Overthrow at *Musselburg*. But we lost Ground in *France*, by restoring to it *le Boulenois*. In this King's Reign, (tho' but short) great Progress was made in the Reformation, by the Zeal of Archbishop *Cranmer*, and that of the Protector; notwithstanding the strong Opposition of *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*. This Reign is also memorable for the Discovery made by *Richard Chancellor*, of the North-East Passage to *Archangel* in *Muscovy*, till then unknown by Sea, and become since the great Thorow fare of *Europe* for the *Russian Trade*: Also, for the Fall of the Lord High Admiral, *Tho. Seymour*, the Lord Protector's Brother; and not long after, of the Protector himself, by the great Power of the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of great Ambition; who seeing the King in a Consumption, and contriving to settle the Crown in his Family, made first a Match with the Lord *Guilford* (his fourth Son) with the Lady *Jane Gray*, of the Royal Blood of *England*, by the Mother's Side. For she was Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary Queen of Scots*, Sister to *Henry VIII.* Then he got King *Edward* to declare her his Successor by Will, to the Prejudice of his Sister; and this Will was confirmed by the Privy Council, and the Judges. The King lived but 16 Years, reigned but 6, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1553. XLII. MARY I. eldest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by his first Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, succeeded her Half-Brother *Edward*. 'Tis true, the Lady *Jane Gray*, mentioned in the former Reign, was proclaimed Queen before her, according to *K. Edward's* Will. But the Will being look'd upon as forced upon the King, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the first Counties that opposed the Establishment of the said Lady upon the Throne of *England*, and stood out for *Q. Mary*; who

who having got the Crown, made it her Business to explode the Reformation, and to restore Popery with a Vengeance; which she compassed in the Space of 18 Months, but with so much Cruelty, that the Kingdom blazed every where with humane Sacrifices. Four Bishops, and at last Archbishop *Cranmer*, ended their Lives in those Popish Flames. The two Popish Bishops committed in the late Reign, viz. *Gardiner*, now the Queen's Favourite, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*, Men of a revengeful Spirit, and cruelly im-bittered against Protestantism, were the great Promoters of those extreme Violences. Upon a civil Account, the Lady *Jane Gray*, the Duke of *Northumberland* her Father-in law, the Duke of *Suffolk* her own Father, the Lord *Gusford* her Husband, and his Brother the Lord *Tho. Gray*, lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. The Lady *Jane Gray*, then about 17 Years of Age, was beheaded in the *Tower* two Hours after her Husband, and died a standing Monument in History, of Piety, Constancy, Wisdom, Wit, and Learning above her Age, and beyond her Sex. She fell a Sacrifice to her Friends Ambition, by whose Prevalency she assumed the Crown with Tears. But the Lady *Elizabeth*, called by the Popish Party, *The Hope of Heretics*, remained still a Stumbling-block. She was committed, under a slight Pretence of Treason; and suffered above a Twelve month's Confinement, before her Innocence could procure her Liberty. At last, Queen *Mary*, being near 40 Years of Age, married to King *Philip* of *Spain*; and this Marriage occasioned an Insurrection, headed by Sir *Francis Wyatt*, but it proved unsuccessful. 'Twas in this Reign we lost *Calais* in *France*, after it had been in our Possession above 200 Years. The Queen died upon it, and with her Life expired a Reign begun, continued, and ended in Blood; happy in nothing but the Shortness of it. She was buried at *Westminster*.

1558. XLIII. ELIZABETH, Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by *Anne of Bullen* his second Wife, born at *Greenwich*, succeeded next to Queen *Mary*, her Half-Sister. She proved an excellent Queen, the Glory of her Sex, and Admiration of the Age she lived in. She restored the Reformation, and brought it to that Perfection, in which it has continued ever since in the Church of *England*: For which she was excommunicated by the Pope, and her Subjects absolved from their Allegiance; which occasioned Plot upon Plot, and Rebellion upon Rebellion. The *Roman* Party was powerful in her Time, and strove hard to cut her off by Treachery, or dethrone her by Force: But it pleased God to preserve her, during the whole Course of her Reign, from all her Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. Memorable is the Year 1588, for the *Spanish* Invasion, attempted by King *Philip* with his *Invincible Armada*, but disappointed by God's Providence: Whereupon Queen *Elizabeth* pursuing her Blow, carried on the War with *Spain* so successfully, both in *Europe* and *America*, that the *English* became every where a Terror to the

the Spaniards, and the very Names of our chief Commanders, Howard, Essex, Norris, Drake, and Raleigh, struck an Awe upon them. These English Worthies took and burnt several Places in Spain, particularly Cadix and the Groyn, intercepted their Plate Fleets, and brought that proud Monarchy so low, that it could never recover it self from that Time to this. In Ireland this great Queen quelled two rebellions, one headed by O Neale, and the other by Tir-Oen. The new-sprung States of Holland she cherished, and protected, as she did the Protestants of France. The whole Ocean she commanded, which spread her Fame all over the World, and made it respected in all Parts. Unhappily, but with much Reluctancy, she consented to the Death of Mary Queen of Scots, charged with High Treason in England; where she was fled for Shelter, from a potent Faction in Scotland. The Queen did also very much lament the Death of the Earl of Essex, whose Fall was occasioned more by her Favour, than his Crimes. She lived but two Years after, and died a Maiden (but an Heroick Queen) aged 69, and having reigned 44 Years. Westminster Abbey is the Place of her Sepulture. 'Twas in her Reign the Inquisition of England was set up, I mean the Star Chamber, and the High Commission Court; which grew so very Grievous, and the Judges thereof so Arbitrary, that they were both suppressed in the Reign of King Charles I.

C H A P. XXVIII.

*Of the Monarchs of Great-Britain, from King JAMES I.
to our present Queen ANNE.*

THE UNION of England and Scotland under one Head, immediately after the Decease of famous Queen Elizabeth, happen'd in the Person of

1602.

I. JAMES I. the first King of Great-Britain, and the sixth of that Name in Scotland; who succeeded Queen Elizabeth in England, as next Heir to the Crown, being descended from Margaret, eldest Daughter of Henry VII. For he was Son of Mary Queen of Scots, beheaded in the late Reign; and she was Daughter to James V. of Scotland, Son of James IV. by the foresaid Margaret. His Father was the Lord Darnley, eldest Son of Matthew Earl of Lenox, descended from Robert Stuart, the next Successor to David Bruce King of Scots. Upon his Succession to the Crown of England, he quitted the lesser Kingdom for the greater, and made London the Royal Seat of his three Kingdoms. But, before he left Scotland, he narrowly escaped a Conspiracy, managed against him by the Earl of Gowry, and his Brothers; and soon after his Arrival here, he was wonderfully delivered from the Guppowder-Treason, hatched by the Popish Party; both Church and State being to be destroy'd at once, by blowing up the King and Parliament: The Memory whereof has been hitherto religiously and solemnly kept on the Fifth of November. In this Reign was held a Conference at Hampton-Court, upon a Petition of the Dissenters for a further Reformation; but it came to nothing. A Peace was made with Spain, and the King quitted, for a Sum of Money, the Cautionary-Towns we had in Holland, viz. the Brill, Flushing, and others. Amongst other memorable Things of this Reign, I reckon the two Royal Visits his Majesty received from Christiern IV. King of Denmark, whose Sister Anne was King James his Royal Consort; which Frankness, unusual with Crown'd Heads, the King acknowledg'd with all sense of Gratitude. The Creation of a new sort of Knights, called Baronets, next to a Baron, and made Hereditary: The Fall of the Lord Bacon, a Man of wonderful Parts; who, from the high Station of Lord High Chancellor, was reduced to a degree of Poverty, little short of Beggary: And that of Sir Walter Raleigh, a great Man in the late Reign; who by the Prevalency of Gundamore the Spanish Embassador, then in great Favour at Court, lost his Head upon a Scaffold. The King's Issue by Queen Anne, was Henry, his eldest Son, and the People's Darling, who died in his Father's Life time, very much lamented; Charles, his next Successor; Elizabeth, married to the unfortunate Frederick, Elector-Palatine of the Rhine; Mary and Sophia, who died young. Frederick, being

chosen

chosen King of *Bohemia*, and Crowned with his Wife at *Prague*, had a Competitor, *Ferdinand* the Emperor. King *James*, less concern'd than he ought to have been for his Daughter, could not be prevailed upon to engage in the Quarrel; and for want of his Help, not only *Bohemia*, but the Electorate was lost to the Emperor. Thus his Daughter's Family was ruined, and a Protestant Kingdom added to the Popish Party, by the unaccountable Neglect of King *James*; which might have been prevented by natural Affection, and a proportionable Zeal for the Protestant Religion. The Truth is, King *James* was too much a Scholar, and too little a Soldier; and his Motto, *Beati Pacifici*, was the most of any suitable to his Temper; for he talked much of Religion, but never cared to draw Sword in its Quarrel. Though he was bred and born in *Presbytery*, according to the Reformation of the Kirk of *Scotland*, yet he took so great a Fancy to the Episcopal Government of the Church, as a great Support of the Crown, that he often used this Saying, *No Bishop, no King*. The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies*, for the Reception and Entertainment of foreign Princes and Embassadors, was first Established by this King: Who having Reigned Twenty-three Years, died at *Theobalds*, his Royal Palace in *Hertfordshire*, Aged Fifty-nine Years, and was buried in *Henry VII's* Chapel. Thus ended a peaceable, but inglorious; a plentiful, but luxurious Reign; to make way for a turbulent, tragical, and bloody one.

II. *CHARLES I.* the only surviving Son of King *James*, succeeded next. He was born at *Dumferling* in *Scotland*, Nov. 19. 1600. and Crowned at *Westminster*, Febr. 2. 1625. But his Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, and his Reign bloody and tragical. He had a bigotted Queen, *Henrietta*, Daughter to King *Henry IV.* of *France*, who pushed on very hard to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power; and he had a High Church Ministry, ready moulded for it. His wonderful Uxoriousness made him comply with the Queen in many Things that were not agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom; and he would sooner give Ear to his Ministers, than follow the Advice of his Parliament. His unbounded Favour to the Duke of *Buckingham*, a Man obnoxious to the State, increased the Disgust of the People. After the fruitless Attempts of three several Parliaments against the Life of that Duke, the King chose rather to part with them, than with so great a Favourite, who was afterwards assassinated by *Felton*. In short, the Nation was, for the space of Twelve Years, without a Parliament; and the King ventured, against Law, to raise Money by his own Authority, which put the whole Nation into a Ferment. The cruel Massacre in *Ireland* of 200000 *English*, which the King was falsely charged with, by his Enemies, was a great Aggravation. The *Scots*, on their side, entered into a Covenant against Episcopacy, which he forced upon them. This drew on a Remonstrance from the Dissenters in *England*, and the Remonstrance occasioned the long Parliament, convened by the King, for the Redressing of Grievances.

1625.

Grievances. The Houses proceeded in that Affair in a regular and parliamentary Way, 'till some Ill-Men blowing the Coals, Things grew to that excessive Heat, which set the Nation in a Flame. The King was fain to part with his two grand Ministers, Archbishop *Laud*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, Men without Moderation, who lost their Heads upon the Scaffold. At last the Sword was drawn, several Battles fought; but the King fell at last into the Hands of the worst of Enemies; who, to take away his Life by Methods of pretended Justice, erected a *Judicial Court*, by which he was sentenced to Death, as the Occasion, Author, and Contriver of the late intestine War; and the Sentence was executed upon him before *Whitehall-Gate*, Jan. 30. 1648. by severing his Head from his Body; which was done in the Name of the whole People of *England*, when the better Part look'd upon it with Horrour and Indignation. For, supposing the King had unhinged the Government, the most they could do with some shadow of Reason or Justice, was, to declare the Government dissolved, and in a State of Anarchy. In which State all are Equal, and none can pretend to have a legal Power over another; therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to re-settle the Government, the whole People of *England* should have had a Hand in it; whereas it was done by a Cabal, and an Army which awed the Nation. The King was privately buried at *Windsor-Chappel*, leaving three Sons, and three Daughters, viz. *Charles* his next Successor, *James* Duke of *Tork*, and *Henry* Duke of *Glocester*. The Daughters, *Mary*, who married *William* Prince of *Orange*, the late King *William's* Father; *Elizabeth*, who died a Prisoner in the *Isle of Wight*, soon after her Father's Death; and *Henrietta*, married to the late Duke of *Orleans*, the *French King's* only Brother.

1648.

III. *CHARLES II.* eldest Son of *Charles I.* succeeded his Father, but was kept from the Crown the Space of Twelve Years, before the Restoration. During which Time *England* was reduced to a Common-wealth, but moulded into various Shapes, 'till at last *Oliver Cromwel* assuming the Government, with the Title of *Lord Protector*, kept *England* in Awe, curbed *Scotland*, reduced *Ireland*, beat the *Hollanders*, got *Dunkirk* and *Jamaica* from *Spain*, and became a Terror to *Europe* in general. King *Charles*, yielding to some Conditions impos'd upon him by the Kirk of *Scotland*, was received by the *Scots*; and being Crowned at *Scoon*, they sent an Army with him into *England*, to possess himself of it: But being entirely defeated at *Worcester*, and the King hardly escaping, he was fain to wander about in a Disguise, for the Space of six Weeks, 'till at last he made his Escape into *France*. From whence he was forced to fly into the *Spanish* Dominions, upon a League concluded by *Cromwel* with *France* against *Spain*. Several Attempts were made in the mean while, by the Royal Party, but none that could take Effect: Nor was there any Hopes of a Restoration 'till *Cromwel's* Death, which happen'd on the 3d of *September*, 1658. and gave Life to the Loyal Party, though he left two

Sons,

Son, *Richard*, who succeeded him in the Protectorship, and *Henry* in the Government of *Ireland*. But *Richard* was soon turned out by the Army, as being lukewarm in the Cause; and the *Rump-Parliament* restored, under the Name of *Juncto*, consisting only of such Members as were entirely devoted to the Cause, the rest having been secluded. This *Juncto* was soon after dissolved, to make Way for a new Model of Government, called the *Committee of Safety*, and consisting of 23 Members. During these Transactions, *General Monk*, who had an Army in *Scotland* to keep it in Awe, quitted that Kingdom, and with his Forces came up to *London*, where a new Scene was opened in Favour of the exiled King. He presently forced open the Gates of the City, and took Possession of it. This done, he caused the *Juncto* to meet again, and made Way for the secluded Members to sit with them. In short, they came to this Resolve, that a *free Parliament* should be called, to sit the 20th of *April*, 1660, and having appointed a *Council of State* to govern till the Sitting of the Parliament, they broke up. The Parliament being met at the Day appointed, voted the Return of *King Charles*, as lawful Heir to the Crown. And he was accordingly proclaimed at *London*, May 8, where he made a most magnificent Entrance the 29th, being his Birth Day; and on the 23d of *April* following (being *St. George's Day*) was crowned at *Westminster*, with greater State and Solemnity, than any King before or after him: So universal was the Joy of his Subjects, upon the Restoration of the Crown to the lawful Heir. Thus the Laws of *England* were revived, the Church re-established, and all Things restored to their proper Channel. The next Year the King married *Carbarine*, Infanta of *Portugal*, whose Barrenness made *England* very uneasy. The Queen Mother came over from *France*, but returned thither, and died few Years after. *Prince Henry*, Duke of *Glocester*, (a hopeful Prince, and the People's Darling) died soon after the Restoration. But the Duke of *York*, his Brother, had but too great a Share in the Government, during the Reign of *K. Charles*. The standing Army was disbanded, but *General Monk* had both Honour and Riches heaped upon him. He was created Duke of *Albemarle*, and buried like a Prince after his Death. Several of the late King's Judges were brought to their Trial as Traytors, condemned, and executed; who died without any Sense of their Crime: As for the King, he proved a Prince of a most excellent Temper, affable, and easie of Access, of acute and excellent Parts, of great Insight into Men and Manners, and generally beloved of all Parties, for his innate Clemency. The fittest Prince in the World for the *English* Government, had not his Over indulgence to Ease and Pleasure, made him averse to Business. *Mars* had reigned long enough in the late Reign, to make Way for *Venus*; and *King Charles*, who had been so great a Sufferer in his Exile, was willing to make himself amends in his Reign, with the Pleasures of Love. To enjoy 'em quietly, he indulged all Parties, and secured himself at Home, however Things went Abroad. *Henry VIII.* had the

Art to keep his Subjects in Awe, but Charles II. had that of getting their Hearts. He was, said a great Statesman, well qualify'd to reign, but could not bear the Fatigue of it; and his Brother, the Duke of York, was indefatigable, but wanted Capacity. Whenever King Charles persecuted the Dissenters, he did it to be quiet; for he could have no Rest from the hot Party of the Church, till he put the Penal Laws in Execution. And yet he ventured once to put out a Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, but it was quashed by the ensuing Parliament. His Voluptuousness proved fatal to the Nation; for his Subjects following his Example, sunk to such a Degree of Softness and Effeminacy, as if the Business of this Reign had been only to breed Heroes for Ladies, and to melt Mens Courage into Voluptuousness. Another mischievous Thing, for which all Europe has smarted sufficiently, was his striking too far into the French Interest, and laying the Foundation of the French Greatness; when he had the greatest Opportunity, upon his Restoration, of making England formidable to France, and indeed to all Europe; this Nation swarming with old Soldiers, flushed by the Civil Wars. But France prevailed with her Gold and Promises, offering her Assistance against all such as should envy his Happiness, or disturb his Government. Amongst other memorable Things of his Reign, we may reckon his parting with Dunkirk to France, for a Sum much short of the Worth of it; and his blowing up Tangier in the Streets, after vast Sums had been expended for the Improvement and Keeping of so important a Place. The vast Subsidies he received from his long Parliament, which were strangely misapply'd; his shutting up the Exchequer, after it was filled with Loans, to the Ruin of several Families; the two Dutch Wars, which ended with no great Advantage on either side, but served so far the French Interest, as to teach 'em the Way of our Sea-fights, and gave 'em the Satisfaction to see the two most potent Protestant States weaken one another; the dreadful Plague this Nation was visited with five Years after the Restoration, when we were engaged in the first War with the Dutch; the dismal Burning of London, which happen'd Sept. 2. 1666; and the Popish Plot, that startled the Nation, and for which many suffered Death, are remarkable Events in this Reign. The Duke of York, then strongly (and not without Ground) suspected of Popery, was forced, by the King's Command, to withdraw, first into Flanders, and next into Scotland: Till this Plot growing out of Date, another broke out, called the Presbyterian Plot; which smother'd the former, and revived the Popish Faction. Then the Duke of York, whom the House of Commons had voted incapable of inheriting the Crown, became more powerful than ever; and so disposed Things for his Succession to the Crown, that when his Brother died, he should have nothing to do but ascend the Throne. And no sooner were all Things ready for this fatal Change, but the King was seized with an odd Kind of Fit, which in few Days put a Period to his Life and Reign. He died, Febr. 6. 1684, in the 55th Year of his Age, and eight Days after was privately buried at Westminster. Tho' K. Charles

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was a Prince of loose Principles, and who did not trouble much his Head with Religion; yet his meek Temper to all Men took so much with his Protestant Subjects, that he died universally lamented; and only those whose Interests and Hearts were wrapt up in the Duke of *Tork*, rejoiced at it. He had no lawful Issue, but he left a great many Sons, whom he owned. The first were the Duke of *Monmouth*, his Favourite, who was beheaded in the next Reign; and Don *Carlos*, Earl of *Plymouth*, who died at *Tangier*. Those two were the first Fruits of his Amours, before his Restoration. After which he had three Sons by the Countess of *Castlemain*, afterwards made Dutchess of *Cleveland*, viz. the Duke of *Southampton*, the Duke of *Grafton*, Father of the present Duke, and Duke of *Northumberland*. By Madam *Gwyn*, two Sons, of which one died young, and the other bears, to this Day, the Title of Duke of *St. Albans*. And by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, he had the Duke of *Richmond*.

IV. JAMES II. succeeded his Brother *Charles*, and proved an unfortunate Prince. As soon as he came to the Crown, he satisfy'd the World, that he was really a Roman Catholick, and made no longer a Mystery of it. However, by his first Declaration, he promised great Matters to his Subjects, particularly to the Church of *England*, which had struggled so hard in the late Reign (especially in the House of Peers) to secure his Succession. But when he found the Church bent against Popery and Slavery, then he withdrew his Favour from her, and courted the Dissenting Party, by granting them a Liberty of Conscience, contrary to Law. 'Tis true, the Dissenters, fearing a Snake in the Grass, did not much depend upon it; and what Addresses were presented to the King, were signed but by few of 'em. The King having had the Fortune to suppress the Insurrection of *Argyle* in *Scotland*, and that of *Monmouth* in *England*, (who were both beheaded) and having a brave Army on Foot, he presently broke loose upon the Laws, and made his Will the Measure of his Government. To do it with the better Gloss, he set up a Dispensing Power, by Virtue whereof he might supersede any Law, and Roman Catholicks were admitted into publick Offices, without taking the Oaths required by Law. The Rights of the Universities he invaded, and made *St. Magdalen-College*, at *Oxford*, a Prey to his Violence. No less than 7 Bishops were sent together as Criminals to the *Tower*, and brought to their Trial, for refusing to do what they could not justify. But they were acquitted by Law. The Kingdom swarmed with Papists from all Parts, and the Streets of *London* with Priests and Jesuits. Popish Schools, Chappels, and Monasteries, were set up against Law. Father *Petre*, a Jesuit, besides several Popish Lords, sat in the Privy Council, and some Popish Judges on the Bench. A solemn Embassy was sent to the Court of *Rome*, and a Nuncio sent from *Rome*-hither; who made a solemn Entrance, in Defiance of our Laws: In short, to leave us without Hopes, a Prince of *Wales* was said to be juggled into the World: Then 'twas high Time for the Protestant Party to check the growing Power of the Roman Catholicks, and to request the Prince of

Orange

Orange to vindicate his Consort the Princess's Right, and that of these three Nations. The Prince being come over with a Land-Army, revived the Hopes of all good Protestants, and sunk those of the Papists. King *James* had a gallant Army, of about 30000 Men, which by his Orders marched to *Salisbury-Plain*, as soon as he heard of the Prince's Landing at *Torbay*. But finding the Nation in general declared for the Prince, and that Part of his Forces went over to his Highness, he did not think it convenient to stand a Battle. Mean while the Prince marched up to him, and the King, upon his Approach, returned to *London*. This made his Army break up, and march off in great Confusion, some one Way, some another. Dec. 10. 1688, he sent away his Queen into *France*, with the pretended Prince of *VVales*; and on the 11th, late at Night, he withdrew himself from *VVhitehall*, steering his Course the same Way. At *Faversham*, in *Kent*, he happen'd to be stopp'd by some sturdy Fellows, then Jesuit hunting. But being known by some Gentlemen, who got him out of their Hands, he was prevailed upon to return to *VVhitehall*, which he did on the 16th. The next Day he went off again, and few Days after got over into *France*, where his Queen was already landed. Mean while the Prince came up to *St. James's Palace*, where he kept his Court. And, some time after, he had both the Civil and Military Power lodged in him by the Convention of the States; which being met, Jan. 22. at *VVestminster*, voted the Abdication of King *James*, and the Throne to be vacant. The King, in the mean time, took Sanctuary in the *French Court*, with his Queen, and the pretended Prince of *VVales*. He lived there above 12 Years, and died at *St. Germain en Laye*, his usual Place of Residence, Sept. 5. 1701. Thus ended the Life of King *James* in Obscurity, under the unhappy Loss of three Crowns; who by following his true Interest, might have lived and died a great Monarch. But, for Want of Moderation, he lost himself, and sunk the Interest of the Popish Faction in these Kingdoms, which by a wise Government might have grown upon us. His first Wife, when Duke of *York*, was *Anne*, eldest Daughter to *Edward Hyde* Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, upon the Restoration of the Royal Family; by whom he had Issue our late Queen *Mary*, and Princess *Anne*, now our Gracious Queen. By his second Wife, *Mary*, an *Italian* Princess, he had several, but short-lived Children. As to the pretended Prince and Princess at *St. Germain*, they are nothing to us; and the first is dead in Law, by a late Act of Parliament.

1688.

V. WILLIAM III. and MARY II. Prince and Princess of *Orange*, succeeded jointly King *James* her Father, upon the Vote of the Convention, That King *James* had abdicated the Government, and that the Throne was Vacant: After which the Convention voted an Offer of the Crown to the Prince of *Orange*; and to demonstrate further their Gratitude and Generosity, together with the great Value they had for the Princess of *Orange*, notwithstanding the

the Male-Administration of her unhappy Father, they raised her jointly with the Prince to the Degree of a Sovereign; the publick Acts to run in the Name of both, but the Executive Power to be solely in the King: So that the Prince and Princess were equal in Dignity, but not in Authority. The Princess, upon this, set out from *Holland*, and arrived at *Whitehall*, Febr. 12th. The next Day, being the 13th, the Crown, with the Settlement thereof, was offered to their Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses: Which being accepted, They were both solemnly proclaimed on that Day, and upon the 11th of *April* following crowned with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Settlement of the Crown was thus, To be enjoy'd by Them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after their Deceases, to be to the Heirs of the Princess; and for Default of such Issue, to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body; and for Default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of Orange. In Scotland the same Course was taken, for settling the Government there. And to prevent all Divisions from any pretended Title to the Crown, and to preserve a Certainty in the Succession thereof, this Settlement was confirmed by an Act of Parliament, which passed December 16th, 1689. with this excellent Proviso, That all and every Person reconciled to, or holding Communion with the Church of Rome, or professing the Popish Religion, or that shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to enjoy the Crown of England and Ireland, or any Part of the same; That in such a Case, the People shall be absolved of their Allegiance; and the Crown shall descend to the next Person being Protestant, that should have inherited the same, in case the said Person or Persons so reconciled, &c. as aforesaid, were naturally dead. By which Act, further confirmed and asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is, by Law, for ever insured into Protestants Hands, and all Pretence of Popish Succession nulled and invalidated. Mean while the Parliament voted a War against *France*, which was carried on with various Success on both sides, the French King being at that time in his flourishing Condition. *Ireland* was then up in Arms for *K. James*, powerfully assisted by *France*, both with Men and Money, to secure that Kingdom for him, and make Way by it for his Restoration here, but all to little Purpose. Two Campaigns made an entire Conquest of that Kingdom, the first famous for *K. William's* signal Victory at the *Boyne*, in which fell that great General, the Duke of *Schomberg*, Father to the present Duke; the other for the English Victory at *Aghrim*, under the principal Conduct of Lieutenant-General *Ginckle*; the Consequence of which was the Taking of *Limerick*, and the total Reduction of *Ireland*. Immediately after the Battle at the *Boyne*, King *James* (who saw it only at a Distance) not thinking himself safe in *Ireland*, went back again into *France*. The Taking of *Cork* and *Kingsale*, by the Earl of *Marlborough*; the wonderful Resistance of *London-Derry*,
and

and the great Vigour and Courage of the *Iniskilling*-Men in the North of *Ireland*, deserve to be recorded. *Scotland* had also a Party for King *James*, which appear'd in open Arms, under the Command of Viscount *Dundee*; while the Castle of *Edinburgh* held out for the said King, under the Duke of *Gordon*. But *Dundee* being slain in Fight, August 1689, and his Forces routed, the Duke of *Gordon* soon after surrendered the Castle to the Government. In *England* King *William* had the most malignant Party to keep under; some plotting against his Life, others betraying his Counsels, all of 'em endeavouring to work the Nation into a general Disgust. In short, he struggled with such Difficulties, that he scarce knew whom to trust; betray'd by his Friends, undermined by his Enemies, insomuch that his Crown proved but a *Crown of Thorns*. Whilst some that were in Places of Trust heaped up Riches, and made a Prey of *England*, the People groaned under the Burden of Taxes, Want of Trade, great Losses at Sea, and Dearth of Provisions. But nothing was more like to distract us at once, under those Calamities, than the Abuse of our hammered Coin, (the great Cash of the Nation) most Part of which was clipp'd to half the Value; and the Mis-management of the publick Monies, a good Part whereof went into private Purfes. All Engines were at work to cause a Civil War at home, while we could hardly struggle with our War against *France*: For the prosec'ing whereof, K. *William* crossed the Sea twice a Year, going early in the Spring to the *Low-Countries*, and coming home when the Campaign was ended. In his Absence, the Regency was left to the Queen. During this bloody War, of 9 Years Continuance, several great Battles were fought, particularly at *Flerus*, *Steenkirk*, and *Landen*, in which the *French* got the Advantage by their Superiority, but their Victories cost them excessive dear. The two Sieges of *Namur* are also very remarkable, the first successful to the *French*, the last to the Allies, who carried it with the utmost Bravery, from an Army within, commanded by Marechal *Boufflers*, and in the Sight of a *French* Army without, consisting of 100000 Men, under the Command of Marechal *Villeroy*. At Sea we had two general Fights, both in the Channel. In the first the *French* came off Victorious, and kept the Sea, but made no Advantage of it. In the last, fought at the *Hogue*, we got an entire Victory, destroy'd about one third Part of their Fleet, and the best of their Ships, while the rest made their Escape: From which Time the *French* Royal Fleet never durst appear before the *English* in this Reign, so that King *William*'s Fleet sailed triumphantly ever since, both over the Ocean, and the *Mediterranean*. But I cannot, without a grieved Heart, call to mind our Attempt upon *Brest*; to baffle which, *France* had a timely Warning from her Friends in *England*. Queen *Mary*'s Death, which happened Dec. 28. 1694. was no small Addition to the Grief both of King and People: A Princess admired all over *Europe*, for her Perfections both of Body and Mind. Her Funeral was performed with great Pomp and Solemnity; a stately *Mausoleum* being erected and kept

up a long time in *Westminster-Abbey*, (the Place of her Sepulture) as a Monument of the great Love and Respect his Majesty had for a Princess who was the Glory of her Sex, and whose Virtues will shine in After-ages. The War with *France* went on still, till at last all Parties grew weary of it; and *France* her self sought for Peace; not (I confess) in a precarious Manner, but under the lofty Notion of giving Peace to *Europe*. *Reswick*, near the *Hague*, was the Place appointed for the Treaty in 1697, and the Peace was concluded in *September* that Year, by which *France* gave up most Part of her Conquests. To secure this Peace, and prevent a new Breach upon Account of the Succession to the Crown of *Spain*, whose King was in a dying Condition, and without Issue, King *William* made a *Partition Treaty* with the *French King*: Who being tied by this Treaty, to be contented with some Limbs of that Monarchy, and to leave the Main to the House of *Austria*, broke all those Ties upon the Death of the King of *Spain*. The Pretence was a *Will* made by that King in Behalf of the Duke of *Anjou*, one of the *French King's* Grandsons. To make which good, he sent his Grandson into *Spain*, with an Army ready on the Borders to awe the *Spaniards*, if they offered to decline this new King put upon them. Presently after, with the Concurrence of the then Elector of *Bavaria*, Governour of the *Spanish Netherlands*, he seiz'd upon 'em, and by this means awed the *Hollanders* into a Recognition of the new King. He also took upon him to direct the Council of *Spain*, and nothing must be done there contrary to his Advice. July 29, 1700. *William Duke of Gloucester*, the only surviving Issue of Princess *Anne of Denmark*, departed this Life at *Windsor*, while the King was in the *Netherlands*, the Duke being then but 11 Years of Age. His Majesty upon his Return, thought it very proper to put his Parliament upon considering what further effectual Means might be used for securing the Succession in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors. Accordingly, the Parliament passed a Bill for the further Limitation of the Crown, &c. and with the Royal Assent it was enacted, That after King *William* and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, both dying without Issue, the Crown should fall next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Princess *Sophia, Electress and Dutchesse-Dowager of Hanover*, Daughter of the Princess *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of King *James I.* and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants. Thus King *William*, like a true Hero, not only rescued these Kingdoms from Popish Slavery, but provided as much as possible for their future Security. Sept. 5. 1701. King *James* died at *St. Germann*. Upon whose Decease the *French King* provoked these Kingdoms in the highest Manner, and drew upon him an universal Resentment and Indignation, by presuming to proclaim the pretended Prince of *Wales*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, after he had owned King *William*, by the Treaty of *Reswick*, as King of *Great-Britain*, and *Ireland*. This false Step

provoked King *William* in the highest Degree, and indeed the whole Nation, it being the highest Indignity he could offer to him, and his good Subjects. In short, all Things concurred for a new Breach with *France*, towards which the Parliament voted great Subsidies, and the King, in the mean while, made great Alliances against *France*. But when the Time for Action drew near, it pleased God to take this Royal Hero to himself, *March 8. 1701*, after a Reign of 13 Years, and some Weeks. He died at *Kensington-Palace*, and his Body was buried at *Westminster*. He was the only Issue of *William of Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and the Lady *Mary*, eldest Daughter of King *Charles I.* The *Hague*, in *Holland*, gave him his first Breath, *Nov. 4. 1650.* ten Days after his Father's Death, and two Months before his Time, which made him weak and infirm. Queen *Mary* was his Cousin German, whom he married, *Nov. 4. 1677.* but had no Issue by her. Thus died a Prince, who, like a true *Nassau*, made it his Business to secure Liberty and Property, and rescue *Europe* from the encroaching Power of *France*. To save *Holland*, his native Country, he went through Fire and Sword, and recovered at last her Liberty. To save us here, he exposed his Life by Sea and Land. By this Means *England* and *Holland* became united into one Interest, which *France* always endeavoured to divide, and this Union may be look'd upon as a sufficient Barrier against all Pretenders to Universal Monarchy. He revived the martial Spirit of the *British* Nation, shook the Foundation of the *French* King's Greatness, and left it to Queen *ANNE* to pull it down.

1701.

VI. *ANNE*, the late Queen *Mary's* only Sister, and second Daughter to the late King *James*, succeeded King *William*; whose Death was a great Joy to *France*, and as great a Trouble to *England*, and her Allies. But the Queen check'd the first immediately, and banished the Fears of the last. The very Day of her Accession to the Crown, She made a Gracious Declaration to Her Privy Council; in which Her Majesty expressed her deep Sense of the unspeakable Loss of the King, and the great Burden it brought upon Her self, and declared her own Opinion of carrying on all the Preparations to oppose the great Power of *France*, and losing no Time in assuring her Allies, that nothing should be wanting on Her Part for the Support of the Common Cause. Her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which Her Majesty made 3 Days after, was to the same Purpose. *April 23d*, She was crowned with the usual Solemnity, and the 4th of *May* next, the War was proclaimed at *London*, *Vienna*, and the *Hague*, against *France* and *Spain*. Some time after the same was done by the Empire, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the King of *Portugal*, who came into the Grand Alliance. From the Empire, I except the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Elector of *Cologne* his Brother, both Uncles to the Duke of *Anjou*, the Usurper of *Spain*; who declar'd themselves for *France* and *Spain*, and lost themselves by it. What has passed since, is worthy our Admiration, and almost incredible. The rapid Conquest of the

Spanish

Spanish Guelderland, the Electorate of *Co'ogne*, and Bishoprick of *Liege*: The prodigious Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians*, totally routed at *Blenheim* on the *Danube*, after their Lines were forced at *Schellenberg*, by the great Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Marlborough*; the Re-taking the strong Fortrefs of *Landau* from the *French*, and conquering from the Duke of *Bavaria* (an unfortunate Friend to *France*) all his Estates in *Germany*: The forcing the *French* and *Bavarians* out of their Lines in *Brabant*, which was thought impracticable. The Battle of *Ramellies*, so fatal to *France*, and glorious to *England*, attended by an extraordinary Desertion of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops, and the Surrender of *Brabant*, and most Part of *Flanders* to their lawful Sovereign. The Victory at *Oudenarde*; the Taking of *Lisle*, and *Tournay*; the Defeating of the *French* Army at *Blaregnies*, and the Conquest of *Mons*; are such Events as will render her Majesty's Reign famous to all succeeding Ages. If we turn our Eyes on the Side of *Spain*, how bold and successful was our Attempt at *Vigo*, where we took and destroy'd the whole *Plate-Fleet*, Men of War, and others, in all 38 Sail, of which not one of 'em escaped? What can be greater than our Taking *Gibraltar* in a trice, by a Handful of Men; and keeping the same afterwards against a whole Army of *French* and *Spaniards*, who attempting to recover it, were at last forced to quit their Enterprize? The same Fate the *French* had before *Barcelona*, which being taken by the *English* and *Dutch* (in which the Earl of *Peterborough* gave signal Proofs of his great Courage and Conduct) was soon after besieged by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Head of a great Army, and after a sharp Siege, he and his Troops forced to a shameful Retreat into *France*; Upon which all *Catalonia*, *Arragon*, *Valentia*, and other Parts of *Spain*, shook off the *French* Yoke. And were the *Spaniards* as zealous every where to recover their Liberty, as the Queen has been to assist them in it, that Monarchy had been long before now rid of *French* Slavery. In *Italy*, who could have expected such a dismal Turn in the Affairs of *France*, as happened in the Year 1707, by the powerful Influence of *England*? A numerous Army of *French* and *Spaniards* dashed in pieces against the Walls of *Turin*, by those two great Heroes, the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* his Cousin. The Duke of *Savoy*, then stripp'd of all his Dominions by the Power of *France*, forced to quit his Capital City, hunted from Place to Place by his Enemies; now beating the *French*, much superior in Numbar, forcing them out of their Intrenchments, and driving them before him from the very Gates of *Turin* into *Dauphiné*, leaving behind them all their Artillery, Ammunition, Cash Baggage, &c. with the Loss of 20000 Men at least, from the Beginning of the Siege of *Turin*. Thus *Piemont* was abandoned, the *Milanesé*, *Mantuan*, *Modenesé*, *Parماسan*, and *Monserrat* yielded up. At Home, by the prudent Choice Her Majesty has made of the present Ministry, she has defeated the pernicious Designs of a dangerous Faction; and to make this Island happy beyond all former Reigns, and secure the Succession in a Prote-

stant Line, Her Majesty has made it Her Business to unite *England* and *Scotland* into one Kingdom, notwithstanding such Difficulties as were thought insuperable, the fruitless Attempts of this Kind, for above a Century past, and the strong Opposition She expected both from Her Enemies, and another Sort of Men that must be courted into their own Interest. Under those great Discouragements Her Majesty proceeded in the Attempt; God blessed Her with Success, and one Year compleated what a whole Age could not bring to pass. While Her victorious Arms triumph Abroad, Her Love to Her Subjects triumphs at Home. by a compleat Union. She has united the *Rose* with the *Thistle*, the Fragrancy of the first, with the Sharpness of the last; *Armat Spina Rosas*. Nothing is too great for **QUEEN ANNE**, and all Things combine as it were to raise Her above the most triumphant Monarchs of former Ages. By this Union Her Majesty has made us all but one People, knit us all into the same Interest, and has secured the Protestant Succession in this Island. An Union that has already extinguished, in a great Measure, those unhappy Fencs, which made, so often, both Kingdoms swim in Blood, and will, in all Probability, make *Great Britain*, by a joint Commerce, roll in Wealth. If *England* alone has made so great a Figure in the World, what may we not expect from *Great-Britain* United? How formidable this Island must be to Foreigners, and how safe in it self, with such an Addition of Strength, I leave the World to judge. An Island, which being separate from the rest of the Universe, seems therefore to have been design'd by Nature for a most intimate Union within it self: Long therefore may live that **GREAT QUEEN**, who has procured so great a Blessing to this Island. Her Majesty was born at Her Royal Palace of *St. James's*, *Feb. 6. 1664*, and having had a Princely and Pious Education, She was, by the provident Care of her Uncle King *Charles II.* for the Security of the Protestant Religion in *Great-Britain*, disposed in Marriage, *Anno 1687*, to his late Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, Uncle to his present *Danish* Majesty; by whom She had several Princes and Princesses, who were all unhappily snatch'd away by Death.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal of ENGLAND; And the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown, in the Protestant Line.

TH^O the late King *William* died without Issue, and the present Queen has none to succeed Her, since the Decease of the hopeful young Prince, *William* Duke of *Gloucester*; yet there are a great many Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, but most of them of the *Roman* Communion, and consequently excluded from the Crown by the Act of Settlement.

I shall divide them into two several Branches, one of *Savoy*, the nearest in Blood; and the other, the *Palatine* Branch. The first altogether of the *Roman* Religion, and the last for the most Part.

The Branch of *Savoy* begins with *Anna Maria*, Dutches of *Savoy*, and Daughter of *Henrietta Maria*, Sister to *Charles* and *James II.* Which Princess *Henrietta* was married to *Philip* late Duke of *Orleans*, and only Brother of the *French* King. She left two Daughters, *Maria*, and *Anna Maria*. The first was married in December 1679, to the late King of *Spain*, and died without Issue; and the younger Sister to *Victor Amadeus*, the present Duke of *Savoy*.

His Issue by her, are two Sons, and two Daughters. The Sons, *Victor Amadeus*, Prince of *Piemont*, born in 1698; and *Charles Emanuel Victor*, Duke of *Aosta*, born in 1701. The Daughters, *Maria Adelheida*, born in 1695, and *Maria Louisa*, born in 1688. The first married the Duke of *Burgundy* 1698, and the last his Brother the Duke of *Ajou*, both Sons to the Dauphin of *France*, and Grandsons to *Lewis XIV.*

The *Palatine* Branch, if we go to the Root of it, contains a numerous Issue. The Root is in the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *James I.* who married *Frederick V.* Elector and Count Palatine of the *Rhine*. In 1619, he was crowned King of *Bohemia*, but lost his Crown and Palatinate upon the Defeat of his Forces near *Prague*, by *Ferdinand* the Emperor, and died at *Mentz* in 1632, leaving three Sons and one Daughter living, viz. *Charles Lodovick*, *Rupert*, and *Edward*, and the Lady *Sophia*, the present Electress and Dutches Dowager of *Hanover*.

Charles Lodovick succeeded his Father in the *Palatinate*, by the Treaty of *Munster*, and left one Son and a Daughter by *Charlotte* his Wife, Daughter to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*. *Rupert* settled in *England*, where he died a Bachelor: And *Edward* lived in *France*, where he turned Roman Catholick, and married *Anne de Gonzague*, from which Match came a numerous Offspring, as we shall see presently.

The Son of *Charles Lodovick* aforesaid, succeeded also by that Name in the *Palatinate*; but dying without Issue, the *Palatinate* fell to the Popish Family of *Newburg*, now possessed of it. The Daugh'ter, *Charlotte Elizabeth*, by Name, was the second Wife of the late Duke of *Orleans*; who had Issue by her, the Duke of *Chartres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, and *Mademoiselle de Chartres*. The first married to *Mademoiselle de Blois*, by whom he has got four Daughters; and the last to *Leopold*, the present Duke of *Lorraine*, by whom he has one Daughter living, and a Son.

Edward, the youngest Son of the unfortunate *Frederick*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, married, as I said before, *Anne de Gonzague* in *France*. By whom he got three Daughters, *Anna*, *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, and *Louisa Maria*, which last never married.

Anna, the eldest Daughter, married in 1663, to the late Prince of *Condé*, of the House of *Bourbon*, and consequently of the Royal Blood of *France*. Which Prince got Issue by her one Son, called *Lewis de Bourbon*, the present Prince of *Condé*, and four Daughters, Viz 1. *Maria Theresa Mademoiselle de Bourbon*; 2. *Anna Louisa de Bourbon, Mademoiselle d' Enguieu*; 3. *Louisa Benedicta de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Condé*; 4. *Maria Anna de Bourbon, Mademoiselle d' Montmorency*.

Lewis de Bourbon, the present Prince of *Condé*, married *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, a natural Daughter of the *French King's*, in 1685. and got Issue by her, one Son and four Daughters, viz. *Lewis Henry Duke of Enguieu*, born in 1692. *Mademoiselle de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Charclois, Mademoiselle de Sens, and Mademoiselle de Clermont*.

Amongst the late Prince of *Condé's* Daughters, the eldest, *Maria Theresa*, married to *Francis Lewis*, the late Prince of *Conti*; who got Issue by her two Sons, one called *Prince de la Roche sur Ton*, and the other *Comte de la Marche*. Besides two Daughters, *Mademoiselle de Conti*, and *Mademoiselle d' Alan*.

Louisa Benedicta de Bourbon, third Daughter of the late Prince of *Condé*, married to the Duke of *Maine*, in 1692, who got Issue by her the Prince of *Dombes*, and *Mademoiselle d' Aumale*.

Edward's second Daughter, viz. *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, married to *John Frederick*, the Popish Duke of *Hanover*, Uncle to the present Elector of that Name; by whom he got three Daughters, Viz. *Charlotta Felicita, Anna*, and *Willielmina Amelia*.

The first married to *Charles Ferdinand*, the present Duke of *Mantua*, who had no Issue by her. The second married to the present Duke of *Modena*, who have a Son and a Daughter. And the third to the present Emperor of *Germany*; to whom she has born three Children, of which none survives but *Maria Amelia*, born in 1701.

I conclude with the Protestant Branch of the Royal Family, in the House of *Hanover*, which begins with the most illustrious Princess *Sophia*, the youngest Daughter of the Lady *Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia*, and Sister to *Charles Lodovick, Rupert*, and *Edward* aforesaid, whose Off-spring we have seen.

This Princess was Grand-daughter to K. James I. Niece to Charles I. Cousin German to King Charles and James II. with their Sisters, Mary Princess of Orange, and Henrietta Maria Dutchess of Orleans, and is the nearest Relation, now living, of the Protestant Religion to Her present Majesty. She was born at the Hague, Octob. 13th. 1630, and in 1658, wedded to Ernest Augustus Bishop of Osnabrug, and Duke of Hanover, who in 1692, was created an Elector of the Empire, and died about six Years after. He was the youngest Brother of George William, late Duke of Zell, and of John Frederick aforesaid, Duke of Hanover, who turned Roman Catholic.

Ernest had Issue by this Princess six Sons, and one Daughter, Viz.

George Lewis,
Frederick Augustus,
Maximilian William,

Charles Philip,
Christian,
Ernest Augustus,

And Sophia Charlotte.

The eldest Son, George Lewis, the present Elector and Duke of Hanover, was born May 28. 1668, and married Nov. 1. 1682. to his Cousin German, Sophia Dorothea, the only Daughter of the late Duke of Zell his Uncle; by whom he has a Son, George Augustus, born October 30. 1683, and a Daughter, Sophia Charlotte, born in 1685, and married to her Cousin German, the Royal Prince of Prussia.

Of the other five Sons of Ernest, by the Princess Sophia, the second and fourth were honourably slain, one in Transylvania, the other in Hungary. The fifth was few Years since unfortunately drowned in the Danube; so that the first, third, and sixth, are only surviving; Maximilian being now in the Emperor's Service, who formerly served the Venetians in the Morea, and the French in Italy.

Their Sister, the Princess Sophia Charlotte, was born Octob. 20. 1668, married in 1684. to Frederick, now King of Prussia, and died lately, to the unspeakable Grief of that Court. She left one Son living, the Prince Royal, Frederick William, born August 4. 1688, a remarkable Year for the Revolution in Great Britain.

The Inconsistence of a Popish Head over a Protestant Kingdom, with the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, which is the End of Government, has plainly appear'd in the short Reign of the late K. James, when the Popish Party turned every Stone to overthrow our Constitution, to set aside the Protestant Line, and entail upon us Popery and Slavery. The Prince of Orange being come over from Holland to restore Things to their proper Channel, and to see Justice done both to Himself, and the People of Great Britain, King James chose rather to abdicate the Government. The Throne being thus vacant, the Rights of the Crown returned to the People of England; who, being met in a Convention by their Representatives, settled the Crown, as was said before, on William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange. These dying without Issue, and Princess Anne, their Sister, being left issueless upon the Decease of her Son the

Duke of Gloucester, a further Provision was made for continuing the Crown in the Protestant Line, by an Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. By which 'tis Enacted, ' That after King William and the Princess Anne of Denmark, both dying without Issue, the Crown shall fall next in Succession, in the Protestant Line, to the Princess Sophia, Electress, and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover; and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.

' That every King or Queen of this Realm, who by Virtue of this Act shall succeed to the Crown, shall have the Coronation Oath administered unto Him or Her, according to the Act for establishing the said Oath; and shall make, subscribe, and repeat the Declaration in the Manner and Form thereby described.

' That whoever shall hereafter come to the Possession of the Crown, shall joyn in Communion with the Church of England as by Law establish'd.

' If the Crown shall come to any one not born in England, this Nation shall not be obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to England, without Consent of Parliament.

' After the further Limitation of the Crown shall take Effect, all Matters relating to the well-governing of this Kingdom, which are properly cognizable in the *Privy-Council*, by the Laws and Customs of this Realm, shall be transacted there, and all Resolutions taken thereupon, shall be signed by such of the *Privy-Council* as shall advise and consent to the same. Nor shall any Person, born out of the Kingdom of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, tho' naturaliz'd, or made a Denizon (except such as are born of *English* Parents) be capable to be of the *Privy-Council*, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or to any other or others in Trust for him.

' No Person having an Office or Place under the King, or receiving a Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons.

' Judges Commissions shall be made *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and their Salaries ascertained and established; but upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament, it may be lawful to remove them.

' No Pardon under the Great Seal of England shall be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

' All the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the established Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, and all other Laws and Statutes of the same now in Force, are hereby ratify'd and confirm'd.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the QUEEN's Dominions, Titles, and Arms.

I Begin with the great Extent of the *British Monarchy* in all Parts of the known World, but chiefly in *Europe* and *America*.

In *Europe* the Queen is possessed of the two greatest Islands in this Part of the World, viz. *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; the first containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; *Ireland* being another Kingdom by it self. Her Majesty is also in Possession of these four Islands on the Coast of *Normandy*, viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*.

I have already shew'd how *Wales* came to be incorporated to *England*, to which I refer the Reader. As for *Scotland*, it continu'd a separate Kingdom of it self, till the first of *May*, 1707. when the *Act of Union*, pass'd in both Kingdoms, took place, and the two Kingdoms became one, under the Name of *Great Britain*.

I come now to *Ireland*, lying West of *England*, the greatest Island in *Europe*, next to *Great Britain*: Part of which was conquered by *Henry II.* towards the end of the 12th Century and the Occasion thus. *Ireland* was then divided into several small Kingdoms, and the King of *Leinster* having stript the King of *Meath* of his Dominions, this King came over to *England*, to crave *Henry's* Assistance for his Restoration. *Henry* gave Ear to his Proposal, went over to *Ireland*, and subdu'd a good part of it; which he bestow'd upon his Son *John*, firrnamed *Lackland*, with the Title of *Lord of Ireland*. But in 1172. it was made a Kingdom, and King *Henry VIII.* declared King thereof by an *Irish* Parliament. Yet *England* never made a full Conquest of it, till the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; when the Rebels under the Conduct of the Earl of *Tir Owen*, receiv'd a total Overthrow: The Consequence of which proved according to the Rule, That every Rebellion, when suppress'd, makes the Prince stronger, and the Subjects weaker. Upon the late Revolution, the *Irish* siding with King *James*, rose up every where in Arms against the *English*; but they were happily reduc'd in two Campaigns, after two bloody Battles, one at the *Boyne*, the other at *Aghrim*, notwithstanding their own numerous Forces, and their *French* Auxiliaries.

As for the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, &c. on the Coast of *Normandy*, 'tis all the *English* have to shew of their great Possessions in *France* in former Ages; when they had not only the whole Dukedom of *Normandy*, conquered by *Henry I.* of *England*, but also all *Aquitain*, *Touraine*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, &c.

In *Europe*, *Great Britain* lays a Claim besides to the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations. Therefore all Children born upon these Seas are accounted natural Subjects of *Britain*; and it was the Way of old, for For-
reigners

reigners to ask leave of *England*, to pass and fish in those Seas. To this Day they lower their *Top sails*, by way of Homage to all the Royal Ships of War.

In *America*, the Queen has the greatest Share next to *Spain*. In the Continent of *North America*, Her Majesty is possess'd of all its *Sea-Coasts*, from *Canada*, or *New-France*, as far as *Florida*; containing *New-England*, *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, *Virginia* and *Carolina*. The rich and famous Island of *Jamaica*, the Isles of *Barbadoes*, *St. Christopher*, *Antegoa*, *Nevis*, and *Montserrat*, besides the *Bahama* and *Bermudas* Islands, and part of *Newfoundland*, are also under the Jurisdiction of *England*.

In *Africk* and *Asia* there are several *Forts* and *Factories*, belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Near *Goa*, in the *East-Indies*, this Crown is possess'd of the Isle of *Bombay*; and between *Africk* and *America*, of *St. Helen*, an Island about 300 Leagues from any Continent, and 100 from any Island.

The
Queen's
Titles.

As for the Queen's *Titles*, tho' her Dominions reach to all Parts of the known World, yet Her Majesty is only stiled, *By the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith*.

This last Title was given by Pope *Leo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for writing a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of some Points of the *Roman Religion*: And it was afterwards confirm'd by Act of Parliament, the King being look'd upon as *Defender of the ancient Catholick, and Apostolick Faith*, profess'd in this Island. By the *Lateran Council*, under Pope *Julius II.* the Title of *Most Christian*, was confer'd on *Henry VIII.* in the Fifth Year of his Reign: But it was used before by his Father *Henry VII.* and assumed since by the *French King*, whereas the King of *Spain* bears the Title of *Catholick King*.

The Title of *Majesty* was not used in *England* till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who was first called *His Highness*, and afterwards *His Majesty*: And from that time the Title has been improved to *Sacred Majesty*, after the Custom of the Eastern Emperors, that used *Αγία Βασιλεία*: Whereas in former Times, as about the Reign of *Henry IV.* the King was called *His Grace*; *Henry VI.* *His Excellent Grace*; and *Henry VII.* sometimes *His Grace*, and sometimes *His Highness*.

The Title of *Madam*, now so prodigally given to Women of any genteel Appearance, is also used to the Queen, as that of *Sir* to a King, according to the Title of *Sire*, given to the *French King*, which is probably derived from the Greek *Κύριος*, *Dominus*.

Her Arms Before the late happy Union of the Two Kingdoms into one, the Queen's Arms were in the first place *Azure, Three Flowers de Luces*, Or, the Regal Arms of *France*, quartered with those of *England*, which are *Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant in Pale*, Or. In the second place, a *Lion Rampant Gules*, within a *Double Tressure Counter-Flower de lys*, Or, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. In the

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the third, *Azure*, an *Irish Harp*, *Or*, stringed *Argent*, for the Royal Ensigns of *Ireland*. In the fourth place, as in the first. And all within the *Gar*ter, the chief Ensign of the most Noble Order of that Name. Above it an *Helmet*, and upon the same a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold, doubled *Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lion*, *Passant Gardant*, *Crowned* with the same; supported by a *Lion Ramant Gardant*, *Or*, *Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent* gorged with a *Crown*, with a *Chain* thereto affixt, passing between his *Fore-legs*, and reflexed over his *Back*, *Or*, both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the *Table* of the *Compartment* the *Queen's* Royal *Motto* in *French*, *Dieu Et mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*. This *Motto* was first given by *K. Richard I.* to intimate, that he held his *Crown* of *God* only; and afterwards taken up by *Edward III.* when he claimed the *Kingdom of France*: Instead of which the late *K. William* us'd, *Je maintiendray*, I will maintain; except in the *Broad Seal* and elsewhere, where he order'd the former *Motto* to be us'd. *Queen Elizabeth's* *Motto* was *Semper Eadem*, always the same, used by our present *Queen*.

The *Motto* upon the *Gar*ter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, that is, *Shame be to him that Evil thinks*, was first given by *Edward III.* the *Founder* of that Order; to shew he had no *Design* in it, but what was just and honourable.

When *King Edward III.* claimed the *Kingdom of France* in his *Mother's Right*, he caused the *Arms of France* to be placed first, as the greater *Kingdom*; or perhaps thinking, the *French* might be thereby the more easily induced to own the *English Title*.

Note, That by the *Act of Union* it is agreed, that the *Great Seal* of the *United Kingdom* be different from the former *Great Seals* used in either *Kingdom*; and that the *Quartering of Arms*, as may best suit the *Union*, be left to *Her Majesty*. Also, That the *Crosses* of *St George*, and *St. Andrew* be conjoin'd, when used in *Flags*, *Banners*, *Standards*, and *Ensigns*, both at *Sea* and *Land*.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the QUEEN's Forces, both by Sea and Land.

AS the *Extent* of the *British Monarchy* is great, so is her *Power*, especially since the late *Union*. 'Tis naturally so well fenced with the *Ocean*, and (upon *Occasion*) so well guarded by its moving *Castles*, about 200 *Ships of War*, the best and strongest in the *World*. The *Kingdom* is besides abundantly furnished with *Men* and *Horses*, *Provisions*, *Ammunition*, and *Mony*, the *Sinews* of *War*: To which add the *Martial Spirit* of the *Inhabitants*, whose *Contempt* of *Death* and *Danger* is so eminent, that no Nation

Nation durst ever venture to fight them on equal Terms, either by Sea or Land.

In the Reign of *Charles I.* when his Subjects destroy'd one another with a fatal Courage, 200000 Foot, and 50000 Horse, were computed to be in Arms on both sides; which, had they been employ'd abroad, might have shaken all *Europe*. In our late War with *France*, and the present War both with *France* and *Spain*, *England* alone has maintain'd about 80000 Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, most *Britains*, and the rest Foreigners; besides 40000 Sea-men, for the Sea Service: Which Forces it pleased God to bless every where, in this Reign particularly, with amazing Success, to the confusion of a Prince who thought his Arms invincible.

Master of the Ordnance. The principal Magazine, or Store for Arms, is the *Tower of London*; which contains a noble *Arsenal* to arm at least 60000 Men, with a Train of Artillery consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, ready mounted, besides several Mortars, with all necessary Furniture. The greatest Pieces of Cannon are about 7000 Weight, and 13 Pound Ball each. But there are other Magazines at *Portsmouth*, *Plimouth*, *Windfor Castle*, &c. And they are all under the Master-General of the Ordnance, who has under him six principal Officers, holding their Places by Patent under the Great-Seal, and sitting commonly 3 times a Week in the Office, if Occasion be.

Lieutenant. 1. The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance*, receives all Orders from the Master, and is to see them duly executed. He is to inspect the Train of Artillery, and see it fitted for Motion upon any Occasion; and from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns, when required, upon a solemn Day of Rejoicing.

Surveyor. 2. The *Surveyor*, whose Charge is to survey all the Ordnance and Stores, and to see them placed to the best Advantage. He ought likewise, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-masters, to take care that all Provisions brought in be good and serviceable, duly proved, and marked with the *Queen's Mark*, if they ought so to be. He is also to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, belonging to the Ordnance.

Clerk of the Ordnance. 3. The *Clerk of the Ordnance*, records all Patents and Grants relating to the Office, and the Names of all Officers, Artificers, &c. enjoying the said Grants, or any Fees from the *Queen* for the same. He also records all Orders given relating to the Office, draws all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for the *Queen's Service*. He makes all Bills of Imprest and Debentures for the Payment of all Sums owing for Work done, or Provisions received. He keeps Quarter-Books for the Sallaries and Allowances of all Officers, and others belonging to the Office; as also Journals of the Receipts and Returns of all Stores, to serve as a Cheque

Cheque between the two Accounts, one for Money, and the other for Stores.

4. The *Store-Keeper*, takes into his Custody all the Ordnance and *Store-Keeper* Stores; for the safe Keeping whereof, and giving a true Account from time to time, he must give good Security. He is to take care, that all the Store-houses be well repair'd, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for Her Majesty's Service and Honour. He must not receive any Provisions, but what are really good and serviceable, or before they have been survey'd by the Surveyor; nor issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, without an Order signed by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Queen's Order, or fix of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral for the Use of the Navy. Nor is he to receive back any Stores, till they have been viewed by the Surveyor and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains.

5. The *Clerk of Deliveries*, whose Office it is to draw up all *Or-Clerk of* Orders and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of the *Deliveries* Her Majesty's Magazines, and to see the same duly executed. He is also, by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the Receiver of the said Stores, and to register both the Warrant for Delivery, and the Proportions received.

6. The *Treasurer*, or *Pay-Master*, who makes the Payment of all *Treasurer* the Sallaries, and Bills of Debt, according to the Master's Order under his Hand. Thus the Money of the whole Office of Ordnance runs through the Treasurer's Hands.

As for the *Master Gunner*, who holds also his Place by Patent, *Master* his Office is to teach all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, *Gunner* and certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Ability of any Person recommended to be one of the Queen's Gunners. To every Scholar admitted to learn of him the Art of Gunnery, he administers an Oath, which binds him not to serve, without Leave, any foreign Prince, or State, and not to teach any one the Art of Gunnery, but such as have taken the said Oath.

Thus having done with the Queen's Regular Land-Forces, which *Militia* (besides many foreign Troops) have been maintained during the Course of this War, at the Charge of *England and Wales*, I now proceed to Her Majesty's *Standing Militia*, or *Trained Bands*, inrolled for the Defence of *England*, upon a Rebellion or Invasion, but not bound to serve beyond Sea.

These Forces consist both of Horse and Foot, and are at present computed to be near Two Hundred Thousand, only in *England and Wales*. They are to Muster once or twice a Year. During the Time of the Muster, each Horse-Man is to be allowed, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier, 12 d. a Day.

No Person can be charged with a Horse, unless he has 500 l. yearly Revenue, or 6000 l. personal Estate; nor can any be charged with a Foot Soldier, unless he has 50 l. yearly Revenue, or 600 l. personal

sonal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to join two or three together, to find a Horse and Horse-man or a Foot-Soldier.

Lord Lieutenants.

To regulate these Forces, the Sovereign appoints Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties, commonly Peers of the Realm, with a Power to give Commission to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to arm and form them into Regiments, Troops, and Companies, to be employ'd where the Sovereign shall order.

Deputy Lieutenants.

Under the Lord Lieutenants there are *Deputy Lieutenants*, who, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenants, have the same Power. These *Deputies*, being of the principal Gentry of the Country, are named by the Lord Lieutenants, and presented to the Queen for Confirmation.

To find Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the *Lord-Lieutenant*, or *Deputy-Lieutenant*, may levy every Year the fourth Part (if he thinks fit) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 $l.$ a Month upon all *England* and *Wales*, and cause every Man so charged (in case of Marching against an Enemy) to allow his Soldier one Month's Pay. But he cannot be charged with another Month's Pay, without an Act of Parliament, before the first Month be re-paid by the King.

Beacons.

To give speedy Notice of an Invasion, there are *Beacons* erected upon eminent Places of all Parts of *England*. Those *Beacons* are high Poles, with *Pitch-Barreils* fastned on the Top of 'em, to be fired by Night, erected at proper Distances, one within Sight of another. This alarms the whole Country, makes the Inhabitants rise up in Arms, and upon the Alarm the Militia is ordered to march against the Enemy.

Castles.

There were of old many *Castles*, in all Parts of *England*. But, to prevent any lingering War in it, most of the Inland Castles have been demolished, or suffered to Decay, as being a Shelter to Rebels and Invaders. (r)

Naval Strength.

I conclude with the *Naval Strength*, which is beyond all, and consists of near 200 Men of War; besides Yachts, Fire Ships, Bomb-Vessels, Advice-Boats, Brigantines, Sloops, Store Ships, Hulks, and Hoys. The Men of War are divided into six Rates, of which anon.

So prodigious is the Size of a First Rate *English* Man of War, that the Length of the Keel of the *Royal Sovereign* (which was built at *Woolwich*, and launched in *July*, 1701.) is 146 Foot 6 Inches; her Length on the lower Gun Deck, 174 Foot 6 Inches; utmost Breadth, 50 Foot 3 Inches and a half; Depth in Hold, 19 Foot 10 Inches.

The Charge of Building such a Ship, with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, comes to about 60000 $l.$ besides Victualling; and that of lower Rates proportionably.

The First, Second, and third Rates are now built so very strong and large, that a second Rate Ship is as good as formerly a first Rate, and may engage singly with a first Rate Ship of any other Nation.

History tells us of prodigious Fleets of old, particularly King *Edward's*, said to consist of 3600 Sail: But certainly those Ships were only fit for Tenders to our great Men of War, which are so many floating Castles.

In Times of Peace, when the Royal Navy continues in Harbour, the very Charge of keeping it in Repair, amounts to about 130000 *l*. And in Time of War, each Mariner is always reckoned to stand in 4 *l*. per Month, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

In War Time, the Manning of a Fleet of 70 Men of War, besides Men of War for Protection of Trade, and foreign Convoys, requires 40000 Seamen. The very last, for Protection of Trade, &c. amounted in the late War to 43 Ships, viz. 4 Third Rates, 16 Fourth Rates, 13 Fifth Rates, and 10 Sixth Rates. And by Computation, *England* alone has near 80000 Seamen, which is near 3 Times the Number of the Seamen of *France*.

For the Sea Service, in Time of War, not only Seamen may be pressed, but also all Vagabonds, or vagrant Fellows, such as can give no good Account of themselves. Nay, Seamen belonging to Merchant Ships may be pressed into the Service, if Occasion require.

Each Man of War, in actual Service, is under the particular Command of a Captain, and a Lieutenant under him. The Pay of a Captain of a first Rate Ship is 15 *s*. per Day; of a second, 12 *s*.; of a third, 10 *s*.; of a fourth, 7 *s*. 6 *d*.; of a fifth, 6 *s*.; and of a sixth, 5 *s*.

A Seaman's Wages is 1 *l*. 4 *s*. a Month, besides his Victuals on Board, accounting 28 Days to the Month. Out of which, 6 *d*. a Month has been constantly retained towards the Charge of *Greenwich* Hospital, ever since its Foundation.

When the Royal Fleet is compleat, the same is usually divided into 3 Squadrons, distinguished by the different Colours of their several Flags, into *Red*, *White*, and *Blue*. The principal Commanders whereof bear the Title of *Admiral*, each of his Squadron. But the Admiral of the *Red* commands in Chief the whole Fleet, and is accordingly called *Admiral of the Fleet*. Each of those Admirals has under him a *Vice-Admiral*, and a *Rear-Admiral*, all called *Flag-Officers*, because each of 'em bears his proper Flag on Board.

The Pay of the Admiral of the Fleet is 5 *l*. a Day; and of each other Admiral, 3 *l*. 10 *s*. a Day.

A Vice-Admiral is allowed 2 *l*. 10 *s*. a Day; and a Rear-Admiral 1 *l*. 15 *s*. That is, while the Fleet is out.

But the supream Command of the Naval Forces is, next to the Queen, in the Lord High Admiral of *England*, one of the Nine great Officers of State; who is in a manner Her Majesty's Viceroy at Sea, and whose Power is very great. He keeps a Court, called the *Court of Admiralty*; of which in its proper Place; and has under him a World of Officers, some at Sea, others at Land: His Salary is 7000 *l*. a Year.

By

By Virtue of his Office, he appoints in several Parts of the Realm Vice-Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals, to exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits: But from their Sentence, any Person aggrieved may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

He is allowed a Council for the Affairs of the Admiralty, consisting of 7 Members, having each a Salary of 1000 l.

There is also a Vice Admiral, and Rear-Admiral of Great-Britain, appointed by her Majesty. The Salary of the first 470 l. per Annum, and of the last 219 l.

Navy Office. In *Crouched-Friars, London*, is the *Navy Office*, where the whole Business concerning the Navy Royal is managed in Chief by these four principal Officers, under the Lord High Admiral, viz.

A Treasurer, Surveyor,
Comptroller, Clerk of the A^{cts}.

Treasurer of the Navy. The *Treasurer's Office* is to pay the Charges of the Navy out of the Exchequer, upon a Warrant obtained for the Money by the Lord Treasurer, and another Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy for the Payment of it. His yearly Salary is 2000 l. per An. and 800 l. more for his Clerks.

Comptroller. The *Comptroller* attends and comptrols all Payments of Wages; is to know the Market-Rates of all Stores for Shipping; to examine and audit all Accounts of the Treasurer, Victuallers, Purser, and Store keepers. His Salary 500 l. per An.

Surveyor. The *Surveyor* is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulks, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters, with what Stores they receive, in order to a Voyage, and at their Return to state and audit their Accounts. There are now two *Joint Surveyors*, each at 500 l. per An.

Clerk of the A^{cts}. The *Clerk of the A^{cts}* records all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted in this Office. His Salary 500 l. per An. And he has an Assistant, at 300 l. per An.

Next to those *Principal*, there are six other *Officers*, each at 500 l. a Year, who are called,

Commissioners of the Navy.

Commissioners of the Navy. Some executing that Part of the Comptroller's Office, which relates to the Comptrolling of the Victualler's Accounts: And others, that which relates to the Comptrol of the Store-keepers Accounts of the several Yards.

But there are other Commissioners at large, their Number more or less, as Occasion serves.

N. te. That the *Principal Officers* and *Commissioners* hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal; and that the Queen allows them several Clerks under them, with Salaries; for the Dis-

patch

patch of Business; whereas all other Officers, both in the Queen's Yards, and all others belonging to any of Her Majesty's Ships, hold their Places only by *Warrant* from the Lord High Admiral; *durante beneplacito*.

Other Commissioners.

There are moreover Six Commissioners for *Visualling the Navy*, Order each 400 l. per Annum. Three Commissioners, for the *Transport-Commissioners*; and five other Commissioners, to take Care of the sick and *wounded Seamen*, and of the *Exchange of Prisoners*, who have each a Salary of 300 l. per Annum.

The Commissioners for *Visualling the Navy*, keep their Office on Tower Hill, and have their Agents at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Hull, and other convenient Ports.

Of the Queen's Yards, for Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of Her Majesty's Ships.

For this Service there are 6 great Yards, to wit, at Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; which are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving Places; for the Use aforesaid, and always furnished with great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Anchors, and other Materials. In these Yards there are also divers great Rope-Yards, wherein Cables, and all Sorts of Ropes for the Navy are made: And convenient Store-houses, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging; Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores for the Navy.

For a Reserve, in Time of a great War, there's another Yard at Harwich.

And to each Yard there belong several Officers; particularly a Clerk of the Cheque, Salary 245 l. Store-keeper, 260 l. Two Master-Attendants, 184 l. each. Master Shipwright, 133 l. Two Assistants; 70 l. each. Clerk of the Survey, 260 l. (3)

C H A P. XXXII.

Of the QUEEN's Court.

HAVING hitherto spoke of the *Queen's Dominions, Titles, and Arms, and Her Forces* both by Sea and Land, I shall now give an Account of her Majesty's Court, and next to that of Her Revenues.

It has been the Way of all Sovereign Princes, to support their Dignity, and make themselves the more respected by their People, by keeping a Court suitable to their Power and Dignity. The King of England, far from falling short of any on this Account, has always exceeded most crowned Heads in Stateliness and Magnificence; and few of these have surpassed them in a liberal Allowance for that Purpose.

I own, the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* obliged him to abridge his Court, by lessening the Number of his Servants, and putting them to Board-Wages: Whereas formerly the King of England kept no less than 86 Tables, furnished with about 500 Dishes each Meal.

Queen's
Court.

Tho' the Court is not what it has been formerly, yet it makes still a very good Figure, even beyond most Courts of Europe; nor can any compare with it in the large Salaries and Perquisites of its Officers and Servants.

The same consists of 3 Orders, viz. *Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastick.*

The *Civil List* alone amounts, by Computation, to about 600 Servants, under these principal Officers, viz.

Principal
Officers.

The	{	Lord Steward	Earl Paulet,
		Lord Chamberlain,	Duke of Shrewsbury,
		Lady of the Stole,	Duchess of Somerset.
		Master of the Horse,	In Commission.

The *First* has particularly under his Charge all the Officers and Servants below Stairs; The *Lord Chamberlain*, the greatest Part of those above Stairs; The *Lady of the Stole*, those that belong to the Queen's Bed-Chamber; The *Master of the Horse*, all the Officers and Servants belonging to Her Majesty's Stables.

Of the Lord Steward, and the QUEEN's Servants
under him.

Lord
Steward.

THE Lord Steward is a *White Staff Officer*, the *White Staff* being taken for a Commission: Which is carried by himself in the Queen's Presence, and at other Times going abroad, by a Footman bare-headed.

In the Queen's Palace there is a Place called the *Compting-Compting-House*, from the Accounts there taken daily of all Expences of Her Majesty's Household by the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him. (1)

Here they make also *Provision* for the Household, *Payments* for the same, and *Orders* for the well governing of the Queen's Servants.

The *Green-Cloth*, kept in this House, is a Court of Justice composed of the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him, who sit daily here. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the Queen's Household in Matters of Justice and Government, with a Power to correct all the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to maintain the Peace of the *Verge* (or Jurisdiction) of the Court Royal, which is every way within 12 Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, *London* excepted. The same is called the *Green-Cloth*, from a Green Colour'd Cloth where they sit. Green Cloth

Without a Warrant first obtained from the *Green-Cloth*, none of the Queen's Servants can be arrested for Debt.

Besides this Court, there is another called the *Court of Verge*, *Court of* held by the said Officers, with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, to hear and determine all Crimes committed within the Royal Palace, and that by the Verdict of the Queen's Household. For the Queen's Court is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court of Judicature, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the *Lord Steward*, or of the said Officers in his Absence: And the Royal Palace is accounted a Place so sacred, that if one strikes another in it, and draws Blood, he shall have his Right-hand cut off, and that with great Solemnity, to make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds. In case of *Felony*, no Benefit of the Clergy is allowed here.

Thus the *Lord Steward*, by Virtue of his Office, and without a special Commission, judges of all Crimes committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*. And the Law has laid out such a Plot of Ground about the King's settled Mansion-house, to be subject to his special Jurisdiction, that Peace and Order may be preserv'd about his Person, with an Awefulness and Reverence in Men's Hearts; that where the King is, Justice may not be sought, but immediately from his Majesty's own Officers.

At the first Sitting of a Parliament, 'tis the *Lord Steward's* Office to attend the Queen's Person; and administer the Oaths to the Members of the House of Commons. At the End of Parliaments, he adjusts the Parliament Expences, &c.

The *Treasurer of the House*, and the *Comptroller*, are also *Treasurer*, White-Staff Officers. The first may, in the *Lord Steward's* Absence, with the other Officers of the *Green Cloth*, and with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, hear and determine all Offences committed in the Queen's Palace.

Comptroller.

The *Comptroller* is to control the Accounts of the *Green Cloth*.

Cofferer.

The *Cofferer* has a special Charge and Oversight of the other Officers of the House. 'Tis he that pays the Wages of the Queen's Servants above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, as directed by the *Green Cloth*. He hath 2 Clerks under him.

Mr. of the Household. Clerks.

The *Master of the Household* surveys the Accounts of the House: The Clerks of the *Green Cloth* sum up the Bills of Comptrolment, and the Clerks *Comptrollers* allow them.

The Yearly Wages, and Board-Wages of the Officers of the Board of Green Cloth.

	Wages.	Board Wages.
Lord Steward's,	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Treasurer's,	123 14 08	1076 05 04
Comptroller's,	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Cofferer's,	100 00 00	400 00 00
The < Mr. of the Household's,	66 13 04	433 06 08
Clerks of the Green- } Cloth, each	44 06 08	455 13 04
Clerks Comptrollers, } each	44 06 08	455 13 04

Of the Lord Chamberlain, and the Queen's Servants under him.

Lord Chamberlain.

NExt to the Lord Steward is the *Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household*, also a *White-Staff Officer*, who has the Oversight of all the Queen's Officers and Servants above Stairs, except the Precincts of Her Majesty's Bed Chamber. They are all sworn either by him, or the Gentlemen-Ushers by his Warrant. He has also the Charge of Coronations, Marriages, Entries, Cavalcades, Funerals, &c. of all Furniture in Parliament, and in the Rooms of Address to the Queen. His Salary is 1200 l. a Year.

The present Lord Chamberlain is his Grace *Charles Duke of Shrewsbury* who has under him.

Vice-Chamberlain.

A Vice-Chamberlain, *Tho. Coke*, Esq; Salary 559 l.

Secretary, *Sir John Stanley*, Bart. His Clerk, *Mr. John Evans*. Office-keeper, *Mr. Charles Sheppard*.

Officers, I. In the Privy-Chamber.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

There are under the Lord Chamberlain 48 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, who serve the Queen at their own Charges, for the Honour of the Place, and are preferred as Occasion offers. Twelve of 'em are in Quarterly Waiting, and Two of these lie a-Nights in the Privy-Chamber.

No Person that is not privileged by his immediate Waiting (except Privy-Counsellors) being to come near the Queen's Person without Leave. The usual Way to be admitted, is by one of these Gentlemen, who brings the Party to the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice Chamberlain, to ask the Queen Leave: Which being granted, he is presented to Her Majesty.

But in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, the *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber* represent either of them, and have Place in the Queen's Barge accordingly.

When they execute the Queen's Orders, their Persons are a sufficient Warrant, and they have no need of written Orders. They have always Place at publick Solemnities, Interviews, and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concerned; and their Place is next to the Privy-Counsellors that are not Peers. When the King goes to the Parliament by Water, two of 'em wait in the same Barge; and being come to the House of Lords, kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to come before them.

At the Coronation, Two of 'em personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Ducal Robes, &c. And Six of 'em are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman, and a Master of the Ceremonies, to attend all Foreign Ambassadors from Crowned Heads in their publick Entries, and to their Audiences.

In short, these *Gentlemen* were first established by *Henry VII.* and ought to be Men of Birth and Parts. (ii)

When the Queen dines in publick, Her Majesty's Cup Bearers, Carvers, and Gentlemen Sewers wait at Her Table, and Her Musicians play while She is at Dinner. The Yeomen of the Guard bring up the Dinner, and the Gentlemen Sewers set the Dishes in order upon the Table; the Carvers carve for the Queen, and the Cup-Bearers serve Her Majesty with Drink, with one Knee on the Ground, the Cup Bearer taking first a Taste of the Drink in the Cover before the Queen. Their Fee is each 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum. (x)

For the Pleasure of Hunting and Hawking, there is

A Master of the Hart, and Buck-hounds; who for Himself and Huntsmen, is allowed 234 l. per Annum.

A Master of the Harriers, and a Master of the Beag'es.

Master Falconer, *Charles Duke of St. Albans.*

Sergeant of the Hawks, 136 l. per Annum.

Ten Falconers, each 50 l.

Master of
the Great
Wardrobe.

These following Officers are Independent, both from the Lord Chamberlain, and any other superior Officer, viz. The Master of the Great Wardrobe, whose Office is kept in *Tork-Buildings*; to which belong several Officers, and divers Tradesmen, to the Number of at least 60. all sworn Servants to the Queen.

By this Office Provision is made for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; Beds, Hangings, Canopies, and Carpets furnished for the Court; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and all Her Majesty's Ambassadors abroad. This is the Office which furnishes Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, all Robes, &c. for the Knights of the Garter, and Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants at Arms. Also, all Liveries for Her Majesty's Servants, Coaches, Harnesses, &c. rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges, Furniture for the Yachts, and the Furniture of Courts for Arraignment of Peers. Her Majesty's Robes, Linnen, and Laces, &c. come also out of this Office.

Which is now enjoy'd by ——— Duke of *Montague*, by Patent for Life, with the Title of Master of the Great Wardrobe, and a Salary of 2000 l. per Annum.

His Deputy, *Tho. Drummer*, Esq; Clerk, Mr. *John Elrington*.

I pass by several Under Officers, and all the Tradesmen belonging to this Office.

Chief Ju-
stices in
Eyre.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, &c. on the North side of *Trent*, *Mountague* Earl of *Abingdon*.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, &c. on the South side of *Trent*, *Mountague* Earl of *Abingdon*.

Warden of
the Stan-
naries.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Lord *Lansdown*.

The Three principal Secretaries of State, of whom I shall speak particularly, in my Account of the Privy Council.

Of the QUEEN's Bed-Chamber, under the Lady of the Stole.

The Lady of the Stole, so called from the Lat. *Stola*, a Robe of State, is the Queen's first Lady of Honour, or Lady of the Bed-Chamber, who has the Direction and Conduct of the Bed-Chamber, and puts on Her Majesty's first Garment every Morning.

The other Ladies of the Bed Chamber are Ten in Number, whose Office is to wait Weekly, by Turns, in the Bed Chamber, and to lie there a-Nights in a Pallet-Bed. When the Queen eats in private, they wait on Her Majesty; and in the Absence of the Lady of the Stole, they do what properly belongs to her Office. (y)

Of the Master of the Horse, and the QUEEN's Servants under him.

THE Master of the Horse is a great Officer, that has the Ordering of all Her Majesty's Stables, and of all the Officers and Servants belonging thereto; to whom he gives an Oath, to be true and faithful; or else the *Avenor* does it by his Warrant. Master of the Horse.

He has the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the Queen's Breed of Horses, Stables, Litters, Coaches, Sumpter-Horses, &c.

He alone has the Privilege of being allowed, for his own Use, Horses and Servants belonging to the Queen's Stables, in the Queen's Pay and Livery. (2)

Of Her Majesty's Guards.

FROM the Civil List of the Queen's Court, I come to the Military, consisting of 3 several Bodies, viz. The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the *Yeomen of the Guard*, and the Troops of the Household. Of which, the two first guard the Queen above Stairs. Queen's Guards.

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, first instituted by Henry VII. consists of 40 Gentlemen, whose Office is to attend the Queen's Person with their Pole axes, to and from Her Chappel Royal, and receive Her in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of Her Privy-Lodgings. They ought likewise to attend at all great Solemnities, as Coronations, S. George's Feast, publick Audiences of Ambassadors, at the Queen's going to Parliament, Royal Funerals, &c.

They usually wait half at a time Quarterly, but upon all Solemnities they all give their Attendance.

On the Coronation-Days, and at S. George's Feast, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner.

Their Captain is always a Nobleman, who has under him a Lieutenant, a Standard Bearer, and Clerk of the Cheque. There is also a Secretary, Pay-master, and Harbinger; the Harbinger's Office being to provide Lodgings for the Gentlemen Pensioners, and to assist the Clerk of the Cheque when absent, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers, except the Captain, are sworn by the Clerk, for which he has a Fee of 5*l.* 10*s.*

The Captain's Pay is 1000*l.* per Annum, the Lieutenant's 500, the Standard-Bearer's 310, the Clerk of the Cheque's 120, and a Gentleman Pensioner's 100*l.* (a)

The *Yeomen of the Guard* are another Body, who wait in the first Room above Stairs, called the Guard-Chamber. Yeomen of the Guard

Formerly they were 250, being of a larger Stature than ordinary, for every one of 'em was to be 6 Foot high: Now they are

but 100 in daily waiting, and 70 more not in waiting; but to succeed the former, as they die. Forty of 'em wait by Day, and Twenty watch by Night, with Partizans, and large Swords by their Sides. When the Queen's Dinner is ready, they bring up the Dishes to Her Majesty's Table, and deliver 'em to the Sewers, who set them upon the Table. And when the Queen goes abroad, by Land or Water, they attend Her Person.

Their Habit is a Scarlet Coat, of a peculiar Make down to the Knees, guarded with black Velvet, and Badges on the Coat before and behind. Their Breeches are also Scarlet, guarded with black Velvet; and instead of Hats, they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad crowned, with Ribbons of the Queen's Colour.

They are most of them Men of a large Size, commanded in chief by a Captain; who has under him a Lieutenant, an Ensign, Clerk of the Cheque, and four Corporals.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 *l. per Annum*, the Lieutenant's 500, the Ensign's 300, Clerk of the Cheque's 150, and each Corporal's 50 *l.* But the Yeomen themselves have each but 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d. per An.* except 8 Yeomen Ushers, who have each 10 *l.* more. (b)

Horse-
Guards.

The Troops of the Household consist of Horse and Foot-Guards, making in all about 2500 Men.

The Guards of Horse, commonly called the *Life Guard*, that is, the Guard of the Queen's Body, consist of 4 Troops, each of 160 private Gentlemen, well mounted, armed, and equipped; some of 'em Reformed Officers, and other young Gentlemen, who are there made fit for Military Commands.

The first Troop is called, for Distinction Sake, the Queen's Troop, and the other three bear the Name of their respective Captains: The fourth being particularly distinguished by the Name of the *Scots Troop*.

Each of these Troops is divided into four Squadrons, two of which, commanded by one principal commissioned Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard, and are relieved in their Turns. When the Queen goes abroad, and near Home, a Party from the Guard attends Her Person; but if out of Town, Her Majesty is attended by a Detachment out of the several Troops.

There are also belonging to the Horse-Guards, two Troops of Horse-Granadiers, consisting each of 145 private Gentlemen, a Division of which mounts the Guard, with a Squadron of the Troop to which they belong. The Gentlemen of the Guard perform Centry-Duty on Horse-back, and the Granadiers on Foot.

Each Troop of the Horse-Guard is commanded in chief by a Captain, who has under him two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers or Corporals, and four Sub-Brigadiers.

In Point of Precedency, the Captains of the Horse-Guards always command as eldest Colonels of Horse, the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant Colonels of Horse, the Cornets and Guidons as eldest Majors of Horse, the Exempts as youngest Captains, the Brigadiers as eldest

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Lieutenants. And, amongst themselves, every Officer precedes according to the Date of his Commission, when on Detachments. But when the four Troops march with their Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

The next Colonel to the Captains of the 4 Troops of Guards, is he that commands the *Royal Regiment of Horse*, who has Precedency before all other Colonels of Horse. This Regiment consists of 9 Troops, 40 Men in each Troop.

The Captain's Pay of the first Troop of Guards is 1 l. 10 s. a Day; and of the other three Captains, 20 s. each. A Lieutenant's 15 s.

A Cornet's Pay of the first Troop, 14 s. of the other three Troops 13, a Guidon's 12, and an Exempt's 9.

A Brigadier's Pay of the first Troop, 7 s. of the other three Troops, 6 s.

A Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, that is, 4 s. a Day.

Note, That each Troop has a Chaplain, whose Pay is 6 s. 8 d. a Day. A Surgeon, his Pay 6 s. and for his Chest-horse 2 s. in all, 8 s. a Day.

The Trumpeters, and Kettle-Drummers, have each 5 s. a Day:

The Pay of the Horse-Granadiers, is as follows. The Colonel's 15 s. the Lieutenant-Colonel's 12, the Major's 9, each of the Captain's 8, the Guidon's 6, the Corporal's 3, the Hoboy's and Drummer's, as a private Granadier's, 2 s. 6 d.

I come now to the Foot Guards, which consist of two Regiments, *Foot-viz. the Queen's*, and the *Cold-Stream Regiment*. The first of 28 *Guards*. Companies, each of 60 private Men; and the second of 15 Companies, 70 Men in each.

The Colonel's Pay is 12 s. a Day, a Lieutenant-Colonel's 9, a Major's 6, a Captain's 5, a Lieutenant's 4, an Ensign's 3, a Serjeant's 1 s. 6 d. a Corporal's 1 s. and a private Man's 10 d.

Now, as the Captains of the Horse-Guards command as eldest Colonels, and consequently take Place of all other Colonels of Horse; so the Colonels of the Regiments of Foot-Guards precede all other Colonels of Foot. And all Regiments of Horse or Foot, not being of the Guards, take Place according to their respective Seniorities, from the Time they were first raised, no Regiment losing its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

As for the Lists of the principal Commanders, both of the Horse and Foot Guards, the Reader will find them amongst Her Majesty's Forces.

Of the Queen's Chappel, Her Majesty's Closet or private Oratory, and Her Almonry.

Queen's
Chappel.

FROM the Civil and Military Part of the Queen's Court, I proceed to the Ecclesiastick Part, which brings me first to the Chappel Royal, in which Her Majesty performs Her publick Devotion.

The same is under the Conduct of a Dean, called the *Dean of the Chappel*, being usually some grave learned Prelate chosen by Her Majesty, and owning no Superior but the Queen in this Station, the Royal Palace and Chappel being exempt from all Spiritual and Temporal Jurisdiction but the Queen's.

In this Chappel Prayers are read thrice a Day, Sermons preached on *Sundays*, and other particular Times, the Communion administred every first *Sunday* of the Month, besides the great Festivals, and all Things performed with great Decency and Order.

By the Dean are chosen all the other Officers of the Chappel. Particularly, a Sub-Dean, 12 Gentlemen in Orders, to perform the Divine Service, in Praying and Singing, &c. besides eight Clerks, and ten Children of the Chappel, joining in Con'sort with them.

Of the 12 Gentlemen in Orders, one is chosen particularly to read Prayers every Morning to the Queen's Household, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, and to resolve any Scruple of Conscience, or Point of Religion. Therefore some call him *Confessor of the Household*.

Among the Clerks, one of the best skilled in Musick is chosen Master of the Children, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chappel; and two, to be Organists.

Upon *Sundays*, Collar-Days, and other Holy-Days, a Consort of the Queen's Musick is joined to 'em, to make the Chappel-Musick more compleat.

Offering-
Days.

The principal Festivals, when Her Majesty makes Her Offering at the Altar in a grave and solemn manner, after Divine Service, with Her chief Nobility adorned with the Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds in their rich Coats, are,

1. *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, commonly called *Household Days*, when Her Majesty offers a Piece of Gold called *Byzant*, or *Byzantine*, from *Byzantium*, the old Name of *Constantinople*, where this Piece of Gold was first coined; which is deliver'd to the Queen by the Lord Steward, or one of the other White-Staff Officers.

2. *New-Year's Day*, and *Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, are offered in several Purfes by the Queen.

3. Can.

3. *Candlemas, Annunciation, Ascension, Trinity-Sunday, St. John Baptist, and Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offered. All which Offerings are at the Disposal of the Dean of the Chappel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

The Queen has also *Collar-Days*, (that is, Days when she wears Collar-the Collar of the Garter) without Offering, viz.

The Holy-Days, and Sundays, in the Twelve-days.

Her Majesty's Birth-Day, Feb. 6.

St. Matthias, Feb. 24.

Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, March 8.

The Holy-Days in *Easter*, and *Whitsun-Week*.

Her Majesty's Coronation, April 23.

S. Mark, April 25.

S. Philip and James, May 1.

S. Peter, June 29.

S. James, July 25.

S. Bartholomew, Aug. 24.

S. Matthew, Sept. 21.

S. Luke, Oct. 18.

S. Simon and Jude, Oct. 28.

Gunpowder-Treason, Nov. 5.

S. Andrew, Nov. 30.

S. Thomas, Dec. 21.

Days
without
Offering.

Formerly *Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday*, were the usual Communion-Days when the King received the Holy Sacrament; and then on Days none but some of the Royal Family, and two or three of the principal Bishops received the Communion with him. But the present Queen, being an excellent Pattern of Piety, receives the Sacrament every first Sunday of the Month, besides the great Festivals, and any of the Household are allowed to Communicate.

For the *Preaching* part, there are 48 *Chaplains* in ordinary, *Chaplains* four of 'em in waiting Monthly: Besides six *Chaplains* appointed to preach at St. James's, and two *Household Chaplains* at Whitehall.

And, whereas *Lent* is a particular Time of the Year, both *Lent* for publick and private Devotion, the *Lent-Preachers* are appointed *Preachers* by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chamberlain, thus;

Upon *Ash-Wednesday*, being the first Day of *Lent*, the Dean of the Chappel is to preach of course; and each *Wednesday* after, one of the Queen's ablest *Chaplains*. Every *Friday*, a Dean of some Cathedral, or Collegiate-Church; and on *Good Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster*. On every *Sunday* in *Lent* a Bishop; on *Palm-Sunday* an Archbishop, and upon *Easter-Day* the Lord High-Almoner.

Besides the Chappel Royal, the Queen has a *Closet*, or private Queen's Oratory, for Her more private Devotion: Which used to be under *Closet* the Direction of a learned and reverend Divine, called *Clerk of the Closet*; whose Office was to wait on the King in his Closet, to attend at his right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning spiritual Matters, and to give Thanks at his Table. But now thi. Office is in the Hands of 3 Reverend Divines.

The

Lord-Almoner.

The *Almonry* is under the Care of the *Lord High Almoner*, who is usually a Bishop; by whom the *Queen's Alms* are distributed, as he thinks most convenient. Among which all *Deodands*, and *Goods of Self-Murderers* forfeited to the *Queen*, are always bestow'd in *Alms* to the *Poor*.

'Tis the *Lord Almoner*, who pays the *Pension* to such of Her *Servants* below *Stairs*, as, thro' *Age*, or otherwise, are unfit for *Service*. Also to such *Widows* of Her Majesty's *Household Servants*, as left their *Wives* and *Children* unprovided for.

'Tis the *Lord Almoner*, who on *Maunday-Thursdays* (being the *Thursday* in the *Passion week*) performs the *Ceremony of Washing the Feet of a certain Number of Poor*; which has been often done by the *King* himself, in *Imitation* of our *Saviour's Pattern of Humility*. The *Charity* bestowed upon this *Occasion* to each *Paor* admitted to this *Ceremony* is, *Woollen-Cloth* for one *Suit*, *Linnen* for 2 *Shifts*, six *Peny-loaves* of *Bread*, *Fish* in wooden *Platters*, a *Quarter-bottle* of *Wine*, and 2 red *Leather Purfes*, one with as many single *Pence* as the *Queen* is *Years* old, the other with as many *Shillings* as *Years* of the *Queen's* *Reign*.

Under the *Lord Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Tecomen*, and 2 *Grooms* of the *Almonry*. (c)

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of Her Majesty's Revenue, and the Officers belonging to it.

Queen's Revenue.

THE Charge of the *Government* in *Times of Peace*, is computed to be *Six Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum*, besides extraordinary *Expences*: Which *Sum* was settled upon Her present Majesty during Her *Life*, in the first *Year* of Her *Reign*, for the better *Support* of her Majesty's *Household*, and of the *Honour* and *Dignity* of the *Crown*: And the *Revenues* appropriated for it are as follow, viz.

per Annum.

The *Excise* of 2 s. 6 d. per *Barrel* on *Beer*, *Ale*, &c. excluding 3700 l. a *Week* appropriated there-out for publick *Uses*; and including so much of the *Charges* of the *Management* as is paid by the *Cashier*; which, by a *Medium* of 3 *Years*, amounts to

l.
286178

The further *Subsidies* of *Tunnage* and *Poundage*, and other *Duties* upon *Wines*, *Goods*, and *Merchandise* imported, exclusive of *Draw-backs*, by *Debentures* and *Allowances* for damaged *Goods*, by a like *Medium*, is

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The Revenue of the General Post-Office, by a like Medium, including Charges of Management paid by the Receiver, is	} 101101
The Produce of the Fines arising in the Alienation-Office, including all necessary Expences of the Court of Chancery, and other Charges born thereat, is by a Medium,	} 4804
The past Fines, by a reserved Rent on a Grant thereof in being,	} 2276
The Produce of the Revenue arising by Wine-Licences, including Charges of Management by a Medium.	} 6314
Sheriffs Proffers, <i>communibus Annis</i> , about	1040
Compositions in the Exchequer, by a Medium of three Years,	} 13
Seizures of Uncustomed and Prohibited Goods.	13005
The Revenue of the Dutchy of Cornwall, consisting of the Custom, Coinage, Duty of Tin, Rents of Lands, Fines of Leases, and other Revenues certain and casual, about	} 9869
The Revenue of the Principality of Wales, about	6857
Other Revenues arising by Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases, &c. by a Medium of what was paid into the Exchequer in 3 Years.	} 2906
So the Total of the Revenues appropriated, as is aforesaid, reckoning upon a Medium, and including the Charges of Raising the same, is about	} 691204

Note, That the Revenues of the *First Fruits* and *Tithes*, by an Act of the first of *Queen Anne*, were granted for Support of the Civil Government; but are not computed here, because they have been since given in perpetuity for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Since the War begun, the Parliament has granted the *Queen* such *Aids* and *Subsidies*, as have enabled Her Majesty to carry it on with Success. Which publick Incomes have amounted to above *Five Millions* a Year, chiefly raised by the Aid of 4*s.* in the Pound on Land, &c. and by the Customs, and Excise.

The *Land Tax*, &c. is ascertained at near two Millions, the Customs at above Thirteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the *Excise* at near one Million.

Among the several Impositions that have been enacted by publick Authority, I shall take particular Notice of the yearly Produce of these following,

Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cynders,	l. 113688
Duties on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction,	} 25267
On Beer and Ale, at 9 <i>d.</i> per Barrel,	155000
	On

On Malt, Mum, and Cyder,	650000	
On Salt, at 12 d. per Bushel,	54621	
Rent of Hackney-Coaches, being 4l. per Annum each,	}	3800
for 700 Coaches,		
Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars,		6460
Stamp Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper,		89110
Duties on Windows,		112060

Officers of the Custom For managing the *Custom-Revenue*, there are in the first place *Seven Commissioners*, having the Charge and Oversight of all Her Majesty's Customs in all Ports of *England*. They hold their Places by Patent, and sit day by day in the Custom-house, *London*.

Vast is the Number of Officers and Servants employ'd under 'em, amounting to about 600; some Officers holding their Places by Patent from the Queen, and others by *Warrant* from the Lord High Treasurer. And their due *Perquisites* are so considerable, as to exceed sometimes the Salary.

Officers of the Excise The Excise upon Malt, Beer, Ale, and other Excisable Liquors, is also managed by *Seven Commissioners*, whose Office is kept in the *Old-Ferry*. These have likewise several Officers and Servants under them. In the Country there are 50 Collectors, and 140 Supervisors; besides a vast Number of inferior Officers, commonly called *Excisemen* or *Gaugers*, whose Salary is 20 s. each per Week: So that the whole Number of Officers concern'd in the Excise, may amount to near 2000.

From the said Commissioners there lies an Appeal to five others, called *Commissioners of Appeals*.

For the Salt Duty, Wine Licences, Stamp'd Paper and Vellum, Prizes, and Hackney-Coaches, there are Five Commissioners for each; and for the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, Three Commissioners. (d)

Of Her Majesty's Treasury, or that Part of the Exchequer, which is for Receiving and Disbursing the Queen's Revenue.

WE have seen the Commissioners, and other Officers, appointed for Collecting the Queen's Revenue, we come now to those who receive the same in Her Majesty's Exchequer or Treasury, and disburse it according to the Queen's Order.

Among which the principal are the *Lord High Treasurer* of *England*, and the *Chancellor*, (or *Under Treasurer*) of the Exchequer.

Lord Treasurer. As for the *Lord High Treasurer*, the Reader will find an Account of him among the Great Officers of State.

Chancellor of the Exchequer. The *Chancellor* is the next Officer to him in the Treasury. He has the Custody of the *Exchequer Seal*, and a Superintendency over the Lord Treasurer's Rolls The Offices of *Comptroller of the Pipe*, Clerk of the Pleas, and Clerk of the *Nicholls*, are in his Gift. As *Under Treasurer*, he has the Gift of the two *Praefets* of the Courts. Next

Next to the Chancellor are the two *Chamberlains*, the *Auditor of the Receipts*, the four *Tellers*, and Clerk of the *Pells*.

The *Chamberlains* have in their Custody many ancient Records, *Chamber-standards* of Monies, Weights, and Measures, and the *Blacklains-Book* of the *Exchequer*, first called *Rotulus Wintonie*, and afterwards *Doomsday-Book*.

This Book, in 2 Volumes, was the Tax-Book of all England, *Doomsday-Book*, except *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*, which might be in a Volume by it self, now lost. This Book was six Years a making, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, containing an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, but also of Families, and what every one possessed, either in Land or Money. And when any Difference arose about these Things, or Taxes, &c. the Book cleared the Point, and the King could not be cheated. Therefore it got the Name of *Doomsday-Book*; which is now kept under 3 Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. nor any Part of it transcribed under 4 d. a Line.

The *Auditor* of the *Receipts* files the Bills of the *Tellers*, by which they charge themselves with all the Monies received. And, of the by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer; he draws all Orders to be signed by his Lordship, for issuing forth all Monies, by Virtue of *Privy-Seals*, which are recorded in the Clerk of the *Pells* Office, entered and lodged in the Auditor's Office. He also, by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer, makes *Debentures* to such as have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the Queen, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the *Tellers*. He daily receives the State of the Account of each Teller, and weekly certifies the whole to the Lord Treasurer. At *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, he makes a *Declaration*, that is, an Abstract of all Accounts, and Payments made in the preceding half Year; one for the Lord Treasurer, and the other for the Chancellor. He keeps the *Registers* appointed for Payments in course, upon several Branches of the Queen's Revenue, and has 5 Clerks under him.

The four *Tellers* receive all Monies due to the Queen, therefore each of 'em must give 20000 l. Security. Each Teller has 2 Clerks, who constantly attend his Office.

The Clerk of the *Pells* is in Nature of a Comptroller. He is Clerk of called the Clerk of the *Pells*, from the Lat. *Pellis*, a Skin, his Office being to enter the *Tellers* Bill into a Parchment Skin, and all Receipts and Payments for the Queen, for what Cause, and by whomsoever. He has 4 Clerks, one of 'em for Incomes, and another for Issues.

'Tis observable, that no Acquittances are us'd in the *Exchequer*, upon paying any Monies to the Queen, but only *Tallies*, as being the most certain Way of avoiding all Cheat. A Tally is a Stick with Words written on it on both sides, expressing what the Money receiv'd is for. Which Tally being cloven asunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, the *Stock* is deliver'd to the Party that paid the Money, and the *Counter-stock* (or *Counter-foil*) remains with them,

them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other *Deputies*, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the Stock. After which they send it by an Officer of their own to the *Pipe*, to be apply'd to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

Deputy-Chamberlains.

The foreſaid *Deputy-Chamberlains*, whole Office is to cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each Piece a-part, ſit in the *Tally-Court*, where the *Talley-cutter* attends. The *Tellers* upon the Receipt of Monies due to the Queen, throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by a *Clerk* attending there, to write the Words of the Bill upon a *Tally*. This done, he delivers it to be entred by the *Clerk of the Pells*, or one of his *Under-Clerks*, who attends there to enter it in his Book. Then the *Tally* is cloven by the *Deputy Chamberlains*, having their Seals; while the *Senior-Deputy* reads one Part, the *Junior* examines the other Part, with the other two Clerks.

Agents for Taxes.

Agents for Taxes are appointed as Affiſtants to the Lord Treasurer; for the Accounts relating to the Taxes are remitted to them from all Parts for their Examination, and to make their Report of it to the Lord Treasurer. They ſit 3 Times a Week in their Office at *Westminster*, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, from 9 in the Morning till Twelve, or One. (c)

C H A P. XXXIV.

Of Her Majesty's Moſt Honourable Privy-Council; and particularly of the Three Principal Secretaries of State.

WE have ſeen hitherto the vaſt Dominions of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, Her Majesty's great Power, the Splendor of Her Court, and the Extent of Her Revenues: I am now come to ſpeak of Her *Privy-Council*, as bearing Part of that great Weight in the Government, which otherwiſe would lie too heavy upon Her.

The ſame is compoſed of eminent Perſons, ſit to adviſe Her Majesty upon all Emergencies; and upon whoſe Wiſdom, Vigilance, and Integrity, depends, in a great Meaſure, the Honour and Welfare of Her Majesty's Dominions in all Parts of the World. They are bound, by Oath, to adviſe the Queen, to the beſt of their Judgment, with all the Fidelity and Secrecy that becomes their Station.

In the Multitude of Counſellors there is Safety, ſays the wiſeſt of Men. Therefore this Council conſiſts of many Members, of ſeveral Capacities, that nothing may be wanting for good Counſel; but moſt of 'em Noblemen, as will appear by the Liſt.

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The Number of 'em is at the Sovereign's Pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less : But it is rare to see one Half meet in Council.

Tho' there are stated Days appointed for Assembling of the Council; yet upon any sudden Emergency the Members are summon'd at any time, and a Council is seldom or never held, without one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The Queen is often present to hear their Debates, the lowest Counsellor delivering his Opinion first, and Her Majesty at last declaring Her Judgment, which terminates the Matter of Debate.

To propose Matters to the *Privy-Council*, and in the Queen's Absence to make the Report of their several Transactions to Her Majesty, there is a *President*, who by his Office is one of the Nine great Officers of State.

The Queen may declare or conceal from Her *Privy-Counsellors* whatever She thinks fit, and has a select Council out of their Number, commonly called the *Cabinet-Council*; with whom Her Majesty determines such Matters as are most important, and require the utmost Secrecy.

The Things properly cognizable in the *Privy Council*, are such as relate to the well-governing of the Kingdom, and not Matters of Free-hold, which are determined by the ordinary Courts of Justice.

'Tis in the Power of the *Privy-Council* to enquire into all Trespasses and Crimes against the Government, and to commit the Delinquents in order to their Trial.

All Proclamations from the King and the *Privy-Council* ought to be grounded upon Law, otherwise they are not binding to the Subject: For upon several Questions put to the Judges in the Reign of King James I. concerning the Force of Royal Proclamations, they gave in their Opinion, That the King could not create any Offence by his Proclamation, which was not an Offence before; That no Indictment was ever heard of to run contra Regiam Proclamationem, against the King's Proclamation; and, That where there is no Law, there is no Transgression.

A *Privy-Counsellor*, tho' but a Gentleman, has Precedence of all Knights, and younger Sons of Barons and Viscounts, and is stiled *Right Honourable*: But the Council it self is called *Most Honourable*.

To attend the Council, there are four Clerks in ordinary, and four extraordinary. Also, two Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

The *Principal Secretaries of State* are, by their Office, Members *Secretaries of the Privy-Council*, ever since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Whereas before, they only prepared Business for the Council-board, in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber; which done, they came in, and stood one on the Right; and the other on the Left Hand. And till the Secretaries had gone thro' with their Proposals, nothing was debated at the Council-Board.

Before the latter End of Henry VIII's Reign, there was but one Secretary of State, when His Majesty thought fit to have this Office discharged by two Persons of equal Authority, and both called *Principal Secretaries of State*. Whose Employment being of great Trust, makes 'em very considerable, both to the Eyes of the Sovereign and People; therefore they attend him daily, as Occasion requires. The Requests of the Subject being likewise for most part lodged in their Hands, the same are represented by the *Secretaries of State*, to the King, and the Dispatches by them made according to his Directions.

As for Home Concerns, both publick and private, the two Secretaries do equally receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, as private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. except Ireland and the Plantations, which properly belong to the elder Secretary. But for Foreign Affairs, they have each his Province, one called the *Northern*, and the other the *Southern Province*, the last belonging properly to the elder Secretary. The *Northern Province* includes the *Low Countries*, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Muscovy; and the *Southern*, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, &c. According to which Division, each Secretary receives Letters and Addresses from, and makes all Dispatches to the several Princes and States belonging to his own Province.

On the 3d of February, 1702, the Queen in Council was pleased to declare, That the publick Business increasing, (by Reason of the late happy Union) She had thought fit to appoint a *Third Secretary of State*; but that Her Majesty intended nevertheless to continue the foreign Affairs, for the present, in the Course of Dispatch they were then in: Whereupon James Duke of Queensberry and Dover was sworn into that Office, which upon his Grace's Death was for some time discontinued, 'till Her Majesty was lately pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Mar Her *Third Principal Secretary of State*.

In all the Royal Houses, they have each his Apartment, as well for his own Accommodation as for his Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or else Board-wages; and their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is about 2000 *l.* to each per *Annum*.

They have each of 'em two Under-Secretaries, and Clerks attending the Office, and wholly at his own Choice, without any Dependence upon any other. These have little or no Salary, but their Perquisites are considerable.

A Secretary of State, being a Baron, takes Place of all other Barons; but if above the Degree of a Baron, then he takes Place only according to the Seniority of his Creation. If a Knight, and has no other Qualifications, he has the Precedence of all other Knights.

To the Secretaries of State there belong two other Offices, one called the *Signet*, and the other the *Paper-Office*.

By the *Signet* is meant the King's Seal, being in their Custody. In this Office, which is kept at *Whitehall*, there are four Clerks, who wait alternately three Months together, and prepare such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal.

The Clerk in waiting attends the Court wheresoever it removes; and prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as he directed by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council.

All Grants prepared by these Clerks, or by the King's Council learned at Law, for the King's Hand, are returned into this Office, when signed, and there transcribed again. The Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and being sealed by him, it is called a *Signet*: Which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it; of which more hereafter. But Privy Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues counter-signed by the Lord Treasurer.

The *Paper-Office* is that wherein are kept all Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, such as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, and Negotiations with foreign States, which are here disposed by Way of a Library at *Whitehall*. The Keeper whereof has a Fee of 160 *l.* per Annum, payable out of the Exchequer. (f)

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN.

I Come now to speak, not of the *English*, but the *British* Parliament, in which the grand Concerns of the whole *British* Nation are to be debated. This is a high Court, vested with a Legislative Power, and making Two of the Three Estates of the Realm; which Three Estates are the King, Lords, and Commons. The Constitution of a British Parliament

Accordingly this August Assembly consists of Two Houses, one called the *House of Lords*; and the other the *House of Commons*.

Before the *Union*, the first consisted of all the Spiritual and Temporal Peers of the Realm, qualify'd to sit in the House, and making up about 170. But the *House of Commons* consisted of 513 Commoners: Among which we call *Knights of the Shire*, such as are chosen by the Cinque Ports; *Citizens*, that stand for Cities; and *Burgesses*, for Towns or Boroughs privileged to send Members to Parliament.

By the *Union*, there's an Accession of 16 Peers of *Scotland* to the House of Lords, and 45 Commoners to the House of Commons. The first to be chosen against a new Parliament, by the Peers of *Scotland*; out of their Body; and the last, being Barons

and Burgesses, by the Shires and Boroughs. By which 16 Peers, and 45 Commoners, *Scotland* is to be represented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. And the *Scots* Peers sitting in the House of Lords, have the same Privileges as the *English* Peers.

As the *House of Lords* seems constituted to support the Rights of the Crown, so the proper Province of the *House of Commons*, is to stand for the Preservation of the People's Liberties. And tho' the *Commons* in some Parliaments have been for extending the *Royal Prerogative*, yet I find the *Lords* in all Times have been the surest and most natural Bulwark of the Prerogatives of the Crown. King *Charles I.* called them an excellent Screen between the Prince and the People, to assist each against any Encroachments of the other. 'Tis not the *Lords* Interest any way to contribute to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, or to suffer it in others. For the Preservation of the legal Prerogative, is not only the surest Way to secure their own Privileges, but of absolute Necessity for the happy and rightful Administration of the Government. 'Tis not long since the *House of Lords* proved the best Defender, both of the *Queen's* Prerogative, and the People's Liberties.

In short; the End of Parliaments is to keep up the Constitution, to support the Honour of the Crown, and maintain the Privileges of the People; to raise such Subsidies as Occasion requires, make necessary Laws, and redress all publick Grievances. Therefore 'tis the Interest of the People to be careful and wary in the Election of their Representatives, and (like free Agents) not to suffer themselves to be biassed against the publick Interest.

A Parliament ought to sit, by Law, at least once in three Years; and 'tis no Session, unless some Law be made while they sit.

The Power of Calling a Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the same, is entirely lodg'd in the Sovereign.

The Sitting of the Parliament is appointed by Royal Proclamation, with the Advice of the Privy-Council; and the Time appointed for the Parliament to meet, ought (by the late *Union Act*) to be no less than 50 Days after the Date of such Proclamation.

Upon the Proclamation, Writs are issued by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at the Time and Place appointed, to give their Advice on some weighty Affairs. Also to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to summon the People to elect as many Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in their respective Counties, as are to sit in the *House of Commons*. The Writ is a kind of short Letter written in *Law-Latin*.

As for *Scotland*, a Writ is to be directed to the Privy Council there, for summoning the 16 Peers, and for electing the 45 Members, by whom *Scotland* is to be represented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Many

Many undue Elections were formerly made at an excessive and exorbitant Charge, some Candidates spending 1000 l. more or less, in treating the Electors for their Voices: To prevent which Abuse, an Act was made in the late Reign, by which any Gift or Present, Reward or Entertainment, given or promised, directly or indirectly, by any one, from the Date of the Writ, makes the Election void. All false Returns are also prohibited by an Act passed in the same Session, and the Party aggrieved is impowered to sue the Officers and Persons making or procuring the same, and to recover double the Damages, with his full Costs of Suit.

And whereas it happens sometimes, that a Burgess is elected for two Boroughs, when the Parliament meets, he must declare to the House for which Place he will serve, that a Writ may issue out for a new Election to be made by the other Place.

No Judge of the Queen's Bench, Common-Pleas, or Exchequer, can be chosen, because they are Assistants in the Lords House; no Sheriff, because his personal Attendance is required at his Bayliwick during his Sherifalty; no Clergyman, because he is of another Body, viz. the Convocation; nor any Man that is not of full Age, that is, 21 Years.

A Man attainted of Felony, or Treason, is not eligible; but one Outlawed, in a personal Cause, may be chosen. No Alien that is not naturalized can be a Parliament-man; but, if he be a Householder, his Voice in the Election of Members is allowed of in some Places, particularly in the City of *Westminster*.

Anciently, a Knight of the Shire was allowed 4 s. and a Citizen, or Burgess, 2 s. a Day, from the respective Places for which they were chosen: A good Allowance in those Days; but now so inconsiderable, that it is quite laid aside, and all Members serve at their own Charge. The Lords have always born their own Charges, because they represent only themselves in Parliament.

As the Time for the Parliament's Sitting lies in the Sovereign's *The Sovereign's* Breast, so does the Place of Meeting: Tho' the usual Place is at the *lemnity of* ancient Palace of *Westminster*; the Lords in a large Room by them- *the Parli-* selves, and the Commons in a larger, which was of old St. Stephen's *ament's* Chappel. *Meeting.*

At the Opening of the Parliament on the Day prefix'd, the Queen comes to the House of Lords, in Her Royal Robes, with the Crown on Her Head, and the Sword of State before Her. Her Majesty sits upon a Chair of State, under a Canopy, at the upper end of the Room.

Then the Temporal Lords appear in their Scarlet Robes of State, every one according to his Degree; and the Spiritual Lords in their Episcopal Habit, as they do all the Sessions.

Against the Wall, on the Queen's Right-Hand, the two Archbishops sit by themselves on a Form. Below them, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, on another Form. And next to 'em, upon other Forms, all the other Bishops, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the Queen's Left Hand, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President, of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, sit upon Forms, above all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood. Then the Dukes, Marquesses and Earls, according to their Creation.

Cross the Room are the Wool-sacks, continued to this Day, to put the Peers in mind of the great Advantages the *English* Wool has brought to the Nation, that the Care of it may never be neglected.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, being of Course the *Speaker* of the House of Lords, sits on the first Wool-sack, before the Throne, with the Great-Seal and Mace lying by him.

Below the Wool sacks there are Forms cross the Room, first for the Viscounts, and next for the Barons, sitting in Order according to their Creation; except the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord Steward*, and the *Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household*, who take place of all others of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves.

But whatever Distinction there be among the Peers, they all sit as Barons in the House of Lords; and the Bishops themselves sit there, by virtue of their Barony.

As to the other Wool-sacks, the Judges, the Queen's Council at Law, and Masters of Chancery, sit upon 'em, when called to give their Advice in point of Law. But they ought not to sit in their Queen's Presence, without Her Leave. In Her Majesty's Absence, they may sit, but not be covered, till the *Speaker* signify to them the Leave of the Lords. The Queen's Council Learned, and Masters of Chancery, sit also, but always uncovered.

The lowermost Wool sack is for the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament: The first concerned in all Parliamentary Writs and Pardons, the last in keeping the Records of all Things passed in Parliament. This Clerk has two Under-Clerks, who, kneeling behind the Wool-sack, write upon it.

Her Majesty being come to the House of Lords, where She appears in great State, commands the Usher of the Black Rod, to call the House of Commons to the Lords House. He is in a manner the Messenger of the Lords, and is so called from a *Black Rod* he carries in his Hand. He sits without the Bar of the House, and what Peers the House thinks fit to commit, upon any Trespas, are left to his Custody. He has under him a Deputy, a Yeomen-Usher that waits at the Door within, and a Crier without.

How the Speaker of the Commons is chosen. The Commons being come to the House of Lords, stand without the Bar; and the Queen commands 'em, by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to chuse one of their Members for their Speaker, and to present him such a Day, that is, in a Day or two. But this is done sometimes without the Queen, and only

only by the Lord Chancellor, authorized for that Purpose by Her Majesty.

The Commons, being returned to their House, chuse a *Speaker*, The Name who ought to be a Person of great Experience and Ability, especially in Parliamentary Affairs: For the *Speaker* is in effect Office of his the Mouth of the House, and so necessary a Part thereof, that the Commons are properly *no House*, as the Phrase is, that is, can do no Business without him. 'Tis the *Speaker's* Part to see the Orders of the House observed; to state the Bills that are brought in; to collect the Substance of the Debates; and the Sense of the House upon 'em.

The Choice being made, by the Majority of Votes, 'tis a Custom Ceremonies upon for the Party chosen to decline the Office, and pray the House to proceed to a new Election. This is a kind of *Nolo Episcopari*: But his Choice. he is commonly answered with a full Consent of Voices upon his Name, upon which two of the principal Members go to him, and lead him to the *Speaker's Chair*; where being set, they return to their Places.

At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the Queen, Her Majesty being come to the House of Lords, the Commons are called in. Then the new *Speaker* is brought in between two of their Members, with low Obedience to the Bar, and there presented to the Queen, where he makes also a modest Refusal of that high Office, urging his Incapacity for it. Which not being allowed of by the Queen, he makes a Speech to Her Majesty, the Subject of which is left to his own Thoughts. But it ends commonly with these Petitions, That the Commons may, during their Sitting, have free Access to Her Majesty, That they may have Freedom of Speech in their House, and be free from Arrests.

His Oration being answered, and his Petitions allowed, Her Majesty makes a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, concerning such Matters as she thinks fit to lay before them. This done, she leaves both Houses to their private Debates, and the Commons return to their own House, the Mace being carried (as usual) before the *Speaker*.

After this Her Majesty never comes to the Parliament in State, but to lay fresh important Affairs before them; give Her Royal Assent to Bills passed in both Houses, or to close the Session. But when there have been extraordinary Debates in the House of Lords, the Queen has been there frequently to hear 'em, but not to influence the House one way or other: Then Her Majesty appears as it were *Incognito*, and every Peer sits and speaks with the same Freedom, as if the Queen were not there.

In the Queen's Absence, the Lords do always pay a Reverence to the Chair of State, when they come into the House.

The House of Commons does generally consist of the Flower of the Gentry, Gentlemen of divers Capacities, and most of 'em Men of good Estates, that have had the Advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. They are an aggregate Body from all Parts of Great

Britain, and the House a noble School for young Gentlemen that are of Age to sit there. Five Hundred fifty eight is their full Number, from the time of the *Union*. But, if 300 are met, 'tis reckoned a pretty full House, many being absent upon Business, or Sickness, &c. However 40 make a House.

The Commons sit promiscuously upon Forms, except the *Speaker*, who sits upon a Chair in the Middle of the Room, with a Table before him, the *Clerk* of the House sitting near him at the Table. Now does any Member wear a *Robe*, but the *Speaker*; except the Members for *London*, who at their first Meeting appear in their Scarlet Robes.

Their Time of Sitting in Parliament is in the Forenoon, commonly from 9 of the Clock till one: But, upon urgent Occasions, they sometimes sit very late, and do Business by Candle-light.

Before the Parliament enters upon any Business, the Members of both Houses must take the new Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament, in the first Year of *William* and *Mary*. They are also to make a solemn Declaration against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, the Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, by which Declaration all Papists are incapacitated to sit in Parliament. They are moreover to abjure the pretended Prince of *Wales*, before they can be admitted to sit in either House: Which Oath, appointed by the last Parliament of the late King *William*, was the last Bill he signed, not above 12 Hours before his Death.

Tho' every Member of the House of *Commons* be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other. He may consent or dissent, as he thinks fit, without consulting his Principals; which the States General of the United Provinces are obliged to do, in many Cases. However 'tis his Duty to promote, to his utmost, the Good of his Country, but particularly that of the County, City, or Borough, by which he has been elected.

*Of the Proceedings of Both Houses, in their Debates,
and passing of Bills.*

THE *Parliament* of *Great-Britain* has a particular Method in their Proceedings, for the Dispatch of Business. As they can sit no longer than the Sovereign pleases, which has been five or six Months together yearly, ever since the Revolution; so they commonly go through many Bills, both publick and private, before they break up, and sometimes as many are left unfinished, at the Time of their breaking up.

Commit-
tees.

The first Thing the *Commons* do after the Choice of their *Speaker*, is there appointing the *standing Grand Committee*, for Privileges and Elections, for Grievances, for Trade, and for Religion.

The

The Committee for Privileges and Elections has always had the Precedency, being commonly the first Committee, appointed either the same Day the Speaker takes his Place, or the next Day after. This Committee consists of no set Number of Members, for any Member of the House is free to sit here. Their Business is chiefly to examine Elections and Returns, complained of as undue, and make Report of it to the House. As for Matters of Privilege, they are now commonly heard in the House.

The standing Committees being settled, a private Committee is generally appointed to draw up an Address of Thanks to the Queen for Her Gracious Speech; wherein they commonly express a cheerful Disposition to concur with Her Majesty in those Things she has laid before them. The same is done in the House of Lords.

As to the main Business of the Parliament, which is to make new Laws, revive or abrogate old ones, whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a Bill. Any Member of the House may offer a Bill, for the publick Good; but he must first open the Matter of it to the House, and offer Reasons for the admitting thereof, which is called, *Making a Motion*. Upon which the House will either admit, or deny it.

Subsidy-Bills, for imposing of Taxes, are not to be brought in but by Order of the House: And whereas all other Bills may begin in either House, these do always begin in the House of Commons; nor will the Commons allow the House of Lords to make any Alteration in such Bills. The Reason is, because the greatest Part of the Monies arise from the Commons.

If any Member desire, that a Law in Force be altered, or repealed, he must first move the House in it, and give Reasons for it. If the House allows the Motion, their usual Way is, to appoint some of the Members to bring in a Bill for that Purpose.

The Leave of the House must also be obtain'd; to bring in any private Bill, and the Substance of it must be made known to the House, either by a Motion or Petition. Petitions are usually presented by Members of the same County the Petitioners are of: If they concern private Persons, they are to be subscrib'd, and the Persons presenting them called to the Bar, to avow the Substance of the Petition, especially if it be a Complaint against an Offender.

Before any Bill can pass into a Law, it must be read three several Times in each House, and debated. And, tho' it passes in both Houses, 'tis but a Body without a Soul, if it has not the Royal Assent. For, as each House has the Privilege of a Negative Voice, so the Sovereign is free to assent or not to the Bill. 'Tis true, there have been few Bills passed in both Houses, since the late happy Revolution, but what have had the Royal Assent.

A Bill of Indemnity coming from the Throne, has but one Reading in each House, the Subject being to take it as the Sovereign is pleas'd to give it.

To

To come to Particulars, the *Speaker*, and sometimes the *House*, directs the Clerk what Bill to read; whereupon he reads, with a loud Voice, the *Title* of the *Bill*, and after a little Pause, the Bill it self. The Bill being read over, he delivers it to the *Speaker*; who rising from his *Chair*, stands uncovered, and holding the Bill in his Hand, says, *This Bill is thus intitled*, and then reads the Title. This done, he opens the Substance of the Bill, either trusting to his Memory, or with the Help of a Breviate filed to the Bill: Then he declares to the House, That it is the first Time of Reading the Bill, and delivers it again to the Clerk.

The speaking for, or against a Bill, is commonly put off till the second Reading, some Days after the first, that the *Members* may have Time to consider of it.

If a Bill, originally begun in the Commons, happens, upon the first Reading, to be debated *Pro & Con*, and that upon the Debate, the House calls for the Question, the Question is, *Whether the Bill shall be Rejected*; and not, *Whether the Bill shall be Read the second Time*, which is the usual Way. But to a Bill coming from the *Lords*, so much Favour and Respect is shewn, that if it be spoken against upon the first Reading, and the *Speaker* pressed to put the Question, he makes it first for the second Reading; and if that be deny'd, then for Rejection; it being more prudential to consider the Bill, before it be put to such a Hazard.

If the greater Voice be to have the Bill Rejected, the Clerk sets it down Rejected in the Journal, and endorses it so upon the Back of the Bill. And then it shall be read no more that Sessions, unless it be altered in any Point material, both in the Body and in the Title. If the Voice be to have the Bill retained, then it shall have a second Reading in course.

It seldom happens that a Bill be read twice in one Day. And tho' it may have a second Reading the next Day after the first, yet the usual Way is to put it off for some Days, unless the Business require the utmost Expedition.

Upon the second Reading, which is performed in the same manner as the first, if none speak against the Bill, and several speak for it, without excepting against the Form of it, the *Speaker* may put the Question for *Ingrossing* of it, that is, Writing it in fair Parchment.

But Debates arise most upon the second Reading. After which the House usually calls for the *Committing of the Bill*, that is, for referring it either to a *Committee of the whole House*, or to a *select Committee*. The latter consists of several Members, nominated by the House, with the Time and Place appointed for their Meeting: But whoever has spoken directly against the Bill, is thereby incapable of being one of the *Committee*, for he that is against the Bill, cannot be thought a proper Person to be employ'd about it.

Whilst

Whilst a *Bill* is under Debate, whoever speaks to it stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech to the *Speaker*. If two rise at the same Time, and speak both together, the *Speaker* determines which shall give Way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not to be interrupted, unless the Discourse be not *ad rem*, or spun out to too great a Length : In which Cases the *Speaker* only may check him in his Discourse.

None is allowed to speak twice to a *Bill* in one Day, except it be by Way of Explication, or when the *Bill* happens to be Read twice. And if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he must not answer again the same Day ; for, were it allowed to answer, the whole Time might be spent by two talkative Persons.

If any Thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, any Member may rise up, and speak to it, in the Heat of the Debates, if the *Speaker* do not. But, if the *Speaker* stands up, he is first to be heard ; and while he stands up, the other must sit down. Whoever speaks to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate, must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. For, if he do, he may be taken down by the *Speaker*, or any other Member, according to the Orders of the House.

But the *Speaker* is not to argue for, or against any Side. He is only to hear the Arguments of the House, and collect the Substance of 'em. Neither has he any Voice, but when the House is equally divided, and then he has the *Casting Vote*.

No Member in his Discourse ought to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title or Addition, as, *That noble Lord, That worthy Knight, or Gentleman*. Or by his Office, as *Serjeant, Gentleman of the long Robe, &c.* Or by his Place, as *the Gentleman near the Chair, near the Bar, on the other side, or that Gentleman who spoke last, or last but one,* and the like.

No reviling or reflecting Expressions must be used. And, tho' Freedom of Speech and Debates, be an undoubted Privilege of the House, yet whatsoever is there spoken, is liable to the Censure of the House. If any speak offensive Words to the Sovereign, or the House, he is called to the *Bar*, where he receives on his Knees a Reprimand from the *Speaker* : And if the Offence be great, he is sent to the *Tower*.

When a *Bill* that has been Committed is Reported, the House does commonly agree to the Report in the whole, or in part only. But when the Matter is of Importance, the *Bill* is sometimes Re-committed, and most usually to the same Committee.

After the Debate is ended, the *Speaker* puts the Question for *Ingrossing*. If the Majority of Voices be against it, then the *Bill* is dashed. If for it, 'tis a good Omen for the passing of the *Bill*.

The Bill being *Ingrossed*, the *Speaker* offers it some Days after to be read the Third Time, for the Passing thereof. And to prevent carrying of Bills with a few Voices, it has been ordered sometimes by the House, that no Bill should be put to the Passing before Twelve a-Clock, when the House is commonly full.

When the Bill comes to a third Reading, 'tis done after the same manner as at the first and second Reading. After it is read, the *Speaker* tells the House, that it has been read Thrice, and with their Favours he will put it to the Passing. But before he does it, he pauseth a-while, that the Members may speak to it, if they please. For it happens sometimes, that upon the third Reading, the Matter comes to a fresh Debate. But then 'tis very rare to have it Re-committed, except for some particular Clause, or Proviso.

The Debate being over, the *Speaker*, holding still the Bill in his Hand, puts it to the Passing, thus; *As many as are of Opinion that this Bill should pass, say Yea*; and after the Affirmative, *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No*. Upon which the *Speaker* declares his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or *No's* have it; and his Opinion is to stand as the Judgment of the House, unless the Case be doubtful. Then a Motion being made for the Dividing of the House, the Question is put, Whether the *Yea's* or *No's* are to go out of the House, which commonly falls out to be the Lot of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill. For it seems but reasonable, that they should sit still who are for the old Law, because they are in Possession of it. To count the House, the *Speaker* nominates Two of the *Yea's*, and Two of the *No's*; who having each a Staff in his Hand, are to count the Members that remain sitting in the House. Then they go to the Door, Two on each side standing within it, and counting them who went forth, as they come in. While this is a-doing, no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the most Votes, standing at the Bar on the Right Hand of the two others, make their Approaches together to the Table, with the usual Obedience to the House; and he that has the Right Hand, declares to the *Speaker* the Number of the *Yea's* and *No's*. Upon which they all return to their Places, and Mr. *Speaker* makes the Report to the House.

If it be carry'd in the Affirmative, the Clerk enters it, *Resolved*. If in the Negative, thus; *the Question being put, &c. it passed in the Negative*.

If the Bill passed be originally exhibited in the House of Commons, the Clerk writes within it on the Top toward the Right Hand, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, that is, Let it be sent to the Lords. But, if begun in the Lords House, he writes underneath the Subscription of the Lords, *A ce Bill les Communes ont assentez*.

The Bill is carried up to the Lords, by Messengers appointed to the House: And as they come with great Respect to the Bar of the Lords House, their Lordships rise from their Places, and come down to meet them. The Title of the Bill being read by the chief Messenger, the Bill is humbly delivered to the *Speaker* of the House of Lords.

But when a Bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their Members, but only some of the Masters of Chancery, or some other Person whose Place is on the Woolfacks; and who coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, one of 'em having read the Title, and desired it may be taken into Consideration, delivers the Bill to the *Speaker*. But in Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Judges, to go to the House of Commons.

If either House disagrees with the other upon a Bill, a *Conference* is demanded. The *Conference* is held in the *Painted Chamber*, to which both Houses send respective Deputies, called *Managers*, to argue upon the Matter. If they cannot agree, sometimes a new *Conference* is demanded. And if it proves ineffectual, the Bill is *ipso facto* quashed.

The Manner of Voting in the House of Lords is thus: They begin at the lowest Baron, and so go on *Seriatim*; every one answering a part, *Consent*, or *Not Consent*. If the Voices be equal, the Negative carries it, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

'Tis usual in the House of Commons, from time to time, to call the House over. Every Member present uncovers his Head, and stands up when he is called. The Absent are either excused and entred accordingly; but if none excuse an Absent Member, he is entred *Deficit*, and sometimes sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. But when a Member of the House is called home into the Country, upon some extraordinary Occasion, the usual Way is to ask Leave of the House to be Absent for some Time, and it is readily granted.

When the Matter under Debate requires a full House, the Serjeant at Arms is commanded to go to the Court of Requests, *Westminster-Hall*, and other Places near the Parliament-House, to seek for the Members there, and require their Attendance.

Upon Notice of the Death of any Member, the *Speaker*, by Order of the House, issues out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making a new Writ, directed to the Sheriff of the County, for which the deceased Member served, in order to a new Election.

As to the *Committees*, take these following Remarks. Upon the first Meeting of a *Committee* in the *Committee-Chamber*, they choose a *Chair man* amongst them, who is much like the *Speaker* in the House. The Bill they are entrusted with is first read over, and then they consider it by Parts. If there be a *Preamble*, they consider it after the Parts of the Bill; because, upon the Consideration of

of the Body of the Bill, such Alterations may be made in it as may also occasion an Alteration in the Preamble.

The *Committee* may not raze, interline, or blot the Bill, but must set down the *Amendments* in a Paper by it self; setting down in the Paper the Number of the *Folio* where the Amendment is made, and naming particularly the Place where the Words of the Amendment are to be inserted, or those of the Bill omitted. The *Breviate* also annexed to the Bill must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

Every *Amendment* is voted singly, and when they are all perfect, they are read, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be reported to the House.* But, before the Question is put, any Member of the *Committee* may move to add to those *Amendments*, or to amend any other Part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the *Committee* pass in the Affirmative, the *Chair-man* is appointed to make the Report. He first acquaints the House, that he has a Report to make from the *Committee* to whom such a Bill was committed; which being received by the House, the *Chair-man* standing in his Place, reads each of the *Amendments*, with the Coherence in the Bill; and gives the Reasons of the *Committee* for such *Amendments*, until he has gone through all. This done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he comes from his Place to the Bar, and from thence to the *Speaker's* Table, where he delivers both the *Bill* and the *Amendments* to the Clerk.

Whereupon any Member of the House may speak against all, or any of the *Amendments*, and desire the *Coherence* to be read. But he must make all his Objections at once to all the *Amendments*.

*Commit-
tee of the
whole
House.*

When any great Business is in Hand, *Money-bills* particularly, which require much Debate, the House resolves it self into a Grand Committee, commonly called a *Committee of the whole House*. The Design of it is to have a greater Freedom of Debate, such as leads most to the Truth: For in this *Committee* every Member is free to speak to one Question as often as he shall see Cause, and to answer the Reasons and Arguments of others.

Then the House being resolved from the Rules of it to the Nature of a *Committee*, the *Speaker* leaves the Chair, and the House chooses a *Chair-man*, who sits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes of the *Committee*, the Gathering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

As the Business that lies under the Consideration and Debate of this *Committee* does commonly require several Sittings, before they can go through it, the *Chair-man* must ask Leave for them to sit again. But when the Matter has been thoroughly debated, and is judged fit to be Resolved in the House, the *Chair-man* having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be Reported to the House.*

If the Question be carried in the Affirmative, the *Speaker* is called again to the Chair; and the *Chair-man*, standing in his usual Place, reports what has been Resolved in the *Committee*, and brings up his Report to the Table: Whereupon the House proceeds as a *House*, and not as a *Committee*.

The Lords have also their *Committees*, but with this Difference, That the Judges and other Assistants there of the Long Robe, are sometime joined to the Lords of the *Committee*, tho' they have no Voice in the House: And whereas they sit covered in the House, by Leave of the Peers, here they sit uncovered.

But I must not omit taking Notice, That during the Sessions, the Parliament may address the Queen, upon such Matters as they think convenient. And their Addresses are either from either House a part, or sometimes from both Houses, joining together in one and the same Address. These Addresses are presented at the Time appointed by Her Majesty, sometimes in a whole Body, but most commonly by deputed Members from each House.

When *Bills* are ready for the *Royal Assent*, the Queen comes to *The Royal* the House of Lords in the same State as before, cloathed with her *Assent* to Royal Robes, and the Crown upon her Head, the Lords also in *Bills* their Robes. Being seated upon her Throne, and the Commons sent for up by the *Black Rod*, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill; and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to Instruction, pronounces the *Royal Assent* in these Words, borrowed of the *French*: If a publick Bill, the Answer is *la Reine le veut*. If private, *Soit fait comme il est desiré*. If a Money-Bill, *la Reine remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*. If a Bill of Indemnity, the Return is from the Lords and Commons to Her Majesty in these Words, *Les Prolats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez, au Nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement V^{re} Majesté, & prient Dieu vous donner en Santé bonne Vie & longue*. If a Bill which the Queen does not think fit to pass into a Law, *la Reine s'avisera*, the Queen will consider of it; which is look'd upon as a civil Denial.

But 'tis observable, that the Queen may, by Commission granted to some of the Peers, give Her *Royal Assent* to any Bill, without Her Personal Presence.

As each House has an undoubted Privilege to *Adjourn* themselves for some Day, so the Queen may *Adjourn* 'em, in order to a *Recess* for some Time. And then all Bills already read and debated, in one or both Houses, remain in *Statu quo*, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue.

'Tis otherwise with a *Prorogation*, which makes a Session. For in this Case all Bills that passed either House, or both Houses, and had not the *Royal Assent*, must begin a new at the next Meeting, before they can be brought to Perfection.

The Meaning of Adjourning, and Proroguing the Parliament.

Lastly, The Parliament is said to be *Dissolved*, when the House of Commons is disbanded, in order to a new Election. Both the Dissolution, and the Calling a new Parliament, are commonly done by *Proclamation*, after the last Sitting of the Parliament.

Of the
Triennial
Parliament.

Whereas some of our Kings formerly called no Parliament, but when they thought fit, or continued the same Parliament too long to be true to their Trust, by an Act passed in the late King's Reign, there ought to be a *Parliament sitting at least once in three Years*. And if a Parliament Sitting be Dissolved, without an Act passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention. By the same Act it is enacted, That no Parliament shall continue longer than three Years at the farthest, to be accounted from the Day on which the said Parliament shall be appointed to meet, by the Writ of Summons: Therefore 'tis called a *Triennial Parliament*.

Upon the King's Decease, if there was a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, 'twas *ipso facto* Dissolved, the King being look'd upon as the Head of Parliament. But, to prevent the Mischiefs and Confusions that may be occasioned in such a Case for want of a Parliament, a providential Act was made in the late Reign; by which the *Parliament then Sitting, or in Being, shall in that Case continue, and immediately meet, for and during the Time of Six Months, unless the same shall be sooner Prorogued or Dissolved by the next Heir to the Crown in Succession*. But, in case there shall be no Parliament in Being, then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately Meet, Sit, and Act, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Parliament had never been Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of Old for the Sheriff to proclaim, by the King's Command, after every Session of Parliament, the several Acts passed in that Session, that none might pretend Ignorance: But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came into Use; all publick Acts of Parliament being now published in Print, soon after the same are passed.

Of the Privileges, and Power of the Parliament.

There are Three Things in England, said an eminent Lawyer, the Bounds of which are unknown, viz. The Royal Prerogative, The Peoples Liberties, and, The Privileges of Parliament.

As for the last, the *House of Lords* are undoubtedly the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, and have a Judicial Power lodged in them by the Constitution. They are the Supreme Court of Judicature, and from them there lies no Appeal.

In the last Parliament of England there happen'd a great Contention, in Point of Right, between the Two Houses, as to the *Aylesbury-Men*, committed by the House of Commons into Custody, for Breach of Privilege. The House of Lords took upon them

them to enquire into the Matter, and justify'd their Proceeding as follows, by their Representation to the Queen, January 18, 1702.

That by the known Laws and Custom of Parliaments, the House of Peers has an undoubted Right, when they conceive it to be for the Good and Safety of the King and Kingdom, to take Examinations of Persons charged with criminal Matters, whether such Persons be then in Custody, or not; and also, to order the Persons so to be examined, to be taken into Custody of the King's sworn Officers attending the House, during such Examinations, or to Commit them to any other safe Custody that they shall think proper, and to Restrains others (if they see Cause) from having Access to, or Communication with them. The House of Lords have exercised this Right from time to time, as Occasions have required, without Objection. The Records are filled with Precedents, which warrant their Claim in every Part of it. And Page 5, they urge, That if Persons in Custody are out of the Reach of the House of Lords, 'tis not to be imagined, that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of examining, committing, or restraining them, which Power they have assumed several times. They further alledged, That when the Peers order Persons to be examined in their House, they cannot be said to take the Examination of them solely to themselves, exclusive from the King, the King being always look'd upon as present in that great Council, in Consideration of Law, where He may be present in his Royal Person as often as he pleases.

The House of Commons, insisting upon the Nullity of that Right of the House of Lords, address'd the Queen about it, and used such Expressions as were highly resented by their Lordships. As to their addresssing the Queen, the Lords represented, That if, at any time either House conceived, they had a reasonable Ground to object against the Proceedings of the other, it has been a common Practice to desire Conferences, fairly to discuss the Matter in Debate between them, whereby Mistakes have been cleared for the most part, a good Understanding cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserved. They said further, That if it be justifiable in the House of Commons, to be appealing to the Crown against the Lords, the same Method may be taken by the Lords. And, That 'tis easie to foresee how fatal the Consequences may be in the Reign of an ill-designing Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it, for utterly subverting the Constitution. There are Examples Abroad, where Proceedings of this kind have ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People.

However, the Commons resolv'd, That they have an undoubted Right to commit for Breach of Privilege, and that the Commitments of the House are not examinable in any other Court whatsoever.

The Lords on the contrary, resolved, 1. That neither House has any Power to create new Privileges. 2. That the Commons in committing the five Persons, have assumed a new Privilege they can show no Right to. 3. That every Englishman has a Right to apply for, and obtain a Habeas Corpus. 4. That the Commons censuring Persons for aiding a Prisoner to procure a Habeas Corpus, is of dangerous Consequence. 5. That a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, but a Writ of Right.

One of the fundamental and principal Ends of Parliaments being to redress Grievances, and ease the People of Oppressions, the chief Care thereof lies in the House of Commons; which is the grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delinquents punished; such as corrupted Counsellors, Judges, and Magistrates. This makes Parliaments to be a great Check to ill Men, and therefore abhorred by such Men in Authority.

In this Case, when the Parliament sits, the Commons impeach, and the Lords are the Judges. The Commons inform, present, and manage the Evidence; and the Lords, when the Trial is over, give Judgment upon it. In short, such is the Privilege of the House of Commons, that they may impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom, either Spiritual or Temporal. But the Lords cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the Commons.

In a Case of Misdemeanour, both the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are Judges. But if the Crime be Capital, the Lords Spiritual absent themselves during the Trial. For by an Ordinance made at the Council at *Westminster*, in Henry II's Reign, all Clergymen were forbidden *agitare Judicium Sanguinis*, upon Pain of being deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

Formerly, all Members of Parliament were free from Suits, Arrests, or Imprisonment, (except in Case of Treason, or Felony) not only during the Sitting, but also 40 Days before, and 40 Days after the Sessions: Which Privilege did likewise extend to their Menial Servants, and the Officers attending the House. But by an Act passed in the late Reign, the said Privilege ceases immediately after the Prorogation or Dissolution of any Parliament, till the prorogued Parliament be re-assembled, or a new Parliament meet. It ceases also immediately after any Adjournment of both Houses of Parliament for above fourteen Days, until both Houses meet again. And upon the Rising of the Parliament, the Plaintiff shall be at Liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution. Nor shall any Action for the Recovery or obtaining of any Debt or Duty due to the Crown be impeach'd, stay'd, or delay'd, under the Colour or Pretence of Privilege of Parliament. But the Person of the Debtor, or Accomptant, whether a Peer of the Realm, or a Member of the House of Commons, shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment during the Continuance of the Privilege of Parliament.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, qualify'd to sit in the House, have this Privilege, That if they cannot appear in Parliament, by Reason of Sickness, &c. they make their *Proxies* to vote in their Stead. But then such Lords as would make their *Proxies*, must enter them in Person, at the Beginning of every Parliament.

While the Parliament sits, all Members of the House of Commons are free from Attendance on Trials in inferior Courts of Judicature, from serving on Juries, and the like.

In Time of Parliament, whoever offers to speak irreverently of that Court, to threaten, or abuse any Member of the House of Commons, is liable (upon Complaint thereof) to answer it to the House, and be committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

'Tis a common Saying, That *a Parliament can do any thing*: Which is to be understood, That the Parliament of Great-Britain can, with the Royal Assent, do any Thing that is not repugnant to common Justice. They may revive or abrogate old Laws, and make new; settle the Succession to the Crown, determine doubtful Rights whereof no Law is made; appoint Taxes; establish Forms of Religion; naturalize Aliens; legitimate Bastards, adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age; attain a Man of Treason either alive, or after his Death; condemn or acquit them who are upon their Trial; give the most free Pardons; restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the Parliament is taken to be the Consent of every Englishman.

But how great soever be the Power of King and Parliament, yet they cannot restrain or confine future Parliaments. *Quod leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*, is a Maxim in the Law of Parliaments: And a subsequent Parliament has still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the Acts of the former in the whole, or any Part thereof; notwithstanding any Words of Restraint, Prohibition, or Penalty in the former. (g)

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of the Courts of Judicature: And first of the Superior Courts.

Courts of Justice.

FROM the High Court of Parliament, that great Wheel which moves all the rest, I proceed to the Courts of Justice sitting at *Westminster*, and opened four Times a Year, called the four Terms, *Viz. Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary Terms.*

Terms.

Easter-Term begins the 17th Day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 Days. *Trinity-Term*, the 5th Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth 20 Days. *Michaelmas-Term*, the 23d of *October*, and lasteth 37 Days. *Hilary Term*, the 23d of *January*, and lasteth 2 Days. So that the Four Terms take up in all 105 Days; from which must be deducted about 20 *Sundays* and *Holy-Days*, in which the Courts do not sit.

The several Courts sitting at *Westminster*, are the Court of *Chancery*, *Queen's-Bench*, and *Common Pleas*; and two concerning the *Queen's Revenue*, *viz. the Court of Exchequer*, and that of the *Dutchy of Lancaster*.

The Principal of these Courts are the High Court of *Chancery*, and the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, both sitting at the upper End of *Westminster-Hall*; the last being a Court of Justice, that observes nothing, but the strict Letter of the Law, and the first a Court of Mercy, in which Causes are try'd, not according to the Strictness of Law, but by the Rules of Equity.

And as the *Queen's-Bench* is a Court in which the Pleas are between the King and Subject, so in the Court of *Common-Pleas* are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject.

Of the COURT of CHANCERY.

Chancery-Court.

I begin with the Court of *Chancery*, otherwise called the Court of *Equity*, which is the most ancient, and has the Pre-eminence.

Here the Proceedings are in *Latin*, or *English*. In *Latin*, when the Court proceeds according to the known Laws and Customs of the Land; and by *English Bill*, when according to Equity and Conscience. For the *Chancery* has two Courts in one; the equitable Part being instituted for the Relief of the Subject against Cheats, Breaches of Trust, and unfortunate Accidents, to temper the Rigour of the Law, and rescue Men from Oppression. But the Remedy has proved too often as bad as the Disease, by the endless Windings and Turnings of this Court, which make it a Labyrinth.

The Form of Pleading in this Court is much after the Manner of the Civil Law, by Bill, Examination of Witnesses, and a *Subpœna*, by which the Defendant is summoned to appear, and answer the Complainant's Bill; upon neglecting whereof, there issues out an *Attachment*, to compel him. This being not obey'd, then goes out an *Attachment* with a *Proclamation*: And if the Defendant continue still contumacious, the Court will award against him a *Proclamation* of *Rebellion*, upon which he is sent Prisoner to the Fleet.

In this Court all Patents, most Sort of Commissions, Deeds between Parties, touching Lands and Estates, Treaties with foreign Princes, &c. are sealed and inrolled. Out of it are issued Writs to convene the Parliament, and Convocation, Proclamations, and Charters, &c.

For the Latin Part of this Court there are 24 *Cursitors*; and Lord for the English, six Clerks. And the Judge is the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; who since the happy Union of England and Scotland, bears the Title of Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain. He is the chief Magistrate in the Kingdom, and the prime Minister of State. His Office is reckoned to be worth 7000 l. a Year; which he holds only *durante beneplacite*, or during the Queen's Pleasure. When he goes abroad, the Mace and Great Seal go constantly with him.

In the other Courts afore-named there are four Judges to each, but in Chancery the Lord Chancellor is the sole Judge. And, whereas the first are tied to the Strictness of the Law, here the Law is tempered with Equity and Conscience, therefore the Chancellor is said to be the *Keeper of the King's Conscience*.

If the Judges of the other Courts had a Power to judge according to Equity, in equitable Cases, 'twould be a much shorter Method for the publick Administration of Justice, and a great Ease to the Subject: But then the Question is, how the Grandure of this Court would be kept up.

The other Courts sit only in Term time, and have no Power to act as Courts of Justice out of Term, whereas the Chancery-Court is always open. So that, if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-time, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law. He may also in Vacation time grant Prohibitions, as well as in Term time.

Tho' the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, be the sole Judge here, yet he has twelve Assistants, called *Masters of Chancery*; who were all anciently Doctors of the Civil Law, and whose Business was to inform the Lord Chancellor of the equitable Part of the Civil Law. Now their main Business is to take *Affidavits*, or Depositions upon Oath, or any other Matter to which an Oath is required by the Rules of the Court, for which end they have an Office in Chancery-Lane. The Chancellor does also refer to them the Examination of Accounts, depending on this Court, of which they make their Report in Writing. In Term time three of them sit at

Court with the Lord Chancellor, at some Distance from him; and two out of Term, when he hears Causes at his own House.

These are *Masters* in ordinary, whose Salary is 100 l. each, paid out of the Exchequer, besides Fees and Robe-Money. But there is besides a great Number of *Masters extraordinary*, dispersed all over the Kingdom, to take *Affidavits*.

Master of the Rolls.

The First of the forelaid Twelve Masters is called *Master of the Rolls*, as having the Custody of all *Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, and Recognizances*; which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave Occasion for that Name. And the House it self, where the said Rolls are kept, is called the *Rolls*. In which are kept all the Rolls since the Beginning of the Reign of Richard III. the former being kept in the *Tower of London*.

This is a great Officer, and his Place of great Profit, tho' much short of what it has been. He is so far an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, as to hear Causes in his Absence, but does not go so far as to make a Decree.

By Virtue of his Office, he keeps a Court at the *Rolls*, with two Assistant Masters of *Chancery*, where he hears and determines Causes that come there before him: But his Decrees are appealable to the *Court of Chancery*.

His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life, or *durante beneplacito*. And he has the Gift of the *Six Clerks Officers*, of the *Examiners Offices*, *three Clerks of the Petty-Bag*, and the *six Clerks* of the *Rolls Chappel*. He has under him a *Secretary*, two *Registers*, and an *Usher*.

In Parliament, when he sits in the House of Lords, his Place is next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Woolf-Sack.

Six Clerks. The *Chancery Court* swarms with Officers: Amongst which the *Six Clerks* are next in Degree to the *Masters of Chancery*, and their Business is to inroll all *Patents, Commissions, Licences, Pardons*, and other Instruments that pass the Great Seal. They have under them no less than 90 *Clerks*, having each a Seat in the Office, and some of 'em getting 4 or 500 l. a Year.

In the last Session of the last *English Parliament*, a *Bill* was brought in for giving the *Six Clerks* in *Chancery* a *Recompence* upon taking their Offices away, and for appointing *Attornies* for the better keeping the Records of this Court: But the *Bill* dropt, for Want of Time to bring it to Perfection.

Clerk of the Crown.

Next the *six Clerks* is the *Clerk of the Crown*, who by himself, or Deputy, is always to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State. He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, *Commissions* for distributing Justice, general and special Pardons.

Protonotary.

The *Protonotary*, whose Office is chiefly to expedite *Commissions* for Embassies.

Register.

Register, whose Office is executed by Deputies, giving constant Attendance in Court, and taking short Notes called *Minutes*, which they afterwards draw out at length into *Orders*, containing the Opinion of the Court in the Matter therein debated. 'Tis their Business also to ingross, file, and keep the Decrees, Orders, and Injunctions issuing out of this Court.

Two *Examiners*, who examine Witnesses upon Oath, according to the Interrogatories delivered to them to examine the Parties thereupon, and put their Answers and Depositions into Writing.

There also belong to this Court a *Clerk*, and a *Comptroller of the Hanaper*, vulgarly called the *Hamper*. The *Clerk's* Office is to receive all Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs. He attends daily in Term-time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather bags, in which are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. And then those Bags are delivered to the *Comptroller of the Hanaper*.

Three *Clerks of the Petty-Bag*, under the Master of the Rolls. *Clerks of the Petty-Bag* whose Office is to make all Patents for Customers, &c. all Commissions for Assessing of Taxes, and Writs for Bag-Nominations of Collectors.

Two Masters of the *Subpena-Office*, who make out all Subpenas; a Master of the *Affidavit Office*, who files all Affidavits sworn before a Master in Chancery; a Clerk of the *Patents*, who prepares, ingrosses, and exemplifies all Patents or Grants from the Queen, for any new Invention or Discovery: Besides several other Clerks.

Twenty four *Curfioors*, who make out original Writs. Therefore each of them has certain Counties allotted to him, into which he makes out such original Writs as are required.

The *Alienation-Office*, where Fines are set, and Monies received upon Writs of Covenant for alienating any Estate in the Kingdom, as due to the Queen, for her Licence or Consent, is likewise a Branch of this Court. To which Office there belong three Commissioners, a Master in Chancery, a Receiver, a Clerk of the Inrollments, and a Clerk of the Entries.

Lastly, here is the *Warden of the Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet Prison*, who takes into his Custody all Prisoners sent thither from this Court; and a *Serjeant at Arms*, who bears a gilt Mace before the Lord Chance'llor, or Keeper.

QUEEN'S-BENCH COURT.

When a King fills the Throne, this Court is called the *King's-Bench*, but now 'tis the *Queen's-Bench*, because anciently the King sat there sometimes in Person on a high Bench, and the Judges on a low Bench at his Feet.

This is the highest Court in England at Common Law, next to the House of Lords in Parliament. Here the Pleas are be-

tween the King and the Subject; all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, and Misgovernment, being commonly brought before this Court; as are also all Errors of the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all other Pleas, the Exchequer excepted.

In this Court all young Lawyers, that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

There are four Judges belonging to this Court, who hold their Office by Writ, not by Patent, and have each a Salary of 1000 *l. per Annum*. But none may be Judge in this Court, except a Serjeant-at-Law, who (upon taking this Degree) is obliged to wear always a Lawn Coif under his Cap at the Bar.

The first of these Judges is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench*, or else *Lord Chief Justice of England*, because his Jurisdiction extends over all *England*, and a Warrant from him may fetch one from any Part of it. (i)

COMMON-PLEAS.

This Court is so called, because the Pleas usually here debated are between Subject and Subject, and that according to the Strictness of Law.

None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court, and yet they have the Privilege of pleading in all other Courts.

Here all civil Causes, real and personal, are usually tried; and real Actions are pleadable in no other Court. Nor are Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court, at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of Chancery.

Judges:

This Court has also four Judges, with the same Salary as those of the *Queen's-Bench*, each holding his Place by Patent, *quandiu se bene gesserit*. The first is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*.

The chief Officers belonging to this Court, next to the Judges, are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Protonotaries*, and a *Chirographer*, all sitting in the Court, with black round Caps on, such as were worn before the Invention of Hats in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign. These Officers are all sworn, and have their Office for Life, as a Freehold.

Custos

Brevium:

The *Custos Brevium* is the first Clerk of this Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable here, and all Records of *Nisi prius*, called *Postea's*. He has the Gift of the second *Protonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the *Juries*.

Protonotaries:

The *Protonotaries* are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs for all Counties, but *Monmouth*. 'Tis in their Offices all the Attorneys of this Court enter their Causes, and each of 'em has a Secondary, who draws up the Rules of Court, &c. Those

Second-

Secondaries are commonly the ablest Clerks, or Attorneys of the Court.

The *Chirographer* is to ingross Fines acknowledged, &c. He *Chirographer* has six Clerks in his Office under him, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

Here is also the *Register* of the Fine Office, and a Clerk of the *Register*. Proclamations: Which Office is the only proper Place for searching of Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

There are in this Court 3 Officers unsworn, and holding their Places *durante Beneplacito*, viz.

1. A Clerk of the Treasury, who keeps the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, besides several other Things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief-Justice. Clerk.

2. A Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries. This Officer is, by Statute, under the 3 *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removable at their Pleasure.

3. A Clerk of the Out-lawries, who (after a Party is returned Out-lawed) makes out the Writ of *Capias Velagatum*, in the Name of the Queen's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

To the foresaid Officers add, 1. A Clerk of the Queen's Silver, to whom every Fine (or final Agreement) upon Sale of Land is brought from the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the Queen's Use.

2. Clerk of the Warrant, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolls all Deeds acknowledged before any Judge of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Habeas Corpus*, who makes Writs for Appearance of the Jury in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country.

4. Clerk of the *Essoinés*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the Errors.

6. Clerk of the Superfedeas, who makes out the Writs of Superfedeas.

There are also in this Court 14 *Filazers*, and 4 *Exigentes*. *Filazers*. The *Filazers*, having their several Counties allotted them, make out all Process upon original Writs, besides several other Things. The last of 'em is, by Patent, *Protonotary, Filazer*, and *Exigenter*, for the County of *Monmouth*. The rest hold also for Life, and are in the Lord Chief Justice's Gift.

The Office of the *Exigentes* is, to make all Writs called *Exigents*, and *Proclamations*, in all Actions where Process of Out-lawry does lie. The Writ lies against a Transgressor of the Law that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods, within the County. And if he appears not, after Summons by the Sheriff, at

at five several County-Courts, he is Out-lawed. The Writ is called *Exigent*, because it exacts (or requires) the Parties Appearance, to answer the Law. The *Exigenters*, as well as *Filazers* Offices, are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and hold for Life. (k)

COURT of EXCHEQUER.

There are two Courts held in the Exchequer, one that tries Causes according to Law, and the other according to Equity. The Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is held before the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Barons aforesaid: But the Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are only before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Judges.

Here are tried all Causes relating to the Queen's Revenue, such as are concerning Accompts, Disbursements, Customs, and Fines imposed. For which there are four Judges appointed, called *Barons of the Exchequer*, none but Barons sitting here as Judges in former Times. And tho' Men learned in the Law have been in latter Times employ'd in this Station, the Title of *Baron* is still continued to them, and that of *Lord Chief Baron* to the first of 'em; who being the principal Judge of this Court, the Barristers direct their Speech to him, and he answers the Bar.

'Tis true, there is another Baron, called *Curfitor-Baron*, who sits in the Court with them, but is none of the Judges; his Office being only to administer the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, and other Officers of the Custom-house.

Queen's Remembrancer.

The next Officers are, 1. The *Queen's Remembrancer*, whose Office is in the Queen's Gift, and who has under him Eight Attorneys or sworn Clerks, two of which are distinguished by the Title of *Secondaries*.

In this Office the State of all Accompts, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accompts, concerning the Queen's Revenue, is enter'd; all Securities for the faithful exercising of Offices taken; and all Proceedings thereupon made. In short, from hence issues forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and accompt. The Exchequer being also a Court of Equity, as was before said, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office.

Treasurer's Remembrancer.

2. The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, &c. for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment. This Office is in the Queen's Gift, and here are six Attorneys or sworn Clerks, of which the first two are called *Secondaries*.

Clerk of the Pipe.

3. The *Clerk of the Pipe*, into whose Office all Accompts which pass the Remembrancer's Office are brought. All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs are made up by him, and he gives them (as he does other Accomptants) their *Quietus est*, when their Accompts are even. 'Tis this Clerk of the Pipe, who makes Leases of the Queen's Lands, and extended Lands, by Warrant from the Lord

Trea.

Treasurer. He has eight Attorneys or sworn Clerks under him, whereof the two first are Secondaries.

4. **Comptroller of the Pipe**, who writes in his Roll all that is Comptrol'd drawn down from the Remembrancer's Office into the great Roll *ler of the* of the Pipe, and makes Process for the Recovery of any Debt *Pipe.* due to the Crown by a Writ called the *Summons of the Pipe.*

5. **Clerk of the Pleas**, in whose Office all the Officers of the *Clerks of* Exchequer, and other privileged Persons, such as Debtors to the *the Pleas.* Queen, &c. have the Privilege to plead, and be impleaded in all Matters at Common-Law. The Reason of this Privilege, as to the Officers, is, that they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is required. There are in this Office *five sworn Attornies*, and a *foreign Opposer.*

There is moreover a **Clerk of the Estreats**, who receives every Term the *Estreats* (or Extracts) out of the Lord Treasurer's Re- *Of the* membrancer's Office, and writes 'em out to be levied for the *Estreats.* Queen. He also makes *Schedules* for Sums that are to be discharged.

Two **Auditors of the Imprest**, who audit the great Accompts of *Auditors.* Her Majesty's Moneys Imprest, Mint, Customs, Ward-Robe, First-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, &c.

Four **Auditors of the Revenue**, who audit all Accompts of the Revenue, and Subsidies granted by the Parliament.

Remembrancer of the First-fruits, who takes all Compositions *Remem-* for First-fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as are *brancer of* backward to pay. There are several Offices belonging to this *the First-* Office. *fruits.*

I pass by several other Officers belonging to this Court, as the Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, and Marshal of the Court.

Here is also a **chief Usher**, who has under him four *Ushers*, and six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in his Gift. His Office is hereditary, and he is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common Pleas.* ()

COURT of the DUTCHY of Lancaster.

This Court, which is kept at *Westminster* by the *Lower Ex-* chequer, takes Cognizance of all Causes that concern the Revenue of this Dutchy, which has been long since annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney thereof. The other Officers you will find in the List. (m)

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of the Assizes and Sessions. And therein of Constables, Coroners, Justices of Peace, and Juries: With a particular Account of the English Way of Trying Malefactors.

Assizes.

THE Assizes are Courts kept twice a Year in every County of England, for the Ease of the People in the Distribution of Justice; the twelve Judges going for that Purpose by Commission from the Queen, to do Justice all over England: And this is called *Going the Circuit*.

The Time for the Assizes.

The Courts thus kept by these Itinerant Judges, are called the *Assizes*, in which they judge both Civil and Criminal Causes. Which *Assizes* are distinguished into *Lent* and *Summer-Assizes*, the first falling out presently after *Hilary-Term*, the last after *Trinity-Term*. They are usually held at the County-Town, and that with great Attendance and Feasting.

The Reception of the Judges going their Circuit.

When the Judges are coming into a County, the Sheriff thereof is bound to attend in Person, with his Under Officers, Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Jaylor, &c. all riding on Horseback. If the Sheriff cannot come himself, he must send one in his Place, to be allowed of by the Judges. The Justices of Peace in that County are also to attend; and if either the Sheriff, or they, fail therein, they may be fined at the Discretion of the Judges.

Their Dispatch in determining Causes.

'Tis observable, that in each County all Causes grown to an Issue in the Courts at *Westminster*, are commonly determined here in two or three Days. Which is done, not by the sole Arbitrement of the Judges (as in foreign Countries) but by a *Jury* of 12 Men.

Jury.

This *Jury* is chosen by the Sheriff of the County, and only directed in Point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by *Assize*, (whether the Action be Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real) is referred for the Fact to a *Jury*, as in most Courts of the Common Law; and as they find it, so passeth the Judgment.

Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and of Gaol-Delivery.

By a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to the Judges, and others of the best Account in their Circuits, they are empowered to judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors. And, by a Commission of *Gaol-Delivery*, directed only to themselves and the Clerk of the Assize associate, they are to try every Prisoner for the Offence he stands committed for.

The

The Commitment is commonly made by some Justice of the Peace, who examines the Fact upon Oath; and, if the Evidence be *hors com-* found plain against the Malefactor, he sends him by a *Mittimus* to *mited by* the County-Gaol: Where he is kept a Prisoner, till his Case be *Justices* brought before the Justices of the Peace at the next Quarter of Peace. Sessions, or refer'd to the Assizes.

The Trial of Malefactors in England is very singular and diffe- *Trial of* rent from other Nations. *Malefa-*

The Court being met, the Prisoners are brought into Court, *hors.* one, two, or three at a time. The Clerk commands one of 'em to the Bar, and to hold up his Hand; then he charges him with his Crime, and asks him, Whether he is *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*? If he answers *Guilty*, his Trial is over, and nothing left but the Sentence to be pronounced against him. If he stands *Mute*, and will not answer, (which happens but seldom) his Punishment is to be pressed to Death.

But the usual Way is, to answer *Not Guilty*, tho' the Prisoner's Guilt be never so apparent, and he has confessed the Fact before his Trial. For the Law of England takes no Notice of such Confession, and the Judges proceed only upon Evidence; so that, unless the Witnesses, who are upon their Oaths, be positive and clear against the Prisoner, the Jury will acquit him.

When the Evidence is over, the Judge directs the Jury, and bids 'em discharge their Conscience. If the Case be plain, they agree upon the Verdict, without going from the Bar. Then the Foreman of the Jury, in the Name of all, brings in the Prisoner *Guilty*. But if the Case requires a Debate, they withdraw, with a Copy of the Indictment, into a Room, where they are all lock'd in, without Bread or Water, &c. till they are unanimously agreed on the Verdict, and an Officer without does watch 'em. If any one of the Jury should die in the mean time, the Prisoner would be *ipso facto* acquitted.

The Jury being agreed on the Verdict, they send Notice of it *Verdict.* to the Court by the aforesaid Officer, and pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner is sent for again to the Bar, and bidden to hold up his Hand, and hear the Verdict. Thus the Prisoner is either Condemned or Acquitted, for the Verdict is unalterable. (Except in some doubtful Cases, when the Verdict is brought in *Special*, and is therefore to be determined by the 12 Judges of England)

If the Verdict be brought in *Guilty*, the Prisoner is asked by the Judge, what he can say for himself, why Sentence of Death should not pass upon him? If it be the first Fault, and the Crime be within the Statute, he may demand the *Benefit of the* *Benefit of* *Clergy*, which saves his Life, and makes him liable to be burnt *the Clergy.* only in the Hand.

But

*Sentence
of Death.*

But where the *Benefit of the Clergy* is not allowed of, the *Sentence of Death* to the convicted Prisoner, runs in these Words, after a summary Account of the Trial: *The Law is, That thou shalt return to the Place from whence thou camest, and from thence to the Place of Execution, where thou shalt Hang by the Neck, till thy Body be dead: Whereupon the Sheriff is charged with the Execution.*

On the contrary, all Prisoners brought in *Not Guilty*, by the Jury, are forthwith acquitted and discharged, paying each of them his Fees. And they have their Recourse in Law against their Prosecutors.

If no Evidence comes in against the Prisoner, when brought to his Trial, he is likewise acquitted. And the Justice of Peace who committed him, delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence, who are sued upon their Recognizance.

As to Prisoners that stand not indicted, but were only sent to Prison upon Suspicion, they are proclaimed in this Manner; *A. B. Prisoner, stands here at the Bar. If any Man can say any thing against him, let him speak, for the Prisoner stands at his Deliverance.* If, upon this, no Evidence appears against him, he is acquitted, and this is called *Deliverance by Proclamation.* (n)

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Courts of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Court-Leets, Court-Barons, and Courts of Conscience. Also, of the Court of Admiralty, Court-Marshall, and the Forest-Courts.

A Sheriff is a Magistrate, whose Power reaches all over the County, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves. *Sheriffs.*

All Sheriffs are thus appointed by the Sovereign. First, the Judges nominate six fit Men of each County, and commonly Gentlemen of good Estates; a List of whom is given to the Queen, out of which Her Majesty chuses whom she thinks fit, by *pricking* their Names with a Pin: From whence this Election is call'd *Pricking*. Formerly a Sheriff served many Years together, and now 'tis like that of a Mayor, but a yearly Office; except that of the Sheriff of *Westmorland*, which is hereditary by Charter from King *John*; the Earl of *Thanet* being now in Possession of it.

The Office of Sheriff is both Ministerial, and Judicial. As it is Ministerial, the Sheriff is to execute the Queen's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the Queen's Courts of Justice. He is to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Malefactors to Trial, and to see the Sentences executed. In short, all Execution of the Law is by the Sheriff, all Suits beginning, and Process being served by him. 'Tis also Part of his Office to collect all publick Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments into the Exchequer, or where the Queen shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of 'em, as Her Majesty shall command him to do. At the Assizes he is to attend the Itinerant Judges, and guard them all the Time they are in the County. *Their Office.*

As his Office is Judicial, he keeps two several Courts, one call'd the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriff's-Turn*. *Courts, viz. County-Court, and Sheriff's-Turn.*

The *First* is held Monthly by the Sheriff himself, or his Under-Sheriff, in which he hears and determines civil Causes of the County, under 40 s. But this is no Court of Record. The *Sheriff's-Turn* is one, and the Queen's *Leet* through all the County. Here Enquiry is made of all criminal Offences against the Common Law, in which he is not restrained by Statute-Law. This Court is held twice a Year; but all Peers of the Realm, Clergy-men, and such as keep Courts of their own, are exempted from its Jurisdiction.

Lastly,

Lastly, All those Officers, commonly called *Bayliffs*, and in the City of *London*, *Serjeants*, are appointed by the Sheriffs to serve Writs, to distrain Goods, and to summon the County-Sessions and Assizes.

Mayors.

As the Sheriff's Power extends, as I said before, over the whole County, so does a Mayor's Power over the Corporation of which he is Mayor.

The Mayor is the prime Magistrate of a Corporation, whether a City or Town, is the Queen's Lieutenant, and represents her Person. He is chosen out of the Body of Aldermen, but holds only for one Year.

In some Places this Magistrate is called by the Name of *Bayliff*, chosen out of a certain Number of Burgesses, and has the same Power as a Mayor. The Normans brought in the Title of *Mayor*, which comes from the French Word *Maire*: And 'tis observable, that the Mayors of *London* and *Tork* only have the Title of *Lord*.

Mayor's Court.

The Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, keeps a Court; and they, with the *Common-Council*, have a Power to make By-Laws, for the better Government of the City or Corporation, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. So that the Mayor, Aldermen, and *Common-Council*, represent in a manner the Queen, Lords, and Commons assembled in Parliament; such is the *Uniformity* of the *English* Government.

If the Citizens be taxed, 'tis by themselves, or their Representatives; every Trade having some of their own Members always of the *Council*, to see that nothing be doth to their Prejudice.

Court-

Leets, and

Court-

Barons.

Court-Leets, and *Court-Barons*, are properly belonging to Lords of Mannors, who appoint *Stewards* to hold them in their Mannes.

The first, otherwise called *View of Frank Pledge*, is a Court of Record, and the Word *Leet* signifies a Law-Day. But all Mannors have not the Credit of this Court, no Subjects being entrusted with this Power, but such as were in Favour with the King, or whom he had a great Confidence in. For, wherever this Court is kept, 'tis reputed to be the *King's Court*, because its Authority is derived from the *Crown*.

To this Court all are called to swear Fidelity to the King, who live within the Homage. Here Enquiry is made of Riots, Blood shed, and privy Conspiracies; to which the Oversight of Measures has been added. And what Offences are found, especially great ones, ought to be certify'd to the Justices of Assize. This Court is kept twice a Year, and that at certain Times.

A *Court Baron* is incident to every Mannor, and is so called from the Lord of the Mannor, who was anciently stiled *Baron*.

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All the Tenants belonging to the Mannor are summoned to this Court, where Part of 'em are sworn for a *Jury*, which is called the *Homage*, not the *Inquest*. Here the *Steward* sits as *Judge*, and directs the *Jury* to enquire principally of Copy-holders and Freeholders deceas'd since the last Court, and bring in their next Heirs; also of any Encroachment, or Intrusion of any Tenant. Here they make likewise Orders and Laws among themselves, with a Penalty for Transgressors, payable to the Lord of the Mannor.

These Courts, in short, are of great Use for Men who prefer their Quiet and Advantage in Husbandry, to the Trouble and extravagant Expences of Law suits. Otherwise either Party may get a Writ out of a higher Court, to remove the Plea to *Westminster*.

As for the Courts of Conscience, there are many settled by Courts of Parliament in several Parts of England, for the Relief of poor People, that cannot spare Money to go to Law with their Debtors, or to pay their Creditors in the Strictness of Law. These Courts are established for their Relief, so far as to recover their Debts, and pay their own upon easie Terms, suitable to their Circumstances. But then the Debt must be under 40 Shillings.

From the Courts aforesaid, most of 'em guided by the Common Law, I come now to a Court which is ruled by the Civil Law; I mean the Court of Admiralty, concerned in Maritime Affairs, whose Judge is commonly a Doctor of the Civil Law.

The Writs and Decrees of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, who has here his Advocate and Proctor, by whom all others are presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

Here is particularly a Register, and a Marshal. The Marshal attends the Court, carrying a Silver Oar before the Judge, on which are the Queen's Arms, and the Lord High Admiral's.

The Court is held in the Afternoon in the Common-Hall, at Doctors-Commons.

The Court Marshal judges of any Suit concerning the Arms of Nobility, or Gentry, and the Earl Marshal of England (or his Deputy) is the proper Judge thereof. For the Earl Marshal is vested with a Power of ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices, and Ensigns Armorial; also of making and prescribing Rules, Ordinances, and Decrees for granting, controlling, and Regulation thereof, and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto.

This Court is kept in the Hall of the Heralds Office, and sometimes in the Court of Requests; where any Nobleman or Gentleman, abused in Point of Honour or Arms, may find Relief.

The *Forest-Courts* are established for the Conservation of the Queen's Forests, and preventing all Abuses therein. To which end there are 3 *Courees*, one called the *Justice of Eyres Seat*, another the *Swainmote*, and the third is the *Court of Attachment*.

The *First*, by ancient Custom, should be held every third Year by the *Justice in Eyre* of the Forest, in his Circuit for that purpose.

Swainmote is as incident to a Forest, as a *Pie powder Court* to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forests, this Court is held twice a Year before the Verderors of the Forest, as Judges.

In the *Court of Attachment*, the Verderors have only a Power to receive the *Attachment* of Offenders against Vest and Venison, and to inroll them, in order to be presented and punished at the next Justice seat.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Spiritual Courts.

Convoca-
tion.

I Begin with the *Convocation*, which is a general Assembly of the Clergy, to consult of Church Matters. The same is either *National* or *Provincial*, that is, of the Clergy of both Provinces, or only of one; and never meets, but in Time of Parliament.

'Tis like the Parliament, divided into two *Houses*, the *Upper* and the *Lower*: And all Members thereof have, by Statute, the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have.

The *Upper House*, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 12 Bishops. The Archbishop, who is the President thereof, sits in a Chair at the upper End of the Table, and the Bishops on each side, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Archbishop's Hood being furred with Ermine, and the Bishops with Minever.

The *Lower House* consists of the Deans and Arch Deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the inferior Clergy of the Diocess.

Henry VII's Chappel at *Westminster*, is the usual Meeting-place for the Province of *Canterbury*; and *York*, the Place for the Province of *York*.

The first Business of the *Lower House* is to chuse a *Prolocutor*, or *Speaker*. Who, being chosen, is presented to the *Upper House* by two of the Members; one of them making a Speech in Latin, and the *Prolocutor* elect another. To which the Archbishop answers in the same Language, and approves the Person in the Name of all the Bishops.

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The Matters debated by both Houses, are properly Church and Religious Matters; first proposed in the *Upper*, and then communicated to the *Lower House*, the major Vote prevailing in each House. But whatever is transacted there, can be of no Force without the Concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, and the Royal Assent.

The Executive Power of Ecclesiastical Laws is lodged in several Courts, provided for that Purpose: Whose proper Matters are Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Matrimonial Rights, Divorces, general Bastardy, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Apostacy, Simony, Heresie, Schism, Blasphemy, Fornications, Adulteries, Incests, &c. *Proper Matters for Spiritual Courts.*

The Manner of Trials in these Courts differs from those at Common Law. The first Step here is a Citation, then a Bill and Answer. Next they proceed to Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumption, the Matter being argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the Cannon and Civil Law quoted. Whereupon the Judges decisive Sentence passeth without any Jury, and then Execution follows. *Their Manner of Trials.*

In Criminal Causes, the Trial is by *Accusation*, the Accuser taking upon him to prove the Crime. Or else by *Denunciation*, when the Church-wardens present upon common Fame, and are not bound to prove, the Crime being notorious, and it being presumed they do it without Malice.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* has no less than three several Courts, *Viz.* the Court of *Arches*, the Court of *Audience*, and the Court of *Peculiars*.

The Court of *Arches* is the most ancient Consistory of the Province of *Canterbury*, for the Debate of Spiritual Causes; and is so called from the arched Church of *St. Mary le Bow*, where this Court is usually held. *Court of Arches.*

All Appeals in Church Matters within the Province aforesaid, are directed to this Court, and all Process of it runs in the Name of the Judge: Who is called *Official* of the Court of *Arches*, otherwise *Dean* of the *Arches*; because a peculiar Jurisdiction of 13 Parishes in *London*, called a *Deanry*, is commonly joined to his Officiality. Which *Deanry* is out of the Bishop of *London's* Jurisdiction, and belongs to the Archbishop.

The *Advocates* that plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law: Upon whose Petition to the Archbishop, and his *Fiat* obtained, they are admitted by the Judge, but not allowed to practise the first Year.

Both the Judge and *Advocates* wear Scarlet-Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if they be of *Oxford*; or white Minever Fur, if of *Cambridge*, and round black Velvet Caps.

Here are also ten *Proctors* to manage Causes, who wear Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to their Degree.

By the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by the Advocates, and Petitions by the Proctors, are in the Latin Tongue.

Here are two principal Officers, viz. a Register, who receives all Libels, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court. And an Actuary, who sets down the Judges Decrees, registers the Court Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry. Here is also a Beadle, who carries a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons that are cited to appear.

All Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

Court of Audience. The next Court to that, and of equal Authority with it, is the Court of Audience, whose Original is thus. When the Archbishop heard Causes in his own Palace, he would not finally determine 'em himself, but left them to be discussed by certain Men learned in the Civil and Canon Law, hence called his Auditors, till at last those Causes were committed to one.

To his Office the Archbishop's Chancery was joined heretofore, meddling only with Matter of Office, as granting the Custody of the Spiritualities, Institution to Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. Things which are now distinguished from the Audience. The Archbishop of York has also a Court of Audience.

Prerogative Court. The Prerogative Court is that in which Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken, that belong to the Archbishop by his Prerogative; that is, where the Deceased had Goods of any considerable Value out of the Diocese wherein he died. That Value is usually 5 l. but in the Diocese of London 10 l.

Upon any Contest about such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and decided in this Court, to which there belongs a Judge: Who is attended in the Court by a Register, to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceased, that have left *Bona notabilia*, &c.

There are six Clerks under the Register, severally appointed for such and such Counties; and his Office, commonly called the Prerogative Office, is now kept in Deans-Court, near St. Paul's Church-Yard, where for a moderate Fee one may have a Copy of any Will.

The Court formerly held in the Consistory of St. Paul's, is now kept in the Common-Hall at Doctors Commons, next Day after the Arches in the Afternoon.

The Archbishop of York has also such another Court, which is called his Exchequer, but far inferiour to this, as to Power and Profit.

Court of Peculiars. The Court of Peculiars is about certain Parishes, that have Jurisdiction within themselves for Probate of Will, &c. and therefore exempt from the Bishops Courts. The See of Canterbury has no less than 57 such Peculiars, it being an antient Privilege of that See, that where-ever any Mannor or Advowson does belong to it, the Parish becomes exempt from the ordinary, and



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is reputed *Peculiar*. So the Queen's Chappel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from all spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of Her Majesty.

I must not omit here the *Court of Delegates*, so called, as *Court of Delegates*. sitting of Commoners delegated or appointed by Royal Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to the Queen in the Court of Chancery.

But this is no standing Court, the Judges being appointed by the Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) under the Great Seal of England, only *pro illâ vice*. So that, upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the Nature of the Cause. Sometimes Bishops, Common Law-Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops, and sometimes Civilians only.

In this Court the Citations and Decrees run in the Queen's Name, and here is a standing *Register*. From hence there lies no Appeal in common Course, but the Queen may grant a *Commission of Review*, under the Great Seal.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Bishop has a Court of his own, which is held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, and is called *Bishops Courts*. *Consistory Court*: Over which he has a *Chancellor*, who being learned in the Civil and Canon Law, sits as Judge. And if his Diocese be large, he has besides a *Commissary* in some remote Place, who judges certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission.

Lastly, Every Arch-deacon has his Court, in which small Differences arising within his Jurisdiction are determined.

Arch-deacons and Deans Courts.

The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, have also a Court, wherein they take Cognizance of Causes depending upon the said Churches. (o)

CHAP. XL.

Of the Punishments inflicted upon Offenders.

AS the Use of *Racks*, to extort Confession from the Mouth of Delinquents, is banished from England; so the capital or cruel Punishment of *Breaking upon the Wheel*, used in most Countries of Europe, or *Impaling* the Criminal, frequent among the *Turks*, are look'd upon here as too cruel and barbarous for Christians to use.

'Tis true, the Punishment of *Traitors* against the King had a Face of Cruelty, when their Entrails were pulled out of their Bellies, and burnt before their Faces, before they were quite dead: But of late Years no *Traitor* has been cut down alive.

Pressing to Death.

For such as stand *Mute* at their Trial, and refuse to answer *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, *Pressing to Death* is the proper Punishment. In such a Case the Prisoner is laid in a low dark Room in the Prison, all naked but his Privy Members, his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs stretched with Cords, and fastened to the several Quarters of the Room. This done, he has a great Weight of Iron and Stone laid upon him. His Diet, till he dies, is only three Morfels of Barley-bread without Drink the next Day; and if he lives beyond it, he has nothing daily, but as much foul Water as he can drink three several Times, and that without any Bread: Which grievous Death some resolute Offenders have chosen, to save their Estates to their Children. But, in case of High Treason, the Criminal's Estate is forfeited to the Sovereign, as in all capital Crimes, notwithstanding his being pressed to Death.

Hanging.

The most usual Punishment in *England* for capital Crimes, is *Hanging*: In order to which the condemned Prisoner is convey'd in a Cart from the Prison to the Place of Execution, and hang'd till he be dead; being met at the Gallows by a Clergyman, to prepare him for Death. But, in case of Robbery and Murder, the Malefactor is afterwards hanged in Chains, *in Terrorem*, till his Body be wasted or devoured by the Fowls of the Air.

Tho' counterfeiting and clipping the Coin be *High Treason* by Law, yet Offenders therein are only hanged. But they are drawn, as Traytors, in a Sledge, to the Place of Execution; and, if Women, they are burnt alive.

Burning alive.

For *Burning alive* is what the Law inflicts upon Women guilty of *High* or *Petty Treason*, and upon *Witches*. But instead of suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, the Criminal is usually strangled, before the Fire takes hold of her at the Stake.

Beheading.

Beheading is only used for Persons of Quality, convicted of any capital Crime. 'Tis true, the Sentence is the same with that of common Persons; but by the Sovereign's Favour, they are commonly beheaded. Which is done upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose, the Criminal's Head being struck off with an Axe, not Kneeling (as beyond Sea) but lying down upon a Block.

Now, whereas in foreign Countries a Malefactor executed is denied Christian Burial, 'tis otherwise by *England*; which Practice, in this Case, is vindicated in these Arguments: That the Criminal, by suffering Death, has answered the Law; and if he died penitent, we ought to look upon him as reconciled to God: And if so, there's no Reason to deny him Christian Burial.

Therefore 'tis a common Thing upon Execution-Days, at *London* especially, to see Coffins convey'd to the Place of Execution; in which the Corps is laid after Execution, by the Care of Friends, and brought back to be buried.

Traytors

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Traitors indeed must be excepted; a Traytor's Head, and sometimes his Quarters, being commonly expos'd to publick View, over a Gate of the Town.

The Law of England includes all capital Crimes in these three, viz *Hgb-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, and *Felony*.

The *First* is a Crime of State, which consists in Plotting, Conspiring, or Rising up in Arms against the Sovereign, and endeavouring to subvert the Government. Counterfeiting and Clipping the Coin is also *Hgb-Treason* by Law.

Petty-Treason is, when a Child kills his Father; a Servant his Master or Mistress; a Wife her Husband; or a Clergyman his Prelate.

And by *Felony* are meant Thefts, Robberies, Murders, &c.

I come now to such *Punishments* as are not Capital, or do not reach to Death.

As, 1. *Burning in the Hand*, a Punishment inflicted upon such *Burning* as are found guilty of *Manlaughter*, or *Chance-medley*, which are in the distinguished from *Murder*. Hand.

For *Manlaughter*, in the Sense of the Law, is the unlawful killing of one, without premeditated Malice: As when two that formerly meant no Harm to one another, meet, and suddenly falling out, the one kills the other. 'Tis *Felony*, because here is a present Intent to kill; but he is allowed the *Benefit of the Clergy* for the first Time.

Chance-medley, or *Manlaughter by Misadventure*, is the casual killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, tho' without an evil Intent; for which the Offender shall have his Pardon of course, unless he were doing an unlawful Act.

Thus when two are fighting together, if a third Man, who comes to part them, is killed by one of the two, tho' the Offender did it without an evil Intent, or any Malice fore-thought, yet he shall be brought in *Guilty of Murder*, because fighting with another, he was doing an unlawful Act. And if they were met with premeditated Malice, the one intending to kill the other, then it is *Murder* in them both.

As for Thieves and Robbers admitted to their *Clergy*, they are burnt in the Hand, and put to six Months hard Labour, with Bread and Water. Which is worse to many of them than Hanging.

Whipping, and *Transportation*, are proper Punishments for *Petty Whipping* Larceny, or small Theft, under the antient Value of Twelve-pence. and *Transportation* is into the *West-Indies*, for Term of Years *Transportation* during which they are used as Slaves.

The *Pillory* is properly used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, and *Pillory and* Blasphemers; and the *Stocks*, for vagrant, idle Fellows, who can *Stocks* give no good Account of themselves.

There are also pecuniary Mulcts, called *Fines*, inflicted upon *Fines and* some Offenders, who must remain in Prison till the same be paid. *Imprisonment*.

In case of a *Premunire*, and *Misprision* (or concealing) of *Treason*, the Offender forfeits the Profits of his Lands during his Life, and all his Goods, besides Imprisonment for Life.

Punishments
from the
Spiritual
Courts.

The Spiritual Courts have also their *Punishments*. Some peculiar to the Clergy, and some common to the Clergy and Laity.

Of the first Sort is, 1. *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Clergyman is, for some scandalous Offence, suspended for a Time from his Office.

2. *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when he is for some Time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice. 3. *Deprivatio ab Officio & Beneficio*, whereby he loses both his Office and Benefice, which is commonly for some heinous or capital Crime. Then he is solemnly strip by the Bishop of his Priestly Habit, and delivered up to the Civil Power, to be punished as a Lay-man.

I come now to the *Spiritual Punishments*, inflicted both upon the Clergy and Laity.

Excom-
munica-
tion.

One is *Excommunication*, or an Exclusion from the Church; which is of two Sorts, *Minor* and *Major*, the Lesser and the Greater.

The first is an Exclusion from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, upon Contempt of the Court. Which Power the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest, with the Chancellor of his Court; and then the Party excommunicated is, by Law, disabled from being a Plaintiff in any Suit.

The second is for enormous Crimes, as Heresie, Incest, Adultery. This is pronounced by the Bishop himself, and is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns; a Person so excommunicated being disabled from being Plaintiff, or Witness, in any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical. And if he continues 40 Days excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving Satisfaction for his Offence, a Writ comes against him out of Chancery, *De Excommunicato capiendo*, to cast him into Prison without Bail, and there to lie till he has fully satisfy'd for his Offence.

Anathema

Another Punishment is that called *Anathema*, used only for obstinate Hereticks: Whereby the Offender is declared a publick Enemy of God, cursed, and delivered over to eternal Damnation. This is done by the Bishop himself, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or Twelve other grave and beneficed Clergymen.

Publick
Penance.

The third is a publick Penance, when the Delinquent is compelled to make a publick Confession of his Fault in the Church, which is done after this Manner. Upon a *Sunday* he stands first in the Church-porch, in a white Sheet, bare-footed, and with a white Rod in his Hand. Thus he bewails his Crime, and begs of every one that passes by to pray for him. This done, he enters the Church, falls down upon his Knees, and kisses the Ground. Then he is placed in the Middle of the Church, over against the Minister; who makes a Discourse upon the Foulness of his Crime, and pronounces the Absolution, upon his humble Acknowledgment of

of it, and his solemn Promise (with God's Help) to watch more carefully for the Time to come against the Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil. The Penitent on his side, humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their holy Communion; and in Testimony thereof, to say with him aloud the *Lord's Prayer*.

But if the Crime be not very notorious, the said *Penance* may be commuted, at the Delinquent's Request, into a *Pecuniary Mulct*, for the Poor of the Parish, or some other pious Use; provided this appears to be the more probable Way to reclaim the Offender.

C H A P. XLI.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

[English Computation.]

AT the Beginning of Christianity they reckoned in *Great-Britain*, as did all the other Subjects of the *Roman Empire* at that Time, according to the then *Roman Accounts*, by the Year since the Building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors; afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Indictions*, or *Cycles* of Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to account from the Reputed Year of Christ's Nativity, at which Time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finish'd a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally received, and is still observed by the Church of *England*; the Ground whereof is thus; the *Vernal Equinox* at that Time was accounted to be the 21st of *March*, and by Consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th must be the latest *Full Moon*, which hapning on a *Sunday*, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is C, and the *Golden Number* 8.) then *Easter* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is D, and the *Golden Number* 16.) then *Easter* will be on the 22^d of *March*, as was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish* Church inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582, having observed, that

that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours, (as had been from the Time of *Julius Caesar* hitherto reckon'd) but only 5 Hours, 45 Minutes, and 16 Seconds; and this Difference of almost 11 Minutes in the Space of about 134 Years make one whole Day; which being not consider'd since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by Reason whereof sometimes two Full Moons pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observed on the Sunday following the first Full Moon after the *Vernal Equinox*. Pope Gregory then having observ'd these Inconveniencies, resolv'd at once to take away 10 Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those 10 Days, which by Reason of the Vintage-time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years, three *Bissextile* Years should be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Bissextile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *English* Nation, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from the Bishop of *Rome*'s usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the antient Account made by *Julius Caesar*, Forty three Years before the Birth of Christ, which is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other observ'd by those who are still under the *Romish Yoke*, is call'd the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is (by reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Bissextile* the last Year) now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found; *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation Sunday*, and the Tuesday following, being Forty Days after the Resurrection, is *Ascension Day*; Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after *Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday*: Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the *Eastern Christian Churches*; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally receiv'd by all *Christendom*, Anno 32, and ever since, till 1582, it was altered by the Pope, as aforesaid, and that was, That *Easter-day* should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the 21st of *March* which was then the *Vernal Equinox*. Yet it cannot be denied but

but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient ; for tho' the Church begin the Year *January 1st*, yet the State beginning it *March 25*, according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observed in one Year ; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months.

But to reduce all to the same Order as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annunciation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to command, That from the Year 1681, forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap-Years ; that is, if there had been no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds ; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by forty two Minutes, and fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, hath thrust back our Year twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *S. Andrew's Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*, but the *English* Church begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March* ; which is also observ'd in *Spain* ; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August* ; the *Venetians* on the 1st of *March*, according to the *Epact* ; the *Grecians* on the Longest Day ; as the old *Romans* did on the Shortest Day ; which two last seems to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of Twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night ; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun setting by Twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun setting ; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they began at the first Hour after Sun-rising ; to count One of the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting, but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians*, and some others.

ENGLISH

ENGLISH NUMBERING.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands, to Things whereof they desired to keep Account; (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem, Undecim, Duodecim, &c.*

Things that are sold by Tale and not by Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herring 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, Twelve Skins make a Dozen; and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.] For *Weights and Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and Abundance of Care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By *Chap. 27. of Magna Charta*, the *Weights and Measures* ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights and Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk or Comptroller of the Market*.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts us'd at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight*, and *Averdupois*: In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling; 20 Penny-Weight make one Ounce; 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy Weight* we weigh *Bread, Corn, Gold, Silver, Jewels, and Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains Gr. make a Scruple 3, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm 3, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce 3, 12 Ounces 1 Pound lb, so that there is in

lb	3	3	3	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That altho' the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Averdupois-Weight*.

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny-Weight, 20 Pen. wt. 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces 1 Pound. So that there is

lb	Oun.	Pen.wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Averdupois-Weight* are all other Things weighed, as Mercery and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wool, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun: So that there is in

Tun.	Hund.	Quart.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The Troy Ounce is more than the *Averdupois* Ounce, for 51 Ounces Troy, are equal to 56 Ounces *Averdupois*.

But the *Averdupois* Pound is more than the Troy Pound, for 14 Pound *Averdupois* are equal to 17 Pound Troy Weight.

Note, That *Bakers*, who live in Corporation-Towns make their Bread by *Troy-Weight*, but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it by *Averdupois-Weight*; for Free-men are allow'd 3 d. in the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are not Free.

For Instance, when the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 s. per Bushel, a Free-man Baker must make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and Three-half penny White-Loaves the like Weight: But they that are not Free-men must make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4 s. 9 d. per Bushel, and when it is 5 s. per Bushel, they must out-weigh the Free mens Penny-Loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny Loaf a Pound, or sixteen Ounces *Averdupois*, and fourteen Drachms.

The Tun is twenty Hundred Weight of every Thing but Lead, of which there is but nineteen Hundred and a Half to the Tun or Fodder.

Wool is weighed by the *Clove*, which is 7 Pounds, or by the *Stone*, which is 14 Pounds; or by the *Tod*, i. e. 28 Pounds; or by the *Wey*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pound; or the *Last*, 4568 Pounds.

In *Essex* they weigh Cheese and Butter by eight Pounds to the *Clove*, and 31 Cloves, or 256 Pounds to the *Wey*: In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of those Cloves, or 336 Pounds to the *Wey*.

Butchers commonly allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, Horse-Racers, 14.

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a Firkin, and two Firkins a Barrel.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pounds; a Burden of Gad-Steel is 180 Pounds; Iron and Shot are weighed 14 Pounds to the *Stone*, 28 to the *Quarter*, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss*, 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Trusses*, 18 Hundred, or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allom, have but Thirteen Pounds and a half to the *Stone*, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A Seam of Glass is 24 *Stone*, 5 Pounds to the *Stone*, make 120 Pounds.

A Barrel of Gun powder is 100 Pounds, and 24 Barrels to the *Last*.

MEASURES.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest Applicative Measure is a Barley Corn, whereof three in Length make a Fingers Breadth, or *Inch*; four *Inches* make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and a half makes a *Cubit*, two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are 16 *Nails*; one *Yard* and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick*, by which Tapestry is measured,

measured, is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Yard*; five *Foot* make a Geometrical *Pace*; five *Foot* a *Fathom*; sixteen *Foot* and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other Customary *Perches* or *Poles*, viz. Eighteen *Feet* for *Fens* and *Woodland*, Twenty one for *Forest*, *Lancashire*, and *Irish Measure*, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ *Scots*; Forty *Perch* make a *Furlong*; eight *Furlong*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which according to the Statute of 11 *Hen. VII.* ought to be 1760 *Yards*, 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles* (more exactly sixty nine *English Miles* and a half) make a *Degree*, and 360 such *Degrees*, or 24840 *Miles* compass the whole *Globe* of the *Earth*.

Note, That the Measures of Cloth in *England* are as follow;

Kent, York, Reading Clothes, 6 *Quarters* and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30 or 34 *Yards* long, 86 *Pound Weight*.

Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, 7 *Quarters*, 29 *Yards*, 80 *Pound*.

Worcester, Coventry, Hereford, six *Quarters* $\frac{1}{2}$, 30 or 33 *Yards*, 78 *Pound*.

Glocester, Oxon, Wilts, Somerset, 7 *Quarters*, 29 or 32 *Yards*, 76 *Pound*.

Suffolk Sorting, six *Quarters*, 24 and 26 *Yards*, 64 *Pound*.

Broad and Narrow *Yorkshires*, 4 *Quarters*, 24 and 25 *Yards*, 30 *Pound*.

Taunton and Bridgewater, seven *Quarters*, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 30 *Pound*.

Devonshire Kerfies and *Dozens*, four *Quarters*, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 13 *Pound*.

Chequer Kerfies, Grays, strip'd and plain, four *Quarters*, 17 and 18 *Yards*, 24 *Pound*.

Penninstons or *Forests*, 3 *Quarters* and $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 and 13 *Yards*, 28 *Pound*.

Sorting Penninston, 6 *Quarters* and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15 *Yards*, 35 *Pound*.

Washers of Lancashire, 17 and 18 *Yards*, 17 *Pound*.

Sack of Wooll, 364 *Pound*.

Tod 28 *Pound*, to 1 *Sack* 13 *Tods*.

A *Nale* 7 *Pound*.

1 *Sack* makes 4 *Standard Cloaths*, 24 *Yards* long, $6\frac{1}{4}$ wide, of 60 *Pound Weight*, call'd *Sorting Cloaths*.

Horses are measured by the *Hand*, which is 4 *Inches*.

For Measuring of *Land* in *England*, forty *Perches* in *Length*, and four in *Breadth*, make an *Acre* of *Land*, (so called from the *German Word Acker*, and that from the *Latin Word Ager*) thirty *Acres* ordinarily make a *Yard-Land*, and an *Hundred Acres* are accounted an *Hide* of *Land*, and six *Hundred forty Acres* a *Mile Square*.

A Table of Long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	280	660	440	210	1408	1056	880	320	8	Mile.
7920	2640	280	660	440	210	1408	1056	880	320	8	Furlong.	
198	60	82	16½	11	5½	4¾	3½	2¾	Pole.			
72	24	8	6	4	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Fathom.			
60	20	6½	5	3½	2½	1½	1¼	1¼	Pace.			
45	15	5	3¾	2½	1½	1¼						
36	12	4	3	2	1½	1¼						
18	6	2	1½	1½	1¼							
12	4	1½	1½	1¼								
9	3	Span.										
3	Palm.											
Inch.												

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France, about Paris, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

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A Table of Square Measure.

		307,600	111513	102400	1560640	Miles.
	43560	4840	17424	160	4	Acres.
1568160	10890	1210	4356	40		Rood.
39204	27225	3025	1089			Pole.
3600	25	277				Pace.
1296	9					Yard.
144						Feet.
						Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Receptive Measure is twofold; first, of liquid or moist Things; Secondly, of dry Things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*. a *Gallon* of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{24}{100}$ *Averdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such *Firkins* make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 *Kilderkins*, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 *Barrels* a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; 2 such *Kilderkins*, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 Pipes a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap, is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine* Measures are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Averdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons, a *Rundlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

Pints.						
1 Gallons.						
8	1 Firkins.					
64	8	1 Kilderk.				
128	16	2	1 Barrel.			
256	32	4	2	1 Hogsh.		
512	64	8	4	2	1 Last.	
3072	384	48	14	12	6	1

Note, That Butter, Fish, and Soap are sold by Ale Measure.

A Table of Beer Measure.

Pints.						
1 Gallons.						
72	9	1 Firkins.				
144	18	2	1 Kilderk.			
288	36	4	2	1 Barrels.		
672	72	8	3	2	1 Hogsh. ads.	

Chap.

A Tun

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A Table of Wine Measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Averdupois* 17 C. Weight.

One Pint 1 l. 0. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Troy.

Pints.	Gallons.	Rundlets.	Barrels.	Tierce.	Hogheads.	Punchions.	Buts.	Tuns.
144	18							
252	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1						
336	42	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$					
504	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
672	84	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1008	126	7	4	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2016	256	14	4	6	4	3	2	

The same for Honey, Oil, &c.

Note, That a *Rebel* Hoghead is but 46 Gallons; and an *High* Country Hoghead but 54. A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 116.

The received Disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus,
The *Amphora* of the Romans, weigh'd of Wine or Rain-Water
50 Pound of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note, That 112 Pound at London makes but 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Antwerp.

	Pounds.
So that which contains of Wine or Rain Water	50
Contains of River Water	53
Of Oil or Butter	45
Of Linseed Oil	39
Of Honey	35
Of Quicksilver	850

To measure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the Gallon, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing 272 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubic Inches, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, and 12 Drachms and half of *Averdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a Peck, four Pecks a Bushel, four Bushels

Bushels the Comb or Curnock, two Curnocks make a *Quart*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contains 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds Troy Weight; so that in a Garrison, 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per diem*, will consume near a *Last*, or 80 Bushels every Day; and 250 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per diem*.

A Table of dry Measure.

Pints.																	
		2 Quarts.															
4		2 Pottles.															
8		4		2 Gallons.													
16		8		4		2 Pecks.											
64		32		16		8		4 Bushels.									
512		256		128		64		32		8 Quarters.							
2560		1280		640		320		160		80		40		5 Wey.			
5120		2560		1280		640		320		160		80		40		2 Last.	

Meal is weigh'd as Corn, but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound *Averdupois*, and 8 Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny Weight *Troy*; so a Bushel 56 Pounds *Averdupois*, and 68 Pounds. 1 Ounce, 12 Penny Weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coals, &c. follow this Measure, which is called *Winchester Measure*. But note, That where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with this Bushel, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five striked Pecks to the Bushel, and this is called *Water Measure*. 36 Bushels are a Chaldron of Coals, and on Ship board they allow 21 Chaldron to the Score.

MONEY] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a Kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold as most portable, pliable and beautiful, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in Process of Time, the Way of Coining or Stamping Money was found out.

When

When *Julius Caesar* first entered this Island, the *Britains* used *Brass Money*, and also *Rings of Iron* instead of Money. And afterwards divers of their *Kings* and *Queens* coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. Not to mention the *Roman Money*, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the East Parts of *Germany*, being for its Purity highly esteem'd, some of these *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Esterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by *R. Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) tho' others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran* to *steer*, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon* Groats, which therefore by our Ancestors were probably term'd *Steorlings*.

SILVER. King *Edward I.* since the *Norman Conquest*, establish'd a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this manner; 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 Penny-weight one *Ounce*, and 12 *Ounces*, or 5660 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 *Ounces*, 11 *Ounces* two Penny-weight of *Sterling* was to be of fine *Silver*, and the Weight of 18 d. *Sterling* in Allay the Minter did add; so that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* Weight; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third Part of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than the fourth Part of *Averdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1560, to her great Praise, call'd in all such Money, since which Time no base Money hath been coined in the Mint of *England*, but only of pure Gold and *Silver*, called *Sterling* Money; only of latter Time, in Relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small Piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or fourth Part of a Penny, had been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an Half-penny or Piece of two Farthings; but no Man inforc'd to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a Shilling, which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several Sorts of Copper Money as currant with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or *Silver*.

No Monies in any Mint are made of pure *Silver*, because *Silver* in its Purity is almost as flexible as *Lead*, and therefore not so useful as when hardened with *Copper*.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints allay'd with some *Copper*, or with *Silver*, and most Mints differ in more or less Allay.

We had no Silver Money in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a Penny; nor after the Conquest, till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351. coined *Grosses*, i. e. *Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4*d.* a piece, and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504. first coined Silver Pieces of 12*d.* Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, hath been currant at 62*s.* and the several Silver Coins now currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5*s.* which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4*d.* 3*d.* 2*d.* and 1*d.*

For the Coinage there was allowed 2*s.* in the Pound *Troy*, of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, receiv'd only 60*s.* for lb . each, which made the Ounce to be just 5*s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665. for Encouragment of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defray'd by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchants receive 62*s.* for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into 24 Parts, which are called *Carrats*; so that each *Carrat* is ten Penny-weight *Troy*, or Half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four Parts, which are called *Carrat Grains*; so that the *Carrat Grain* is 2*d.* weight and half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Allay in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Allay of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins, some more white, some more yellow.

In *England*, at present, the Pound weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into Forty four Parts and an half, each part is to pass for 20*s.* and the half part for 10*s.* Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40*s.* and some of 100*s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20*s.* Piece.

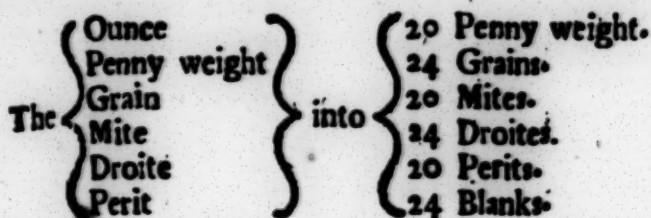
The *English* Gold was coined at 44*l.* 10*s.* to the Pound *Troy*, whereof 15*s.* were taken by the King for his Seigniorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a Pound of Gold received but 43*l.* 15*s.* whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44*l.* 10*s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is eleven Ounces and 2*d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18*d.* weight Allay of Copper cut of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and an Ounce is worth 5*s.* 4*d.* 1*ob.* but with Allay is worth but 3*l.* and the Ounce 5*s.*

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold, is almost of equal Fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces Troy.



The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as one to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces; and about one Third, or 3 l. 14 s. 2 d. of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most wisely and carefully provided, That once every Year, the Chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star Chamber* at *Westminster*, with some Pieces of all sorts of Money coin'd the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*; and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty four able Goldsmiths, in the Presence of the said Lords, every Piece is most exactly Assay'd and Weigh'd.

Since the happy Restoration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coins, for Neatness, Gracefulness and Security from Counterfeiting, do surpass all the most excellent Coins not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

Since the late happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation. And had it been much longer permitted, we should have lost the true Value of Goods, and the proper Use of Money : Upon which many Projects were contriv'd, to remedy that intolerable Mischief. But none cou'd have been effectual, without calling in all the old current Stock, and coining all into new Mill'd Money ; which compleat Reformation was made at such a Juncture of Difficulties, under which the Publick then labour'd, that this great Expedient, and absolute Success of it, must be an eternal Honour to that Parliament that ordain'd it, and to those particular Members who promoted and perfected such a Work of Interest and Honour to this Age, and to succeeding Generations.

A GENERAL LIST OF ALL THE Offices and Officers

Employ'd in the several Branches of
His MAJESTY's Government,
Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, &c.
in *South Britain* or *England*; in the
Order in which those Heads are treat-
ed in the foregoing Book.

Page 109.

Ecclesiastical Government of Westminster.

Dean and Prebendaries,

DR. Francis Atterbury, *Dean of Westminster, and Lord
Bishop of Rochester.*

Dr. Only, (*Sub-dean.*)

Dr. South,

Dr. Dent,

Dr. Barton,

Dr. Lucas,

Dr. Linford,

Dr. Gee,

Mr. Evans,

Dr. Bradford,

Mr. Broderick,

Dr. Friend,

Mr. Sprat.

Ecclesiastical Government of London.

THE Right Reverend Father in God, John Lord Bishop of London.

Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's,	} Residentiaries.
Dr. Stanley, Dean of St. Asaph,	
Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum	
Dr. Hare,	
Dr. Sanders, Chancellor,	} Dignitaries.
Dr. Gatford, Treasurer,	
Mr. Dibben, Præcentor,	

Prebendaries.

Dr. Pelling,
Mr. Warley,
Dr. Millington,
Dr. Williams,
Mr. Jackson,
Dr. Altham,
Dr. Walls,
Mr. Hall,
Mr. Baynes,
Mr. Barker,
Dr. Houghton,
Mr. Bell, junior,
Mr. Edgely,
Dr. Sherlock,
Mr. James,
Mr. Burton,

Dr. Brabant,
Mr. Hawkins,
Mr. Beaulieu,
Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Stanhope,
Mr. Halsted,
Mr. Hotchkis,
Mr. Whitfield,
Mr. Bell, senior.
Founded in the Church.

Archdeacons.

Of London, Dr. Stanley,
Of Essex, Dr. Gooch,
Of Middlesex, Dr. Lancaster,
Of Colchester, Mr. Worley.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

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The Constable and other Officers of His Majesty's Tower of London; and the Constables, and Governors, of all the other Garrisons and Castles in England and Wales.

	l.	s.	d.
Tower of Lond.] E. of Northampton Constable—	1000	00	0
Lieut. General Hatton Compton Lieut.—	700	00	0
Deputy-Lieutenant Robert Doily, Esq;—	300	00	0
Chaplain, —————	121	13	4
Tower-Major, Joseph Mason, Esq;—	73	00	0
Chyrurgeon, —————	45	12	6
Master-Gunner, James Pendlebury, Esq;—	36	10	0
Talbot Edwards, Esq; 2d Engineer—			
Christian Lilly, Esq; 3d Engineer—			
	4	other	

4 other Gunners, —————	73	00	0
Gentleman Porter, <i>Thomas Sergeant, Esq;</i> —	24	6	0
40 Yeomen Warders, —————	851	13	4
Physician, —————	20	00	0
Apothecary, —————	10	00	0
Gentleman Goaler, —————	20	00	0
The Water-Pumper, —————	12	00	0
Yeoman Porter for Oil & Candle for the Gate,	6	00	0
Scavenger, —————	16	00	0
The Clock-keeper and Bell-Ringer, ———	4	00	0
<i>Berwick.] Major General Charles Wills, Gov. ———</i>	300	00	0
<i>William Dobbys Esq; Lieut. Govern. ———</i>	182	10	0
<i>Fitzmorris Gifford, Esq; Fort-Major,</i>			
<i>Beumaris-Castle.] Richard Lord Bulkely, Constable.</i>			
<i>Bristol's-Castle.] James Earl of Berkely.</i>			
<i>Cardiff-Castle.] Thomas Lord Mansell,</i>			
<i>Carlisle.] Charles Earl of Carlisle, Governor.</i>			
<i>Brigadier Thomas Stanwix, Lieut. Govern.—</i>	73	00	0
<i>Carnarvan-Castle.] Charles Earl of Radnor, Constable,</i>			
<i>Chester.] Hugh Earl of Cholmondley, Govern.—</i>	182	10	0
<i>Col. William Newton, Lieut. Govern.—</i>			
<i>Calshot-Castle.] William Knapton, Esq; Govern.—</i>	45	12	6
<i>Dartmouth Town and Port.] Nicholas Roope, Esq;</i>			
<i>Captain and Governor.</i>			
<i>Deal-Castle.] George Aylmer, Esq; Govern.—</i>	20	00	0
<i>Gillingham and Hownefs.] Lieut. Col. Edw. Hastings, Gov.</i>			
<i>Guernsey.] Lieut. General Harvey, Govern.—</i>			
<i>Col. Giles Spicer, Lieut. Govern. ———</i>	182	10	0
<i>Gravesend and Tilbury.] George Lord Newborough</i>			
<i>Govern. —————</i>	300	10	0
<i>Col. Moulton Lambard, Lieut. Govern.—</i>	182	00	0
<i>Nicholas Forster, Esq; Fort Major.</i>			
<i>Glocester-Castle.] Sir John Guise, Bar. Govern.—</i>			
<i>Holy-Island.] Major General Charles Wills, Govern.</i>			
<i>Harleigh-Castle.] Richard Vaughan, Esq; Constable;</i>			
<i>Hurst-Castle.] Henry Holmes, Esq; Govern.—</i>	45	12	0
<i>Jersey-Island.] Lieut. Gen. Lumley, Govern.</i>			
<i>Col. Thomas Collier, Lieut. Govern.—</i>	182	10	0
<i>Kingston upon Hull.] Brigadier General Richard Sut-</i>			
<i>ton, Governor. —————</i>	300	00	0
<i>John Jones, Esq; Lieut. Govern. ———</i>	182	10	9
<i>George Barret, Esq; Fort-Major.</i>			
<i>Languard-Fort.] Francis Hammond, Esq; Govern.</i>			
<i>Matthew Draper, Esq; Lieut. Govern. ———</i>	73	00	0
<i>St. Maws.] Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Capt. and Keeper.—</i>	54	15	0
<i>Bartholomew Harvey, Esq; Deputy. ———</i>	27	7	6
<i>Milford-Haven.] Marquess of Winchester, Govern.</i>			
<i>Pendennis-Castle.] Brigadier Richard Munden, Gov.—</i>	182	10	0
<i>Richard Travanian, Esq; Lieut. Govern.</i>			

<i>Plymouth and St. Nicholas Island.</i>		Major General	
	<i>Charles Trelawney, Esq; Govern.</i>	—————	300 00 0
	<i>Major Hen. Hook, Lieut. Govern.</i>	—————	182 10 0
	<i>John Trelawney, Esq; Fort-Major.</i>	—————	
<i>Portland Castle.]</i>	<i>Richard Percy, Esq; Govern.</i>	—————	24 6 8
<i>Portsmouth.]</i>	<i>Lieut. Gen. Tho. Earl, Esq; Govern.</i>	—————	300 00 0
	<i>Sir John Gibson, Kt. Lieut. Govern.</i>	—————	182 10 0
	<i>Robert Dalzel, Esq; Town-Major.</i>		
<i>Sandgate-Castle.]</i>	<i>Philip Herbert, Esq; —————</i>		40 00 0
<i>Sandown-Castle.]</i>	<i>John Redstone, Esq; —————</i>		20 00 0
<i>Sheerness.]</i>	<i>Brigadier Gen. Alexander Grant, Gov.</i>	—————	300 00 0
	<i>Col. Thomas King, Esq; Lieut. Gov.</i>	—————	182 10 0
	<i>George Winsley, Esq; Fort-Major.</i>		
<i>Scilly-Island.]</i>	<i>Sidney Godolphin, Esq, Govern.</i>	—————	182 10 0
<i>Scarborough-Castle.]</i>	<i>William Thompson, Esq; Gov.</i>	—————	16 00 0
<i>Tinmouth-Castle, and Cliffords-Fort.]</i>	<i>Algernon Earl of Hertford, Govern.</i>	—————	300 00
	<i>John Middleton, Esq; Lieut. Gov.</i>		
<i>Upnor-Castle.]</i>	<i>John Webb, Esq; Capt. and Commander.</i>		
<i>Windfor-Castle.]</i>	<i>Henry Duke of Kent, Constable.</i>	—————	182 10 0
	<i>Charles Potts, Esq; Lieut. Govern.</i>	—————	73 00 0
<i>Isle of Wight.]</i>	<i>John Richmond Webb, Esq; Gov.</i>	—————	500 00 0
	<i>Anthony Morgan, Esq; Lieut. Govern.</i>	—————	182 10 0
<i>Yarmouth-Castle.]</i>	<i>John Leigh, Esq; Govern.</i>		
<i>Cowes-Castle.]</i>	<i>Anthony Morgan, Esq; Govern.</i>		
<i>Cinque-Ports.]</i>	<i>Lord Warden. Lionel Earl of Dorset.</i>		160 00 0
<i>Dover-Castle.]</i>	<i>Govern. ib.</i>	—————	50 00 0

GOVERNORS abroad.

Governor of Port Mahon and Vice-Roy of Minorca, John Duke of Argyle.

Col. Kane, Lieut. Gov.

Gibraltar.] David Earl of Portmore, Governor.

Ralph Congreve, Esq; Lieut. Gov.

A LIST of the Officers of the Mint, in the Tower.

Warden, Sir Richard Sandford, Bar.
 Master-Worker, Sir Isaac Newton, Kt.
 Comptroller, Martin Bladen, Esq;
 Chief-Clerk, Thomas Hall, Esq;
 Essay-Master, Daniel Brattle, Esq;
 Surveyor of the Melting, Major General Evans.
 Deputy Warden, Capt. Ford.
 Deputy Master-Worker, Mr. Foguer.
 Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Beresford.
 Provost of the Moneyers, John Brent, Esq;
 Weigher and Teller, Mr. Haynes.
 Engravers, Mr. Croke, Mr. Bull, Mr. Le Clerc.
 Metler, Mr. Cartlich.
 Porter to the Mint, Mr. Dollars.

Keep:

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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Keeper of the Records within the Tower of London, Richard Topham, Esq; his Deputy and first Clerk, Mr. George Holms, second Clerk, Mr. Robert Dale.

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The King's Sergeants at Law.

SIR Thomas Powis, | Sir Nicholas Hooper.
Sir Joseph Jekyll, | Sir John Chesbire,
Attorney-General, Sir Edward Northey.
Solicitor-General, Nicholas Lechmere, Esq;

Other Sergeants at Law.

Sir Henry Hatsel, Kt.	James Selby, Esq;
Edwyn Wyat, Esq;	Lawrence Agar, Esq;
Sir Henry Selby, Kt.	Henry Chetham, Esq;
Sir Charles Ingleby, Kt.	James Grove, Esq;
Henry Tinder, Esq;	Sir William Bannister, Kt.
John Thirbane, Esq;	Joseph Weld, Esq;
Thomas Goodwyn, Esq;	Henry Lloyd, Esq;
Joseph Girdler, Esq;	John Comyns, Esq;
John Green, Esq;	Sir John Bennet, Kt.
Thomas Gibbons, Esq;	Richard Wynn, Esq;
Charles Whitaker, Esq;	John Hoo, Esq;
Henry Turner, Esq;	John Birch, Esq;
John Hooke, Esq;	Thomas Webb, Esq;
William Hall, Esq;	— Pengelly, Esq;

A Call of Sergeants by King George, in Hillary-Term, 17¹⁴.

SIR Francis Page, who is made His Majesty's Sergeant at Law,
William Earle, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Henry Stevens, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
John Cutbbert, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
William Bridges, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Thomas Hanbury, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Edward Whitaker, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
William Branthwaite, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
John Darnel, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
John Belfield, of the Inner Temple, Esq;
William Salkeld, of the Middle Temple, Esq;
Edward Miller, of Lincolns Inn, Esq;
Sir Nathanael Mead, Kt. of the Middle Temple.
James Reynolds, of Lincolns Inn, Esq;

His Majesty's Council Learned at Law.

MR. Attorney-General.
MR. Solicitor-General.

Sir Thomas Powis, Knt. Serjeant at Law.
 Sir Nicholas Hooper, Knt. Serjeant at Law.
 Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt. Serjeant at Law.
 Sir John Cheshire, Knt. Serjeant at Law.
 Sir Francis Page, Knt. Serjeant at Law.
 John Ward, Esq;
 Winnington Jeffries, Esq;
 John Fortescue Aland, Esq;
 Spencer Cowper, Esq;
 ——— Lutwick, Esq
 ——— Dennet, Esq;

Page 123.

*The College of Civilians, called Doctors-Commons,
 exercent in London.*

DR. John Bettefworth, Doctor of Laws, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the Arch-bishop. Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and Official to the Archdeacon of *St. Albans*.

Sir Nathanael Lloyd, Kt. His Majesty's Advocate General.

Dr. Thomas Pask, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Exeter*, and Official of the Arch-deaconry of *London*.

Sir Henry Newton, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Diocess of *London*.

Dr. John Bettefworth, Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Dr. Thomas Bouchier, Commissary of the Diocess of *Canterbury*; His Majesty's Professor of the Civil Laws in the University of *Oxford*.

————— Chancellor of the Diocess of *St. David's*, Official to the Archdeaconry of *Suffolk*, and Register of the Faculties.

Dr. Tho. Briggs, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Chichester*.

Mr. George Newell, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Lincoln*.

Dr. Henry Penrice, Advocate to the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Glocester*, and Official of *Middlesex*.

Dr. John Conant.

Dr. Richard Paget.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*,

Dr. William Clements.

Dr. Thomas Wood, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Oxford*, Commissary and Official of *Bucks*; His Majesty's Professor of the Civil Law in the University of *Cambridge*. Dr.

Dr. William Beau.
 Dr. John Exton.
 Dr. Charles Herriot.
 Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of the Diocess of Coventry and
 Litchfield.
 Dr. Robert Wood, Official to the Archdeacon of Rochester.
 Dr. Humphry Henchman, Commissary of Essex and Hertfordshire.
 Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter
 of Westminster.
 Dr. Robert Mapletot.
 Dr. William Wyllimot.
 Dr. John Corbet.
 Dr. William Phipps.
 Dr. William Strahan, Judge Advocate by Sea.
 Dr. Charles Bertie.
 Dr. James Bouchier, jun.
 Dr. Berney Branthwait.
 Dr. Brook Taylor.

Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors-
 Commons.

Dr. Henry Watkinson, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of
 York.
 Dr. Thomas Wainwright, Chancellor of the Diocess of Chester.
 Dr. James Johnson, Chancellor of the Diocess of Ely, and
 Master of the Faculties.
 Dr. Richard Parsons, Chancellor of the Diocess of Gloucester.
 Dr. William Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocess of Bath and
 Wells.
 Dr. William Beau, } Chancellors of the Diocess of
 Mr. Jones, } Llandaff.
 Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of the Diocess of Worcester.
 Dr. John Brookbank, Chancellor of the Diocess of Durham.
 Mr. Edward Wynn, Chancellor of the Diocess of Hereford.
 Dr. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocess of St. Asaph.
 Dr. Richard Reynolds, Chancellor of the Diocess of Peterbo-
 rough.
 Dr. — Penington, Chancellor of the Diocess of Bangor.
 Dr. Peter Mews, Chancellor of the Diocess of Winchester.
 Thomas Tully, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocess of Carlisle.
 Dr. Michael Geddes, Chancellor of the Diocess of Sarum.
 Dr. Charles Sloper, Chancellor of the Diocess of Bristol.
 Thomas Tanner, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocess of Nor-
 wich.

*The Procurators General Exercent in the Arches Court of
Canterbury.*

Henry Farrant, Esq; the King's Proctor. Everard Exton, Esq; Proctor. Mr. John Hill, Mr. Godfrey Lee, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. George Sayer, Mr. Robert Constable, Mr. Robert Pierson, Mr. John Cottle, Mr. Richard Shaller, Mr. William Jones, Mr. Thomas Rouse, Mr. Thomas Newman, Mr. Mark Sayer, Mr. Samuel Boheme, Mr. Robert Wilmer,	Mr. Thomas Willimot, Mr. Edw. Alexander, Mr. Edward Parre, Mr. William Busby, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Robert Bogg, Mr. Peter Barret, Mr. Charles Garret, Mr. Joseph Goodale, Mr. Henry Dethick, Mr. John Trenley, Mr. Thomas Oughton, Mr. Charles Humfrey, Mr. Edward Greenly, Mr. William Chapman, Mr. William Taverner, Mr. Raines Trig.
--	---

R E G I S T E R S.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register to the High-Court of Delegates.
Mr. Haynes, Mr. Bradley, Registers General of the Arches.
Mr. Henry Farrant, Deputy Register of the Arches Court of
Canterbury, and Actuary of the same.

Mr. Thomas Oughton, Deputy Register of the Court of Delegates.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.
Mr. John Cheek, General-Marshall.

*The Prerogative Office, or Registry for the Prerogative
Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.*

Everard Exton, Batchelor of Laws, Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy Register.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold, Mr. John Cottle, Mr. Thomas Giles, Mr. Richard Eades, Registry-Keeper.	Mr. John Serle, Mr. Mark Holman, Mr. Henry Collings.
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Sir Richard Blackmore

D^r. Tancred RobinsonD^r. Peter GelfthorpD^r. William MusgraveD^r. William GibbonsD^r. John HawysD^r. Robert Conny

Sir Samuel Garth

D^r. Hugh ChamberlenD^r. William Cole, *Elect.*D^r. Salusbury CadeD^r. Humphry BrookD^r. John WrightD^r. John Woodward, *Censor.*D^r. George Colebrook, *Elect.*D^r. Gideon Harvey, *Censor.*

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Candidates.

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Mr. Thomas Botterell

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Mr. John Colebach

D^r. Abraham Cyprianus

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 Mr. Daniel Turner
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 Dr. Edward Coatsworth
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Gulielmus Dawes, *Præses*,

Dr. Walter Harris,
 Dr. John Bateman,
 Dr. Gideon Harvey,
 Dr. John Woodward,

} *Cen-
sures.*

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A LIST of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Present Council.

SIR Isaac Newton, *Kt.*
President.

John Arbuthnot, *M. D.*
 Robert Balle, *Esq;*
 D'Acre Barret Lennard, *Esq;*
 William Burnett, *Esq;*
 William Derham, *M. A.*
 Sir Matthew Dudley, *Bart.*
 Thomas Lord Foley.
 Edmond Halley, *L. L. D. Sec.*
 Abraham Hill, *Esq;*
 John Keill, *M. D. Ast. Pr. Sav.*
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 Samuel Morland, *Gent.*
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 Hans Sloane, *M. D.*
 Christopher Wren, *Esq;*
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 Ciril Arthington, *Esq;*
 Francis Afton, *Esq;*
 Thomas Ayres, *Gent.*
 Richard Barrett, *Esq;*
 Fertiplace Bellers, *Gent.*
 Richard Bentley, *D. D.*

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 Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bower, *M. D.*
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 John Bridges, *Esq;*
 Robert Briggs, *M. A.*
 Owen Brigstoke, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bromfield, *M. B.*
 Mr. Paul Buffiere

James Earl of Caernarvon
 George Earl of Cromartie
Dead.

William *Ld. Bishop* of Carlisle.
 St. George *Ld. Bp.* of Clogher.
 William Lord Cowper, *Lord*
High Chan. of Great Britain.
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 Mr. William Chefelden
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 Walter Clavell, *Esq;*
 William Cockburn, *M. D.*
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 Roger Cotes, *M. A. Ast. Pr. Cant.*
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 Abraham Cyprianus, *M. D.*
 William

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Edward Lord Bishop of Downe and Conner.	Sir George Markham, Bar.
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Sir David Hamilton, Knt.	William Oliver, M. D.
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John Hicks, Esq;	Henry Plumptre, M. D.
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Rowland Holt, Esq;	Benjamin Pratt, D. D.
Hugh Howard, Esq;	John Duke of Roxburgh.
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John Jackson, Esq;	Ruffel Robartes, Esq;
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John Knight, Esq;	Thomas Savery, Esq;
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John Machin, Asst. Pr. Gref.	William Stanley, D. D.
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	Peter Sylvestre, M. D.
	Thomas Lord Trevor.

Mr.

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 Brook Taylor, *L. L. D. Secr.*
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 Ralph Thoresby, *Gent.*
 John Thorpe, *M. D.*
 Richard Tighe, *Esq;*
 Andrew Tooke, *Geo. Prof.*
Gref.

Alexander Torriano, *L. L. D.*
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M. G.
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 George Worth, *Esq;*
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 Sir Christopher Wren, *Knt.*
 Mr. James Yonge.

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Jur. Pis.
 Ds. Ludov. Dux. D' Aumont,
 Ds. Jo. Anton. Comes Baldini
 Ds. Johannes Bernoulli, *M. D.*
& Math. Prof. Basil.
 Ds. Nicolaus Bernoulli,
L. L. D.
 Ds. Vendramin. Bianchi, *Nob.*
Patau.
 Ds. Franciscus Blanchinus
 Ds. Ludovic. Frid. Bonetus,
Legat. Pruss.
 Ds. Dominicus Bottonus,
M. D. Messan.
 Ds. Joh. Philippus Breynius,
M. D. Dant.
 Ds. Willhelmus Buys
 Ds. Jacobus Cassini, *Parif.*
 Ds. Dethleus Cluverus
 Ds. Franciscus Cornaro, *Nob.*
Ven. Eq. Au.
 Ds. Thomas Delbene
 Ds. Rynaldus de Duliolo,
Prof. Med. Bonn.

Ds. Jo. Christo. Fatio, *Genev.*
 Ds. Stephanus Geoffroy, *M. D.*
Parif.
 Ds. Carolus Comes Gillenberg,
Leg. R. Suec.
 Ds. Guido Grandus
 Ds. Petrus Grimani
 Ds. Jo. Theodor. Heinson,
Hanov.
 Ds. Urbanus Hiarne, *M. D.*
 Ds. Dan. Ernestus Jablonski,
V. P. R. Soc. Ber.
 Ds. Jo. Phil. Jordis, *M. D.*
Franc.
 Ds. — Kreienberg
 Ds. Jo. Maria Lancisius, *M. D.*
Rom.
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Tigur.
 Ds. Gothofr. Guil. Leibnitius,
J. V. D.
 Ds. Michael Le Vassor
 Ds. Antonius Leeuwenhoeck,
Delphens.
 Ds. Aloyf. Ferd. Com. Mar-
 tigli, *Conf. Imp. Rom.*
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fil. R. Sicil.
 Ds. Jo. Burch. Menckenius,
Hist. Pr. Reg. Pol. Confil.
 Ds. Alexander de Menzicoff,
Rom. & Russ. Imp. Pr. &c.
 Ds. Jo. Nicholas Pechlin,
M. D.
 Ds. Johannes Polenus, *Prof.*
Astr. Patau.
 Ds. Moises Pujolas
 Ds. Aug. Quirinus Rivinus,
M. D. Lips.
 Ds. Iver Baro Rosenkrantz,
Leg. R. Dan.
 Ds. Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti,
Venet.
 Ds. Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus,
M. D. Tig.
 Ds. Franciscus Spoletus, *Med.*
Prof. Pat.
 Ds. Ortho Sperlingus, *J. V. D.*
 Ds. Jo. Adamus Stampfer
Ds.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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Ds. Jo. Georgius Steigertahl, <i>M. D. Prof. Helm. Arch. Reg.</i>	Ds. Petrus Varignon, <i>Math. Proff. Reg.</i>
Ds. Michael Angelo Tilli, <i>Prof. Bot. Pisan.</i>	Ds. Raymundus Vieussens, <i>M. D. Monspel.</i>
Ds. Emanuel Timone, <i>M. D. Constant.</i>	Ds. Nicholaus Wirsen, <i>Conf. Amst.</i>
Ds. Bruno Tozzi, <i>Ab. Valumbr.</i>	Ds. Christian Wolfius, <i>Pr. Math. Hala, &c.</i>
Ds. Franciscus Travigni, <i>Ph. Ven.</i>	
Ds. Antonius Vallisnerius, <i>Med. Pr. Par.</i>	

Professors at Gresham-College.

D ivinity, <i>Edw. Laney, D.D.</i>	Geometry, <i>Andrew Tooke, A.M.</i>
Civil-Law, <i>Rob. Briggs, A. M.</i>	Rhetorick, <i>Edw. Martin, A.M.</i>
Astronomy, <i>Mr. John Ma- chin.</i>	Physick, <i>John Woodward, M.D.</i>
	Musick, <i>William Shippen, A.M.</i>

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The Fellows of Sion-College, viz. the Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.

Lilly Butler, D. D. President, Minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury.

Mr. William Savage, Rector of St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Anne's Black-Fryars.

Mr. Robert Newton, Rector of St. Augustin, and St. Faith. } Deans.

Mr. Nicholas Zinzano, Rector of St. Martins Outwich. }

Mr. Luke Milburn, Rector of St. Ethelberg.

Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, Rector of St. Peter's Poor. }

Dr. Waugh, Rector of St. Peter's Cornhill. } Assistants.

Those

Those who have been Presidents.

D R. Francis Thompson,	R St. Mary Friday-street, &c.
Dr. Thomas Green,	R St. Olave Jewry, &c.
Mr. Joshua Richardson,	R Alhallows in the Wall,
Dr. Richard Lucas,	V St. Stephen Coleman-street,
Mr. John Graunt,	V St. Dunstan West,
Dr. Lionel Gatford,	R St. Dionis Backchurch,
Dr. Thomas Lynford,	R St. Edmund the King,
Dr. John Mapletoft,	V St. Lawrence Jewry,
Dr. John Galscarth,	R Alhallows Barkin,
Mr. William Stonestreet,	R St. Stephen Walbroke, &c.
Dr. William Bedford,	R St. Geo. Botolph-Lane,
Mr. James Gardiner,	R St. Michael Crooked-Lane,
Mr. William Whitfield,	R St. Giles Cripplegate,
Dr. Lilly Butler,	R St. Mary Aldermanbury.

Those who may succeed in the Presidency, set down according to the Alphabetical Order of their Benefices.

Mr. Richard Seare,	R St. Alban Woodstreet,
Dr. Bray,	M Aldgate,
Dr. Thomas Blomer,	R Alhallows Bread-street,
Mr. Blomer,	R Alhallows Lombard-street,
Dr. Daniel Fogg,	R Alhallows Staining,
Mr. Brooks,	R St. Alphage,
Dr. Henry Sacheverell	R St. Andrew Holbourn,
Dr. Robert Brabant,	R St. Andrew Undershaft;
Mr. William Savage,	R St. Andrew Wardrobe, &c.
Mr. Thomas Morer,	{ R St. Anne, and St. Agnes
Mr. Robert Lakinby,	Aldersgate,
Mr. Robert Newton,	R St. Antholin, &c.
Mr. John Powtney,	R St. Austin, &c.
Dr. Philip Castell	R St. Bartholomew Great,
Mr. John Adams,	R St. Bartholomew Less,
Mr. George Evans,	R St. Bartholomew Exchange,
Mr. Henry Halsted,	R St. Bennet Finck,
Mr. Cook,	V St. Ben. Grace-Church, &c.
Mr. Freeman,	R St. Bennet Paul's Wharf,
Dr. Roger Altham,	M St. Botolph Aldersgate,
Mr. Evans,	R St. Botolph Bishopsgate,
Dr. Yalden,	V St. Brides,
Mr. Charles Lamb,	M Bridewell Precinct,
Dr. Barton,	M Creed Church,
Dr. Bramston,	R Christ Church,
	R St. Christophers,

Mr.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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Mr. William Strengfellow,
Dr. Gooch,
Mr. Butler,
Mr. Craftie,
Mr. Philip Stubs,
Dr. Bell,
Dr. Williams,
Dr. White Kenner,
Dr. Joseph Rawson,

Mr. Baron,
Mr. Samuel Angier,
Dr. Francis Brown
Dr. Samuel Bradford,
Mr. Francis Asty,
Dr. Sampson Eftwich,
Mr. George Martin,
Mr. John Hancock,
Dr. Richard Roderick,
Mr. William Thomas,
Mr. Montague Wood,
Mr. Samuel Baker,
Dr. John Harris,
Mr. Walter Wells,
Mr. Jurton,

Mr. Ibbot,

William Reading, *A. M.*
Thomas Sheppard, *A. M.*

R St. Dunstan East,
R St. Clement Eastcheap,
V St. Helena,
M St. James Dukes-Place,
R St. James Garlick-Hill,
R St. Katherine Coleman-str.
R St. Magnus,
R St. Mary Aldermary,
R St. Mary Magdalene, Old
Fifth-street,
R St. Mary Somerset, &c.
R St. Mary Wolnoth, &c.
R St. Margaret Pattons,
R St. Mary le Bow,
R St. Martin Ludgate,
R St. Mich. Queen-hith, &c.
R St. Mildred Poultry,
R St. Margaret Lothbury,
R St. Mich. Basingshaw,
R St. Mich. Woodstreet, &c.
R St. Michael Royal, &c.
R St. Mich. Cornhill,
R St. Mildred Bread-street,
R St. Nich. Coleabby, &c.
R St. Olave Hart-street,
R St. Swithin, &c.
R St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane,

Librarian,
Regisler,

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The College of Heralds.

Hereditary *Earl-Marshal* of England, *Tho. Duke of Norfolk*,
Deputy-Marshal, *Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon*.

Kings of Arms.

SIR Henry S. George, Garter, Principal,
Sir John Vanbrug, Clarencieux,
Peter le Neve, Esq; Norroy, } King of Arms.

HE-

HERALDS.

Charles Mawson, Esq; Chester,
 Peter Maduit, Esq; Windsor,
 Samuel Stebbing, Esq; Somerset,
 Laurence Crompton, Esq; York,
 John Hare, Esq; Richmond,
 Robert Dale, Esq; Suffolk,
 John Hesketh, Esq; Lancaster,
 John Dugdale, Esq; Mowbray, Extr.

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 } Heralds.
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PURSUIVANTS.

John Gibbon, Gent. Bluemantle,
 John Bound, Gent. Rouge-Croix,
 Dudley Downs, Gent. Rouge Dragon,
 Thomas Coote, Esq; Rouge-Rose, Pursuivant Extraordinary.

} Pursuivants.

Officers of the Earl Marshal's Court.

King's Advocate, Sir Nath. Lloyd, Knt: Doctor of Laws.
 Register, Mr. Henry Farrant,
 Secretary and Seal-Keeper, Mr. Stebbing,
 Earl Marshal's Proctor, Mr. Godfrey Lee,

Proctors, { Mr. Exton, { Mr. Jones,
 { Mr. Hill, { Mr. Boheme,
 { Mr. Willymot, { Mr. Alexander.
 { Mr. George Sayer,

Marshal of the Court, Mr. Curry.

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The LIST of the Officers of Christ-Hospital.

Resident, Sir *Richard Hoare*, Kt. and Ald.
 Treasurer, Mr. *Thomas Lockington*.

Two Clerks.

John Reeve, *George Yeo.*

School-Masters.

An Upper Grammar-Master, and Catechist, Mr. *Samuel Mountfort*.

An Under-Grammar-Master, Mr. *Crew*.

Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation, Mr. *James Hodson*.

The other Mathematical School erected some Years ago, and of which Mr. *Ditton* was the first Master, upon his Decease in 1714, was sunk, and some more Boys put under the Tuition of Mr. *Hodson*.

Master of the Writing School, Mr. *George Shelley*.

Master of the Drawing School, Mr. *Bernard Lens*.

Master of the Musick School, Mr. *John Barret*.

For Physick and Surgery, Dr. *Hans Sloane*, Physician, and Mr. *Edward Green*, Surgeon.

Elizabeth Adams, Matron.

Sarah Lorrain, School-Mistress of the Girls.

Ten Nurses, with several Helpers.

A Cook.

A Nurse that looks after the Infirmary.

The Number of Children of King *Charles II*'s New Royal Foundation in *Christ's Hospital*, London, that have been educated in the Art of Navigation, and after some Years Continuance there, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution.

As it was presented to her most Gracious Majesty Queen *Anne*, by the Lord Mayor of London, and the President and Governors of the said Hospital, Jan. 1, 1709.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of her Majesty's Ships of War, and to Masters of Merchant-Ships, from October, 1675, to December, 1709. 428 Children.

There are at this Day 40 Children in the said Hospital, who enjoy the Bounty of King *Charles II*.

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The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

President, Sir *William Steward*, Kt. and Ald.
 Mr. *Peter Joye*, Treasurer.
 Dr. *Henry Levitt*,
 Dr. *Salisbury Cade*, } Physicians:
 Mr. *William Curwen*, Apothecary.

The present Master-Surgeons are,

John Salter, | *Edward Green*.
Henry Boone,

Three Assistant-Surgeons.

Robert Gay, | *Nathaniel Smyth*.
Robert Keilway,

Nicholas Field, Guide and Surgeon to *Kingsland-Hospital*.
Samuel Palmer, Guide and Surgeon to the *Lock-Hospital*.
Philip Castle, M. A. Clerk, Vicar and Hospitaler to *St. Bartholomew's Parish and Hospital*, who visits the Sick, reads Prayers, and administers the Sacrament to them.

The present other Officers are,

Mr. *Benjamin Edwards*, Register to the said Hospital.
 Mr. *Benjamin Tooke*, Steward.
 Mr. *Moses Coulon*, Renter.
 Seventeen Nurses.

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*St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.**Governors and other Officers.*

SIR *Thomas Abney*, Knight and Alderman, President.
 Sir *Will. Humfreys*, Kt. & Bar. Ld. Mayor, & all the Aldermen.
 Col. *Cook*, Treasurer.
 Dr. *Coatsworth*, and Dr. *Wadsworth*, Physicians.
 Mr. *Richard Mayo*, Hospitaler.
 Mr. *Matthew Mead*, Curate of the Parish.
 Mr. *Fearn*, Mr. *Dickinson*, and Mr. *Paul*, Surgeons.
 Mr. *Sancliffe*, Steward.
 Mr. *Wright*, Clerk.
 Mrs. *Aldersea*, Matron.

A

Mr. John Andrews
Mr. Thomas Ambrose
Mr. Joseph Ashton
Richard Adney, *Esq*;
Mr. Coleby Apfley

B

Sir Richard Blackmore
Mr. Joseph Billers
Mr. Thomas Burroughs
Mr. John Bennet
Mr. Edward Buckle
Sir Robert Breedon
Mr. James Brains
Mr. Benjamin Brains
Mr. Joseph Brooksbank
Mr. William Bettrice
Edward Bovey, *Esq*;
Mr. Edward Bolitha
Mr. Richard Blundel
Mr. Joseph Bagnall
Major William Beyers
Mr. William Bolter
Capt. Barnes
Mr. Thomas Bacon
Deputy Richard Blowen
Sir Justus Beck, *Bar*.
Mr. Roger Braddel
John Bolter, *Esq*;
Mr. Robert Bristow

C

Sir William Coles
Sir Charles Cox
Mr. Joseph Chaplin
Mr. Cary
Mr. Thomas Cary
Henry Cornish, *Esq*;
Edward Coulson, *Esq*;
William Coatsworth, *Esq*;
Mr. Michael Coatsworth
Mr. John Cleves
Mr. William Cooper
Deputy John Cooper
Mr. Thomas Cooper
Mr. Richard Chambers
Mr. William Chambers
Mr. Thomas Cook

Lieut. Col. William Cook
Mr. Joseph Collyer
Mr. John Coleman
Mr. Benjamin Crayker
Mr. James Cumber
Mr. Thomas Clark
Mr. Henry Clark
Mr. Edmond Clark
Mr. Richard Chauncy
George Cresner, *Esq*;
Mr. John Child
Awntham Churchill, *Esq*;
William Clayton, *Esq*;
Spencer Cooper, *Esq*;
Mr. Robert Chaplin
Mr. William Henry Corne-
lisen
Richard Chifwell, *Esq*;
William Coward, *Esq*;

D

Mr. Paul Dockminique
Mr. Thomas Dixon
Mr. John Dyer
Lieut. Col. James Dry
Capt. Dorril
Mr. Edmond Doughty
Josiah Diston, *Esq*;
Mr. John Denew
Sir Thomas Dunk
John Deacle, *Esq*;
Mr. Charles Du Boice
Duncan Dee, *Esq*;
Mr. William Dawson
Mr. Daniel Dolins
Mr. Dennis Dutry

E

Sir James Eyton
John Evans, *Esq*;
Frances Edwards, *Esq*;
Mr. Richard Edmonson
Mr. John Ewers
Mr. Thomas Ellis
Mr. Thomas Effington
Mr. Peter Eyton

F

Mr. Robert Ford

Mr. Joshua Foster
 Mr. Anthony Foster
 Thomas Fredrick, *Esq*;
 Mr. Richard Fountain
 Sir Robert Fagg
 Robert Foot, *Esq*;
 Sir Harry Featherstone
 Mr. Isaac Fryer
 Mr. John Fisher

G

Sir Bartholomew Gracedieu
 Thomas Guy, *Esq*;
 Nathaniel Gould, *Esq*;
 John Gould, *Esq*;
 Mr. Robert Green
 Mr. Thomas Geering
 Mr. Peter Godfrey
 Mr. Richard Greeslock
 Isaac Grevil, *Esq*;
 Mr. James Gibson
 Mr. Thomas Gibson
 Mr. John Gunston
 Mr. Nicholas Goodwin
 Mr. Peter Gery
 Mr. Gauthorn
 William Gore, *Esq*;
 Major John Gibbons
 Mr. John Goodlad

H

Sir William Hodges, *dead*.
 William Hewers, *Esq*;
 Urban Hall, *Esq*;
 Mr. Benjamin Hooper
 Mr. Samuel Hall
 Mr. William Hooker
 Mr. Nathaniel Hern
 Edward Harle, *Esq*;
 Mr. John Hanger
 Mr. Edmond Halfey
 John Hibbert, *Esq*;
 Joseph Hoskinsiles, *Esq*;
 Robert Hodson, *Esq*;
 Mr. Roger Hodson
 Mr. John Harwood
 Mr. Giles Haywood
 Mr. Nicholas Handbury
 Mr. Roger Hazard

Mr. Thomas Hollis
 Mr. John Hawkins
 Mr. Samuel Houblon
 Mr. Peter Houblon
 Mr. Lawrence Hatfal
 Mr. Anthony Hannot
 Mr. Luke Hodges
 Mr. Nathaniel Hill
 Mr. John Hester

I

Mr. Benjamin Joseph
 Major Jeremiah Johnson
 Mr. Robert Jeffs
 Mr. Nathaniel Jackson
 Mr. John Jackson
 Sir Theodore Jansen

K

Mr. Henry Kelsey
 Mr. Thomas Knight
 Sir Peter King, *Ld. Ch. Justice*.
 Mr. John Kenrick

L

Sir John Lethieulier
 Mr. Salathiel Lovel
 Mr. Peter Lannoy
 Mr. Timothy Lannoy
 Mr. John Love
 Mr. James Leaver
 John Little, *Esq*;
 Mr. Jonathan Lee
 Mr. Roger Lillington
 Mr. Thomas Lane
 Mr. Samuel Lock
 Mr. Edward Leeds
 Mr. James Lamb
 Mr. John Lordell
 Mr. Lockwood
 Sir William Langhorne

M

Sir Samuel Moyre
 Mr. Samuel Mellish
 Mr. Richard Merriweather
 Mr. Richard Mount
 Henry Martin, *Esq*;
 Sir Joseph Martin

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Malyn
Mr. Thomas Man
Mr. Samuel Mayne
Mr. William Moyer
Mr. William Mead
Mr. Nathaniel Michlethwaite
Mr. John Morton
Mr. George Moul
Mr. Francis Moul
Mr. Samuel Mayo
Mr. John Morgan
Mr. William Mitchel
Sir John Mordant
Mr. John Mitford
Mr. Samuel Monk

N

Sir Edward Northey

O

Sir Richard Onslow

P

Mr. Micajah Perry
Mr. Richard Perry
Col. John Perry
Mr. Thomas Pickard
Sir Gregory Page, Bar.
Capt. Thomas Powel
Mr. Thomas Powel
Mr. Thomas Powel, jun.
Mr. James Partridge
Mr. Phillip Papillion
Mr. William Prince
Mr. William Pain
Mr. John Pettit
Deputy William Parrot
Mr. Samuel Palmer
Thomas Palmer, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Porter
Mr. Daniel Powle
Mr. Jeremiah Powel
Mr. Elias Pledge

R

Mr. John Read
Mr. Samuel Read,
Mr. William Riccards
Mr. Thomas Ruck

Mr. William Rutter
Mr. Moses Raper
Mr. James Rolleston
Mr. John Rudge
Mr. Samuel Reymond
Mr. Stephen Ram
Mr. Samuel Russell

S

Sir John Scott
Sir Isaac Shard
Samuel Shephard, Esq;
Mr. William Shephard
Dr. Fredrick Slare
Mr. Arthur Shallet
Deputy Thomas Sorocold
Mr. Edward Stringer
Mr. Edward Salway
Capt. Humphry South
Joshua Sharp, Esq;
Mr. Benjamin Smith
Mr. Thomas Stiles
Mr. William Smith
Mr. Samuel Sheaf
Dr. Hans Sloan
Sir John Shaw
Sir William Scawen
Mr. Disney Staniford
Mr. James Sherrard

T

Sir Edmund Turner
Mr. Joseph Thompson
Mr. Stephen Thompson
Mr. John Thompson
Mr. John Trimmer
Deputy Anthony Turney
Mr. John Taylor
Mr. Richard Taylor
Mr. John Travers
Mr. William Tipping
Deputy John Tooly
Mr. James Townsend
Mr. Peter Theobalds
Mr. Joseph Townsend

V

Mr. Peter Vandermath

W

Sir Thomas Webster
 Sir Christopher Wren
 Deputy William Wilkinson
 Mr. Francis Wilkinson
 Mr. Richard Wilkinson
 Dr. James Welwood

John Ward, Esq;
 Mr. John Walker
 Mr. Jacob Whidden
 Mr. Anthony Wyer
 William Waterman, Esq;
 Mr. Samuel Wight
 Dr. Nathaniel Wickham
 Sir Charles Wager

*The Governors and other Officers of Sutton's Hospital,
 or the Charter-House.*

THE King,
 The Prince of Wales,
 The Archbishop of Canterbury,
 Lord Chancellor Lord Cowper,
 Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord
 Chamberlain of the House-
 hold,
 Duke of Somerset,
 Duke of Ormond,
 Duke of Buckingham
 Earl of Pembroke,
 Earl of Oxford,
 Earl of Dartmouth,
 Lord Viscount Bolingbroke,

Bishop of London,
 Bishop of Winchester,
 Lord Chief Justice Parker,
 Master, Tho. Burnet, L. L. D.
 Physician, Dr. Henry Leont,
 Preacher, John King, D. D.
 Register, William Hempson, Esq;
 Treasurer, Robert Pain, Esq;
 School-master, Thomas Walker,
 L. L. D.
 Usher, Andrew Tooke, A. M.
 Reader, Ralph Welfstead, B. D.
 Organist, Mr. Nicholas Love.

*The Establishment of the Governor, Military-Officers,
 and the rest of the Officers of the Hospital of Chelsea.*

THE Commissioners appointed by Patent for the Govern-
 ment of the same.

The Lords of the Privy Council.

The Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Great
 Britain.

The two Eldest Lieutenant Generals.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Guards and Gar-
 risons.

The Secretary at War.

The Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

The Governor of the said Hospital.

The Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works.

The Auditors of the Imprests.

The Commissary General.

The Judge-Advocate.

The Secretaries of the Treasury,

Yearly

Yearly Salary.

	l.	s.	d.
Major General Stanwix, Governor ———	500	00	0
Col. Thomas Chudley, Lieut. Governor ———	200	00	0
Richard Betsworth, Esq; Major ———	150	00	0
The Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole, Esq; Treasurer ———	365	00	0
Dr. Emanuel Langford, } Chaplains, 100 l. each	200	00	0
Dr. Robert Canon, }			
Dr. Arbuthnot, Physician ———	100	00	0
Robert Mann, Esq; Deputy-Treasurer ———	100	00	0
Mr. Robert Stapleton ———	50	00	0
Mr. Robert English, Comptroller ———	50	00	0
Capt. Richard Evans, Register of the House ———			
Mr. Dickinson, Clerk of the Works ———	20	00	0
Mr. Alexander Inglis, Chirurgeon ———	73	00	0
Mr. Butler Nades, Chirurgeon's Mate ———	20	00	0
Mr. Tho. Church, Chirurgeon's Deputy ———			
Mr. Isaac Gernere, Apothecary ———	50	00	0
Mr. Sylvanus Tomkyns, Adjutant ———	20	00	0
Joseph Heeler, Wardrobe-keeper, and Comptrol- } ler of the Cole-yard ———	40	00	0
William Daniel, Master-Cook ———	40	00	0
James Lloyd, Second Cook ———	30	00	0
Thomas Brown, Master Butler ———	25	00	0
John Andrews, Second Butler ———	20	00	0
Christopher Chappel, Barber ———	60	00	0
Henry Story, for keeping the Gardens ———	260	00	0
Utreſia Aſtley, House-keeper ———	230	00	0
23 Nurſes at 8 l. each ———	192	00	0
Money Allowances to the ſeveral Penſioners } in the ſaid Hoſpital ———	1269	13	0

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Officers of Greenwich-Hoſpital.

Capt. Robert Robinson, Lieut. Gov. } Directors.
 Samuel Travers, Esq;
 Jeffrey Walpole, Esq; Treasurer, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.
 Mr. William Vanbrugh, Secretary to the Commissioners, at
 100 l. per Annum.
 More to him for a Clerk, at 40 l. per Annum.
 Thomas Hogg, Meſſenger to the Commissioners, 30 l. per Ann.

Z 4

Officers

Officers of the House.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Governor.

Capt. Robert Robinson, Lieutenant Governor, is allowed 54 Pounds *per Annum* from the Hospital, besides his Superannuated Pay at the Navy-Board. He is allowed a Clerk, *James Dick*, 12 *l. per Annum*, with Lodging and Diet at the Servants-Table, with necessary Fire and Candles.

Capt. Tho. Cleasby, Captain of the said Hospital, no Salary but his Superannuated Pay.

Mr. John Constable, 1st Lieutenant, at 100 *l per Annum*, paid by the Hospital.

Mr. Edward Smith, 2d Lieutenant, at 100 *l. per Annum*, ditto.

Mr. Tho. Grimston, 3d Lieutenant, at 100 *l per Annum*, ditto.

Mr. Philip Stubs, Chaplain, (allow'd from the Hospital 100 *l. per Ann.* each; the Ordinary of *Mr. Robert Barry*, ditto, (Deptford and Woolwich being taken off, and paid to the Hospital.

Mr. Joseph Gascoigne, Steward. at 100 *l. per Annum*, and a Clerk 40 *l. per Annum*. He is allowed a Labourer at 10 *s. per Week*.

Dr. William Oliver, Phylician, at 10 *s. per Diem*.

Henry Blakey, Dispencer, allow'd 20 *l. per Annum*, being a Pensioner.

Mr. Isaac Rider, Surgeon, Sallary not yet settled. He is allowed for a Servant, bearing all Charges, 30 *l. per Ann.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Creamer, Matron, at 30 *l. per Annum*.

Thomas Bird, Cook, at 20 *l. per Annum*, House-Allowance, and Diet.

Robert Ellis, the Cook's first Mate allowed 15 *l. per Ann.*

Edward Griffith, second Mate, allow'd 10 *l. per Annum*.

John Watts, Butler, allow'd 15 *l. per Annum*.

John Ward, Butler's Mate, 10 *l. per Annum*.

William Blackley, Barber, allow'd 6 *l. per Annum*, and one Half-penny *per Week*, for trimming each Officer and Pensioner.

James Barnes, Porter, allow'd 15 *l. per Annum*.

William Steel, Scullery-man, allow'd 15 *l. per Annum*.

John Silkworth, his Mate allow'd 10 *l. per Annum*.

Two Pensioners allow'd to assist the Butler in serving the Beer, &c. each 3 *l. per Annum*.

The Scullerey-man allow'd a Pensioner to assist him, at 3 *l. per Annum*.

To the Clerk of the Chappel, being a Pensioner, 3 *l. per Ann.*

Note, That all the abovemention'd Assistants are allowed the Allowance of the House, with Coals, Candles, &c.

Officers

Officers of the Works.

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor; no Salary.

Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore, Clerk of the Works, at 5 s. per Diem. More to him for assisting the Surveyor in Drawing and Designing, 50 l. per Annum.

Assistant to him, Mr. John James, at 3 s. per Diem.

Officers Table,

Consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Chaplains, Steward, Surgeon, Clerk of the Works, and Matron; being Eleven Persons; and each having the Allowance of 14 d. per Diem, with the House-Allowance of Bread and Beer.

The Number of the Pensioners entertain'd in Greenwich Hospital, are 450. There are six Nurses allowed to each Hundred Men, (being the Widows of Seamen) who have each a Salary of 6 l. per Annum, with the Allowance of the House-Diet, and a Grey Serge Gown and Petticoat, faced with Shalloon; and 2 s. per Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary. The Common Warrant-Officers, entertain'd amongst the Pensioners, are distinguish'd by having a Gold Edging round their Hats, and placed at the upper End of the Tables, and in the principal Cabins of the Wards, as the Governor sees convenient; with the Allowance of 1 s. 6 d. per Week for spending Money (all the other Pensioners have but 1 s. per Week allowed them) paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward, who receives Monthly from the Treasurer, by Order of the General Court, (a Sum not exceeding Ninety Pounds, for defraying his weekly Disbursements) but such Officers to be so distinguish'd, are not to exceed the Number of Eight in each Hundred.

The Victualling is according to the Allowance of Chelsea-Hospital, 4 Men to a Mess; each Mess to have on Flesh-Days for Dinner, 4 Pound of Beef or Mutton: Two Loaves of one Way of Bread, 15 Ounces each; four Winchester Quarts of Gile-Beer. At Supper, one Pound of Gloucester Cheese, 2 Loaves of Bread, 4 Quarts of Beer. They have Mutton Sundays and Tuesdays, Beef on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On Wednesdays and Fridays each Mess has a Dish of Pease Pottage, a quarter of a Pound of Butter, one Pound of Cheese, with Bread and Beer as other Days; at Supper the same as at other Days. On all extraordinary Festivals they have Flesh hot both Dinner and Supper, and Ale instead

instead of Gile-Beer. All the Tables have clean Linnen every Sunday and Thursday throughout the Year.

That for the Women and Men Servants the Provision be the same with the Pensioners.

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Civil Government of London.

SIR Will. Humphreys, Kt. } Of Cheap-Ward.
Esq Bar. Ld Mayor, and Ald.

Aldermen above the Chair.

Sir William Ashhurst, Kt.	Billingsgate Ward.
Sir Thomas Abney, Kt.	Vintry Ward.
Sir John Parsons, Kt.	Bassishaw Ward.
Sir William Withers, Kt.	Faringdon Ward within.
Sir Samuel Garrard, Bar.	Aldersgate Ward.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt.	Walbrooke Ward.
Sir Robert Beachcroft, Kt.	Limestreet Ward.
Sir Samuel Stanier, Kt.	Aldgate Ward.

Below the Chair.

Sir Charles Peers, Kt.	Tower Ward.
Sir James Bateman, Kt.	Colemanstreet Ward.
Sir William Lewen, Kt.	Castlebaynard Ward.
Sir John Ward, Kt.	Candlewick Ward.
Sir George Thorold, Kt. Esq Ba.	Cordwayner Ward.
Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt.	Broadstreet Ward.
Sir John Fryer, Bar.	Queenhith Ward.
Sir John Cals, Kt.	Portoken Ward.
Sir William Steward, Kt.	Cripplegate within and without
Sir Francis Eyles, Bar.	Bridge Ward without.
Sir Thomas Scawen, Kt.	Cornhill Ward.
Sir Peter Delme, Kt.	Langbourn Ward.
Sir George Merittins, Kt.	Bridge Ward within.
Sir Joseph Laurence, Kt.	Bishopsgate within and without
Sir Francis Forbes, Kt.	Dowgate Ward.
Sir Robert Child, Kt.	Faringdon without.
Sir Robert Breedon, Kt.	} Sheriffs.
Sir Randolph Knipe, Kt.	

William Thompson, Esq;

Recorder.

He takes Place of all Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir William

City Civil Officers.

Sir William Fazakerly, Knight,
Chamberlain.

Duncan Lee, Esq; Common Ser.

James Gibson, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.

William Lightfoot, Esq;

Joseph Major, Esq;

Four Common Pleaders.

But one vacant.

John Lingard, Esq;

—Urlwin, Esq;

John Cook, jun. Esq;

Randolph Stracy, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber.

—Jennings, Esq; Secondary of the Poultry Counter.

Th. Benson, Esq; Secondary of Woodstreet Counter.

Mr. John Johnson, Remembrancer.

Mr. John Round, Solicitor.

Attorneys of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. Ed. Smith.

Mr. John Andrews.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. Francis Hutchinson.

Bridge-Masters.

Mr. John Pitt.

Mr. Robert Swan.

Mr. Robert Walker; Hall-keeper.

Four Esquires of the Lord-Mayor's House.

Edw. Harle, Esq; Sword-bear.

John Barton, Esq; Common-Hunt.

Isaac Grevil, Esq; Common-Crier.

—Boteler, Esq; Water-Bayliff.

Serjeant Carvers.

Francis Brown.

William Goslin.

Thomas Hewet.

Serjeants of the Chamber or Mace.

John Colt.

John Hitchin.

Richard Asbby.

Edward Sorrell, Serjeant of the Channel.

Yeomen of the Chamber.

Mr. Robert Walker.

Mr. William Hull.

Marshals.

Mr. Lewin.

Mr. Hitchin.

Six Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court.

Mr. Peter Short.

Mr. Thomas Hammond.

Mr. Palmer.

Mr. William Timme.

Mr. George Woodcraft.

Mr. King.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. Richard Floyer.

Mr. William Myers.

Mr. Richard Warner, Clerk of the Papers in the Poultry-Compter.

Clerks-Sitters of the Poultry-Compter.

Peter Normansel.

John Foley.

Daniel Goddard.

James Chaplain.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Marten, Clerk of the Papers in Woodstreet-Compter.

Clerk-Sitters of Woodstreet-Compter.

Mr. Ralph Noden.

Mr. Thomas Honeywood.

Mr. Charles Ustick.

Mr. Charles Stracy.

Farmer of the Markets, viz.

Leaden-hall, Stocks, Honey-Lane, and Newgate-Markets, Sir John Parsons.

Farmer of St. George's, or the Meal-Market at Fleet-Canal, Mr. Sam. Forth.

George Rivers, Esq; Coroner.

Reginald Marriot, Esq; Audit.

Mr. Orlando Gee, Clerk of the Chamber.

Mr. William Martin, Clerk to the Commissioners for Sewers.

The King's Serjeant at Arms in the City, Edward Harle, Esq;

Commissioner or chief Officer

of the Transfer, Thomas Strickland, Esq;

Mr. Legrandre, Clerk of the Court of Conscience.

Mr. James Goulton, Beadle of the Court of Conscience.

Mr. William Pitt, Keeper of Newgate.

Mr. J. Pilkinton, Keeper of Ludgate.

Mr. Loddington, Keeper of the Poultry-Compter.

Mr. Samuel Whincop, Keeper of the Woodstreet-Compter.

Mr. Isaac Osley, Clerk of the City Works.

SOUTHWARK

Ralph Hartley, Esq; City Justice of the Peace.

Jeremy Pemberton, Esq; Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-House.

Leonard Street, Esq; Steward of the Borough of Southwark.

Marston, Esq; Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark.

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A LIST of the LIEUTENANCY for the City of LONDON.

SIR William Humfreys, Kt. and Bar. Lord Mayor, and the Lord Mayor for the time being.

Sir William Ashhurst

Sir Thomas Abney

Sir John Parsons

Sir William Withers

Sir Samuel Garrard

Sir Gilbert Heathcote

Sir Robert Beachcroft

Sir Richard Hoare,

Sir Samuel Stanier

William Thompson, Esq; Recorder of the City of London, and the Recorder for the time being.

Sir Charles Peers

Sir James Bateman

Sir William Lewen

Sir John Ward

Sir George Thorold

Sir John Fryer
 Sir Francis Eyles
 Sir John Cals
 Sir William Stewart
 Sir Gerard Conyers
 Sir Thomas Scawen
 Sir Peter Delme
 Sir George Merittins
 Sir Joseph Lawrence
 Sir Francis Forbes
 Sir Robert Child, *and the
 Aldermen for the time being.*
 Sir Benjamin Ayloffe
 Sir Julius Beck
 Sir Robert Furnese
 Sir Joseph Hodges
 Sir Samuel Moyer
 Sir Thomas Webster
 Sir Robert Adams
 Sir Robert Breedon
 Sir Charles Cox
 Sir Thomas Dunk
 Sir Fran. Dashwood
 Sir Will. Fazakerley
 Sir Edward Gould
 Sir James Hallet
 Sir Theodore Jansen
 Sir Randolph Knipe
 Sir Harcourt Masters
 Sir Joseph Martin
 Sir Samuel Ongley
 Sir William Scawen
 Sir John Scott
 Sir Joshua Sharpe
 Sir Daniel Wraye
 William Atwyll
 Robert Atkins
 Roger Atlee
 William Beckford
 William Barnesley
 Robert Bristow
 Robert Baylis
 John Benton
 Joseph Bagnall
 William Billers
 Humphry Bellamy
 George Buckley
 Robert Briscoe
 Richard Chilwel

Henry Cornish
 Edward Colston, *sen.*
 James Church
 Cæsar Chamberlan
 John Cleeve
 William Clayton
 William Coatfworth
 Thomas Clark, *of Mincing-
 Lane.*
 Richard Carey
 Francis Chamberlan
 John Cookes
 Awnsham Churchill
 Will. Cooke, *Deputy*
 John Carbonnel
 John Cartlich
 Charles Cook
 Henry Colchester
 Richard Chauncy
 John Cooper, *Deputy*
 Francis Child
 James Chambers
 Alexander Cleeve
 Henry Clarke
 Joseph Chaplin
 Duncan Dee
 Paul Docminique
 Josiah Diston
 Charles Du Bois
 George Dashwood
 John Dickenson
 William Ettrick
 John Eyles
 Peter Eaton
 Robert Eyre
 John Eggleton
 William Fawkener
 John Fuller
 Zachary Foxall
 Thomas Guy
 Richard Gough
 Thomas Gibson
 Peter Godfrey
 Jeremy Gough
 Henry Greenaway
 Carlton Goddard
 John Gore
 Thomas Gouge
 Robert Gower

Henry

Henry Hatley	Philip Papillon
Urban Hall	Alexander Pitfield
Nathaniel Hern	William Proctor
John Hanger	Jeremiah Powell
Lawrence Hatfield	Peter Paggen
Samuel Hayward	Micajah Perry
John Hopkins	Samuel Perry
Richard Hopkins of Devonshire	James Porten
Square.	William Parrott
Robert Heysham	Richard Perry
Edmond Halfey	Richard Partridge
Richard Houblon	John Rudge
John Harris	Stephen Ram
Henry Hankey	Sam. Shepherd, <i>sen.</i>
John Herring	Gabriel Smith
Orlando Humfreys	Thomas Styles
Roger Hudson	Benjamin Smythe
Peter Joye	John Shipman
John Jeffries	Robert Stockdale
William Jolliff	Edmund Shepherd
Edward Jeffrys	Charles Shales
Henry Kelley	Samuel Spragg
Jeremiah Knapp	Jacob Sawbridge
John Kendrick	John Shorey
Robert Knight, <i>jun.</i>	James Seymour
John Lordell	Sutton Sharpe
Henry Lyell	Henry Sherbrooke
John London	John Sherman
John Lade	John Stone
John Lloyd	John Townsend
John Ludlow	Fisher Tench
George Ludlam	Anthony Tournay
Robert Mitchell	Horatio Townsend
Humphry Morris	Samuel Tench
John Mahieu	Nathaniel Turner
Thomas Malyn	James Ward
John Morrice	Robert Westerne
Samuel Marth	Samuel Westfall
Samuel Manshipp	John Watson
Robert Nightingale	Samuel Webb
William Nutt	John Wormlayton
Richard Nickolls	John Young,
Edward Norman	<i>Esq;</i>

Field Officers of the Six London Regiments of Militia.

I. Green Regiment.

SIR William Humfreys, Kt. and Bar. and Alderman, Lord Mayor, Colonel.
William Cooke, Esq; Lieut. Colonel.
Robert Croshaw, Esq; Major.

II. White.

Sir William Ashurst, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
John Story, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.
John Hatley, Esq; Major.

III. Blue.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Samuel Westall, Esq; Lieut. Colonel.
— Weeks, Esq; Major.

IV. Red.

Sir Samuel Stanier, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.
James Porten, Esq; Lieut. Colonel.
Edward Sidley, Esq; Major.

V. Yellow.

Sir Charles Peers, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Peter Eaton, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.
— — — Major.

VI. Orange.

Sir Robert Child, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.
— — — Lieut. Colonel.
— — — Major.
Muster-Master, Colonel Bodington.

The Twelve Companies and their Halls.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Mercers in Cheapside.
2. Grocers, in the Poultry.
3. Drapers, in Throgmorton-Street.
4. Fishmongers, in Thames-Street.
5. Goldsmiths, in Gutter-Lane.
6. Skinners, on Dowgate-Hill.</p> | <p>7. Merchant-Taylors, in Thread-needle-Street.
8. Haberdashers, in Maiden-Lane.
9. Salters, in Swithing-Lane.
10. Ironmongers, in Fenchurch-Street.
11. Vintners, in Thames-Street.
12. Cloath-Workers, in Mincing Lane.</p> |
|--|--|

Civil Government of Westminster.

Lord High Steward, His Grace James Duke of Ormonde
 Deputy-Steward, John Cotton, Esq;
 High Bayliff, Francis Mills, Esq;

Burgesses of St. Margaret's
 Westminster.

Mr. Richard Brocklesby.
 Mr. Leonard Martin.
 Mr. Robert Jeffs.
 Mr. John Duck.
 Mr. William Avis.
 Mr. Francis Carne.
 Mr. Thomas Hughes.

St. Martins in the Fields.

Mr. Benedict Itbell.
 Mr. John Riggby.

Mr. Richard Vincent.

St. James's.

Mr. Isaac Terret.
 Mr. Benjamin Ridge.

St. Anne's.

Mr. John Cooke.
 Mr. Charles Maddox.

Covent-Garden.

Mr. James Cunningham.

St. Clement's.

Mr. Robert Blinkborn.

Militia. Two Regiments.

Thomas Earl of Clare, Lord ——— Bucknall, Esq; Maj.
 Lieutenant.

The Red.

Honourable Philip Howard,
 Colonel.
 John Biddel, Esq; Lieut. Col.

The Blew.

Sir Harry Dutton Colt, Col:
 ——— Ellis, Esq; Lieut.
 Colonel. ——— Major.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

THE Lord Chancellor or Keeper,
 Lord President of the Council,
 Lord Treasurer, or first Commissioner of
 the Treasury.
 Lord High Admiral, or first Commissioner
 of the Admiralty,
 Lord Privy-Seal,
 The Secretaries of State,
 The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
 The Lord Bishop of London,

For the Time
 being.

These have no Salary:

William

William Lord Berkley of Stratton.

Sir Jacob Ashley, Knt. and Bar.

Robert Moleworth, Esq;

John Cockburn, Esq;

Archibald Hutcheson, Esq;

John Chetwind, Esq;

Charles Cook, Esq;

Paul Docminique, Esq;

These have 1000 l. per Annum Salary.

Officers under the Commissioners for Trade,

William Popple, Esq; Secretary, 500 l. per Annum.

Mr. Bryan Wheelock, Deputy Secretary, 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Maurice Carole, 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Justinian Loggan, 70 l. per Annum.

Mr. Samuel Gellibrand, 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Israel Hudson, 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Anthony Sanderson, 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Gray, 40 l. per Annum.

Mr. Thomas Holford, 40 l. per Annum.

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Daniel Child, } 40 l. per Ann. each.

Mr. Samuel Clarke,

Mr. John Gray, Messenger, Sal. 40 l. per Ann.

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The Officers of the Gen. Post-Office in Lombard-street.

Post-Master-General.

Charles Lord Cornwallis, } 2000 l. per Ann.

James Craggs, Sen. Esq;

George Searl, Accomptant, 300 l. per Ann.

Stephen Lilly, Receiver-General, 300 l. per Ann.

Officers of the Inland-Office.

Arnold Beeby, Esq; Comptroller, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. Charles Jackson, Clerk of the Chester-Road, 100 l.

Mr. George Colly, Clerk of the North Road, 60 l.

Mr. Tho. Sautel, Clerk of the West Road, 60 l.

A 2

Mr.

Mr. William Greene, Clerk of the Bristol Road, 60 l.
 Mr. Robert Colcroft, Clerk of Yarmouth Road, 60 l.
 Mr. Martin Buckle, Clerk of Kent Road, 60 l.
 Mr. Edmund Warren, Clerk of the By-Nights, 60 l.
 Mr. Alexander Say, Window-Man, 60 l.

Sorters 16, of which 14 have 50 l. per Ann. and two 40 l.

Officers of the Foreign-Office.

Abburnham Frowde, Esq; Comptroller, 150 l. per Ann.
 Mr. William Gostling, Alphabet-Keeper, 100 l.

Clerks.

Mr. Francis Clewet.		Mr. John Walter.
Mr. Adam Franco.		Mr. John Hoper.
Mr. Daniel Farrelles.		50 l. per Ann. each.

Mr. Michael Beal, Supernumerary, 40 l.
 Mr. Thomas Gardiner, Clerk to the Post-Master-General, 50 l. per Annum.
 Richard Swift, Esq; Solicitor, 200 l. per Ann.
 Accomptant's Clerks, 50 l. per Ann. each:
 Receiver's Clerks, 50 l. per Ann. each.

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

Nathaniel Castleton, Esq; Comptroller. Salary 200 l. per Annum.
 Mr. John Green, Accomptant. } Sal. 70 l. per Ann. each.
 Mr. Nath. Golling, Collector. }

Sorters.

Mr. Stephen Lindon,		Mr. Robert Kempton,
Mr. William Martin,		Mr. William Wildman,
Mr. Joseph Boreman,		Mr. Benjamin Sacheverell.

Salary 40 l. per Annum each.

Sub-Sorters.

Roger Rant,		William Murcott,
Richard Latheby,		Josua Walkinton,
Edward Nevey,		Nevil Brookes,
John Williams,		

Salary 26 l. per Annum each.

Besides there are above 100 Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20 l. per Annum each, for Carrying and Recarrying Letters, and above 400 Houses that receive for the Penny-Post.

A LIST of all the Peers and Peereſſes of England,
and of Eldeſt Sons of Dukes, Marqueſſes, and Earls.

DUKES, &c.

The 2d Titles of Dukes, or
Titles given by Comma-
nd to their Eldeſt Sons.

George Prince of Wales, Duke of
Cornwall, &c.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, Lord
High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham,
Lord Prefident of the Council.

† Thomas Howard, D. of Norfolk,
Earl Marſhal, and Hereditary Mare-
ſchal of England.

William Cavendiſh, D. of Devonſhire,
Lord Steward of the Houſhold.

Charles Talbot, D. of Shrewsbury,
Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold.

Charles Seymour, D. of Somerſet.

Charles Lenox, D. of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-roy, D. of Cleveland
and Southampton.

Charles Fitz-roy, D. of Grafton.

James Butler, D. of Ormond.

Henry Somerſet, D. of Beaufort.

Geo. Fitz-roy, D. of Northumberland.

Charles Beauclair, D. of St. Albans.

Charles Pawlet, D. of Bolton.

Mainhard Schomberg, D. of Schomb.

Peregrine Osborn, D. of Leeds.

* Wriotheſley Ruſſell, D. of Bedford.

John Sheffield, D. of Buckingham-
ſhire and Normanby.

John Churchill, D. of Marlborough,
Captain General of all His Maſteſty's
Land-Forces.

John Mannors, D. of Rutland.

John Montague, D. of Montague.

Henry de Grey, D. of Kent.

Charles Dowglaſs, D. of Dover.

* James Hamilton, D. of Brandon,
adjudged to have no Right to ſit in
Parliament.

} Lord Finch.

} Earl of Arundel.

} Marquis of Hartington.

} Marquis of Alton.

} Earl of Hertford.

} Earl of March.

} Earl of Southampton and
Chicheſter.

} Earl of Eſton.

} Earl of Offory.

} Marqueſs of Worceſter.

} Lord Falmouth.

} Earl of Burford.

} Marqueſs of Wincheſter.

} Marquis of Harwich.

} Marq. of Carmarthen.

} Marquis of Taviftock.

} Earl of Mulgrave.

} Marqueſs of Blandford.

} Marquis of Granby.

} Marq. of Monthermer.

} Earl of Harold.

} Marquis of Beverley.

} Lord Dutton.

MARQUISSES.

Marquisses Eldest Sons

<i>Robert Bertie</i> , Marquis of <i>Lindsey</i> ,	} Lord <i>Willoughby</i> of <i>E.</i>
Lord Great Chamberlain of England.	
<i>Evelin Pierpoint</i> , M. of <i>Dorchester</i> .	Earl of <i>Kingston</i> .
* <i>Philip Wharton</i> , Marquis of <i>Whar-</i>	} Lord. <i>Winchendon</i> .
<i>temand Malmsbury</i> .	

1802. H.

E A R L S.

Earls Eldest Sons

James Stanley, Earl of Derby.	Lord Strange.
* Theo. Hastings, E. of Huntingdon.	Ld. Hastings.
Thomas Herbert, E. of Pembroke and	} Ld. Herbert.
Montgomery.	
Henry Clinton, E. of Lincoln.	Ld. Clinton.
Henry Howard, E. of Suffolk and	} Ld. Walden or Cus-
Bindon.	
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, E. of	} Ld. Buckhurst.
Dorset and Middlesex.	
James Cecil, E. of Salisbury.	Ld. Cranburn.
John Cecil, E. of Exeter.	Ld. Burghley.
Scroop Egerton, E. of Bridgwater.	Ld. Brackley.
John Sidney, E. of Leicester.	Ld. Lisle.
G. Compton, E. of Northampton.	Ld. Compton.
* Edward Henry Rich, E. of War-	} Ld. Rich.
wick and Holland.	
Basil Fielding, E. of Denbigh.	Ld. Fielding.
Tho. Fane, E. of Westmorland.	Ld. Despenser.
Cha. Montague, E. of Manchester.	Ld. Vile. Mandevils.
Hon. Bowes Howard, E. of Berkshire.	Ld. Andover.
John Savage, E. Rivers.	Ld. Colchester.
Charles Mordaunt, E. of Peterbo-	} Ld. Mordaunt.
rough and Monmouth.	
Thomas Grey, E. of Stamford.	Ld. Grey of Groby.
Heneage Finch, E. of Winchelsea.	Ld. Maidstone.
Phil. Stanhope, E. of Chesterfield.	Ld. Stanhope.
Thomas Tuston, E. of Thanet.	Ld. Clifford.
Cha. Spencer, E. of Sunderland.	Ld. Spencer.
Nich. Leake, E. of Scarsdale.	Ld. Deincourt.
Ed. Montague, E. of Sandwich.	Ld. Hinchinbrook.
Edw. Hyde, E. of Clarendon.	Ld. Cornbury.
Algernon Capell, E. of Essex.	Ld. Malden.
Geo. Brudenell, E. of Cardigan.	Ld. Brudenell.
Arthur Annesley, E. of Anglesey.	Ld. Annesley.
Charles Howard, E. of Carlisle.	Ld. Morpeth.
Tho. Bruce, E. of Ailesbury.	Ld. Bruce.
Richard Boyle, E. of Burlington.	Ld. Clifford of Lans-

(rough.
* *Anthony*)

* Anthony Ashley Cooper, E. of Shaftsbury.	Ld. Ashley.
Edward Hen. Lee, E. of Lichfield.	Ld. Quarendon.
Thomas Lennard, E. of Suffex.	Ld. Dacres.
Cha. Bodvile Roberts, E. of Radnor.	Ld. Bodmyh.
Will. Paston, E. of Yarmouth.	Ld. Paston.
James Berkeley, E. of Berkeley.	Ld. Dursley.
Henry Hyde, E. of Rochester.	Ld. Hyde.
Montag. Venables Bertie, E. of A- bingdon.	Ld. Norreys.
* Baptist Noel, E. of Gainsborough.	Ld. Vilc. Campden.
Robert Darcy, E. of Holderness.	Ld. Darcy, or Coniers.
Other Windsor, E. of Plymouth.	Ld. Windsor.
† James Ratcliff, E. of Derwent- water.	Ld. Ratcliff.
† John Stafford Howard, E. of Stafford.	Ld. Stafford.
William Bentinck, E. of Portland.	Ld. Woodstock.
Arthur Herbert, E. of Torrington.	Ld. Torbay.
Ric. Lumley, E. of Scarborough.	Ld. Lumley.
Geo. Booth, E. of Warrington.	Ld. Delamere.
Richard Newport, E. of Bradford.	Ld. Newport.
Frederick Zulestein, E. of Rochford.	Ld. Tunbridge.
Arnold Joost-Van Keppel, E. of Al- lemarle.	Ld. Berry.
Gilbert Coventry, E. of Coventry.	Ld. Deerbhurst.
Edward Russel, E. of Orford.	Ld. Barsleur.
William Villiers, E. of Jersey.	Ld. Villiers.
Hen. d' Auverquerque, E. of Grant- ham.	Ld. Boston.
John Campbell, E. of Greenwich, (Duke of Argyle.)	Ld. Chatham, or Ld. Lorne.
John Poulet, E. Poulet.	Ld. Hinton.
Francis Godolphin, E. of Godolphin.	Ld. Rialton.
Hugh Cholmondeley, E. of Cholmon- deley.	Ld. Malpas.
Tho. Wentworth, E. of Strafford.	Ld. Wentworth.
Robert Shirley, E. Fervers.	Ld. Tamworth.
William Leg, E. of Dartmouth.	Ld. Lewisham.
John Harvey, E. of Bristol.	Ld. Harvey.
Lewis Watson, E. of Rockingham.	Ld. Soudes.
Charles Bennet, E. of Tankerville.	Ld. Offulston.
Charles Montague, E. of Hallifax.	Ld. Sunbury.
Heneage Finch, E. of Aylesford.	Ld. Guernsey.
Thomas Holles, E. of Clare.	Ld. Haughton.
James Bruges, E. of Carnarvan.	Ld. Wilton.
Henry Paget, E. of Uxbridge.	Ld. Paget and Burton.

VISCOUNTS.

Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend, Secretary of State.
Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

† *Henry Browne, Viscount Montacute.*

Lawrence Fienes, Viscount Say and Sele.

† *Thomas Bellasyse, Viscount Falconberg.*

* *Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.*

William Hatton, Viscount Hatton.

* *Talbot Yelverton, Viscount Longueville.*

Henry Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale.

Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke.

Henry Obrian, Viscount Tadcaster (Earl of Thomond)

BARONS.

George Nevil, Ld Abergavenny.

† *James Touchet, Ld. Audley, Earl of Castlehaven.*

Peregrine Lord Willoughby, of Eresby.

John West, Lord De la War.

Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitz-Walter.

Edward Ward, Lord Dudley and Ward.

† *Edward Stourton, Lord Stourton.*

George Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke.

Charles Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham.

Thomas Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham.

William North, Lord North and Gray of Rolleston.

William Ferdinand Cary, Lord Hunsdon.

William St. John, Lord St. John of Blettho.

† *Robert James Petre, Lord Petre.*

† *Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.*

† *Rowland Dormer, Lord Dormer of Wing.*

† *Henry Roper, Lord Tenham.*

* *William Grevil, Lord Brook.*

* *Nevil Lovelace, L. Lovelace.*

Banester Maynard, L. Maynard.

Charles Howard, Lord Howard of Escrick.

Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh.

William Byron, Lord Byron.

† *William Widdrington, Lord Widdrington.*

John Colepeper, Lord Colepeper.

Robert Sutton, Ld. Lexington.

† *Marmaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale.*

William Berkeley, Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Charles Cornwallis, Lord Cornwallis.

Nathaniel Crew, Lord Crew, and Lord Bishop of Durham.

John Arundel, Lord Arundel of Trelice.

Charles Bruce, Lord Bruce of Whorlton.

* *William Craven, Ld. Craven.*

† *Hugh Clifford, Ld. Clifford of Chudleigh.*

Richard Lumley, Ld. Lumley.

Peregrine Hide Osborne, Lord Kiveton.

John Carteret, Ld. Carteret.

Will. Stawel, Lord Stawel.

Francis North, Ld. Guilford.

† *James Waldgrave, Lord Waldgrave.*

William

William Ashburnham, <i>Lord Ashburnham.</i>	Thomas Mansel, <i>Ld. Mansel.</i>
* Tho. Farmer, <i>Ld Leimpster.</i>	Thomas Willoughby, <i>Lord Middleton.</i>
Cha. Butler, <i>Lord Butler of Weston, (Earl of Arran.)</i>	Thomas Trevor, <i>Ld. Trevor.</i>
Henry Herbert, <i>Lord Herbert of Cherbury.</i>	George Granville, <i>Lord Lansdown.</i>
+ Maurice Thompson, <i>Lord Hanoverham.</i>	Samuel Masham, <i>Ld. Masham.</i>
John Somers, <i>Lord Somers.</i>	Thomas Foley, <i>Ld. Foley.</i>
Christopher Vane, <i>Lord Barnard.</i>	Allen Bathurst, <i>Ld. Bathurst.</i>
* John Levison Gower, <i>Lord Gower.</i>	Robert Benson, <i>Ld. Bingiey.</i>
Francis Seymour Conway, <i>Ld. Conway.</i>	James Saunderson, <i>Lord Saunderson, (Viscount Castleton.)</i>
Charles Boyle, <i>Ld. Boyle of Marlton, (Earl of Orrery)</i>	Bennet Sherrard, <i>Ld. Sherrard of Harborough (Baron of Letrim in Ireland)</i>
George Hay, <i>Lord Hay.</i>	Gervase Pierrepont, <i>Lord Pierrepont of Harlip, (Ld. Ardias in Ireland)</i>
Thomas Windsor, <i>Ld. Mountjoy.</i>	Henry Boyle, <i>Ld. Carlton.</i>
	Richard Temple, <i>Ld. Cobham.</i>

We shall insert a List of the Archbishops and Bishops by and by, as they are Lords of Parliament; the Archbishop of *Canterbury* precedes the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of *York* comes next after him; the other Bishops are between the Viscounts and Barons: The Bishop of *Man* is no Lord of Parliament; as for the 16 *Scotch* Peers that are to sit in Parliament, they have the Precedence of all those of the same Degree that have been created since the Union. Their Names are these;

John Graham, Duke of *Montrose.*
 John Ker, Duke of *Roxburgh.*
 John Hay, Marquis of *Tweeddale.*
 William Ker, Marquis of *Lothian.*
 William Johnston, Marquis of *Annandale.*
 John Gordon, Earl of *Sutherland.*
 John Lesley, Earl of *Rothies.*
 David Areskine, Earl of *Buchan.*
 Hugh Campbell, Earl of *Loudoun.*
 George Hamilton, Earl of *Orkney.*
 John Dalrimple, Earl of *Stair.*
 — Stuart, Earl of *Bute.*
 Henry Scot, Earl of *Deloraine.*
 Archibald Campbell, Earl of *Illy.*
 William Ross, Lord *Ross.*
 John Hamilton, Lord *Belhaven.*

N. B. The Daggers before the Names of the *English* Peers, show the Persons to be Roman Catholicks, and the Stars to be Minors.

Note, That the following Persons are Peereſſes of the Realm in their own Right, either by Creation or Deſcent.

Louife de Querovaille, Dut- cheſs of Portſmouth.	Grace Lady Carteret, Counteſs of Granville.
Iſabella Fitz-Roy, (Dutcheſs of Grafton.) Counteſs of Arlington.	Martha Lady Johnson, Bar- neſs of Wentworth.
Catherine Sidley, Counteſs of Dorcheſter.	Theodoſia Blyth, Baroneſs Clifton.

Clerk of the Parliament,	Matthew Johnson, Eſq;
Aſſiſting Clerk,	John Walker, Eſq;
Reading Clerk,	Mr. Johnson, Jun.
Uſher of the Black Rod;	Sir William Oldes, Knt.
Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor,	Charles Stone, Eſq;
Keeper of the Houſe of Lords.	Mrs. Incedon.

William and Abley Cowper, Eſqs; Patentees, in Rever-
ſion to be Clerks of the Parliament, after Mr. Matthew
Johnson.

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A Scheme of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

<i>Prince of Wales.</i>	<i>The Sovereign.</i>	<i>King of Prussia.</i>	<i>Void.</i>
<i>Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>		<i>Duke of Bucks and Normanby.</i>	
<i>Duke of Richmond.</i>		<i>Duke of Somerset.</i>	
<i>Duke of Northumberland.</i>		<i>Duke of Ormond.</i>	
<i>Duke of Shrewsbury.</i>		<i>Earl of Pembroke.</i>	
<i>Earl of Albemarle.</i>		<i>Duke of Schomberg.</i>	
<i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>		<i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>	
<i>Duke of Argile.</i>		<i>Duke of Kent.</i>	
<i>Earl Pawlet.</i>		<i>Earl of Oxford.</i>	
<i>Earl of Strafford.</i>		<i>Earl of Peterborough.</i>	
<i>Duke of Bolton.</i>		<i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	
<i>Earl of Dorset.</i>		<i>Earl of Hallifax.</i>	

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A LIST of the Baronets of this Kingdom, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611. until the First Year of the Reign of King George, 1715.

Baronets Created by King James I.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Nicholas Bacon. | 4 George Shirley, Eng. Earl. |
| 2 Richard Molyneux, Irish Viscount. | 5 John Stradling, es. |
| 3 Thomas Mansell, Eng. Bar. | 6 Francis Leke, Eng. Earl. |
| | 7 Thomas Pelham, Eng. Earl. |
| | 8 Richard |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 8 Richard Houghton | 57 Wil. Throckmorton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 9 Henry Hobart | 58 Richard Worfeley |
| 10 George Booth, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 59 Richard Fleetwood |
| 11 John Peyton | 60 Tho. Spencer, <i>ex.</i> |
| 12 Lionel Talmash, <i>Scotch E.</i> | 61 John Tufton, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> |
| 13 Gervase Clifton | 62 Samuel Peyton |
| 14 Thomas Gerard | 63 Charles Morrifon, <i>ex.</i> |
| 15 Walter Aston, <i>Scotch. Bar.</i> | 64 Henry Baker, <i>ex.</i> |
| 16 Philip Knevet, <i>ex.</i> | 65 Roger Appleton |
| 17 John St John, <i>Eng. Visc.</i> | 66 Will. Sidley, <i>ex.</i> |
| 18 John Shelley | 67 Will. Twisden |
| 19 John Savage, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 68 Edward Hales |
| 20 Francis Barington | 69 William Monins, <i>ex.</i> |
| 21 Henry Berkeley, <i>ex.</i> | 70 Thomas Mildmay, <i>ex.</i> |
| 22 Will. Wentworth, <i>E. Earl.</i> | 71 Will Maynard, <i>E. B.</i> |
| 23 Richard Musgrave | 72 Henry Lee, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> |
| 24 Edward Seymour | 73 Rob. Napier, <i>alias Naper,</i> |
| 25 Moyle Finch, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | <i>alias Sandy.</i> |
| 26 Anthony Cope | <i>v. inter n. 617 and 618.</i> |
| 27 Thomas Mounfon | 74 Paul Banning, <i>E. Visc. ex.</i> |
| 28 Cha. Vavasor, <i>Num. 294.</i> | 75 Thomas Temple |
| 29 George Cresfeley | 76 Thomas Penyston |
| 30 Paul Tracy, <i>ex.</i> | 77 John Portman, <i>ex.</i> |
| 31 John Wentworth, <i>ex.</i> | 78 Nich. Saunderson, <i>Ir. V.E.B.</i> |
| 32 Hen. Bellasyle, <i>Eng. Visc.</i> | 79 Miles Sandys, <i>ex.</i> |
| 33 William Constable, <i>ex.</i> | 80 William Gostwick |
| 34 Tho. Leigh, <i>Eng. Bar.</i> | 81 Thomas Puckering, <i>ex.</i> |
| 35 Edward Noel, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 82 William Wray, <i>ex.</i> |
| 36 Robert Cotton | 83 William Ayloffe |
| 37 Rob. Cholmondely, <i>ex.</i> | 84 Marmaduke Wyvill |
| 38 John Molyneux | 85 John Pershall |
| 39 Francis Wortely, <i>ex.</i> | 86 Francis Englefield |
| 40 George Savile | 87 Tho. Ridgway, <i>Irish Earl.</i> |
| 41 William Kniverton, <i>ex.</i> | 88 William Essex, <i>ex.</i> |
| 42 Philip Woodhouse | 89 Edward Gorges, <i>Irish Bar.</i> |
| 43 Wil. Pope, <i>Irish Earl, ex.</i> | 90 Edw. Devereux, <i>Eng. V.</i> |
| 44 James Harrington | 91 Reginald Mohun, <i>E. B. ex.</i> |
| 45 Henry Savile, <i>ex.</i> | 92 Harbottle Grimston, <i>ex.</i> |
| 46 Henry Willoughby, <i>ex.</i> | 93 Thomas Holt |
| 47 Lewis Tresham, <i>ex.</i> | 94 Thomas Blackston, <i>ex.</i> |
| 48 Tho. Brudenel, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 95 Robert Dormer, <i>E. Bar.</i> |
| 49 George St. Paul, <i>ex.</i> | 96 Rowland Egerton |
| 50 Philip Tirwit | 97 Roger Townsend, <i>E. V.</i> |
| 51 Roger Dallison, <i>ex.</i> | 98 Simon Clarke |
| 52 Edward Carre, <i>ex.</i> | 99 Edward Fitton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 53 Edward Husley | 100 Richard Lucy |
| 54 L'estrange Mordaunt | 101 Matthew Boynton |
| 55 Thomas Bendish | 102 Thomas Littleton |
| 56 John Wynne | 103 Francis Leigh, <i>E. E. ex.</i> |
| | 104 Thomas |

- 104 Thomas Burdet
105 George Morton, *ex.*
106 W. Harvey, *E. & I.B. ex.*
107 Thomas Mackworth
108 W. Grey, *E. E. & Bar. ex.*
109 William Villers
110 James Ley, *Eng. Earl. ex.*
111 Wil. Hicks.
112 Tho. Beaumont, *I. V.*
113 Henry Salisbury, *ex.*
114 Erasmus Dryden
115 William Armine, *ex.*
116 Will. Bamberg, *ex.*
117 Edward Hartop
118 John Mill
119 Francis Radcliffe, *E. E.*
120 David Foulis
121 Tho. Philips
122 Claud. Forster, *ex.*
123 John Chester
124 Samuel Tryon
125 Adam Newton, *ex.*
126 John Boteler, *ex.*
127 Gilbert Gerard
128 Humphrey Lee
129 Richard Berney
130 Humphrey Forster
131 Thomas Biggs, *ex.*
132 Henry Bellingham, *ex.*
133 William Yelverton, *ex.*
134 John Scudamore, *I. V.*
135 Thomas Gower, *E. B.*
136 John Packington
137 Ralph Ashton
138 Baptist Hicks, *E. V. ex.*
139 Thomas Roberts
140 John Hanmer
141 Edward Frier, *ex.*
142 Edw. Osborn, *Eng. D.*
143 Henry Felton
144 William Chaloner, *ex.*
145 Thomas Bishop
146 Francis Vincent
147 Henry Clere, *ex.*
148 Benjamin Tichbourne
149 Ric. Wilbraham, *ex.*
150 Thomas Delves
151 Lewis Watson, *E. E.*
152 Thomas Palmer

- 153 Ric. Roberts, *E. E.*
 154 John Rivers
 155 Thomas Darnell, *ex.*
 156 Isaac Sidley
 157 Robert Brown, *ex.*
 158 John Hewet
 159 Henry Jernegan
 160 Nic. Hide, *ex.*
 161 John Philips .
 162 John Stepney
 163 Baldwin Wake
 164 Will. Masfham, *Eng. Bar.*
 165 John Colbrand
 166 John Hotham
 167 Francis Maunsell, *ex.*
 168 Edward Powell, *ex.*
 169 John Gerrard
 170 Richard Grovesnour
 171 Henry Moody, *ex.*
 172 John Barker
 173 William Button
 174 John Gage
 175 William Goring
 176 Peter Courtene, *alias Aun-*
 ton, ex.
 177 Ric. Norton, *ex.*
 178 John Leventhorpe, *ex.*
 179 Capel Bedell, *ex.*
 180 John Darell
 181 William Williams, *ex.*
 182 Francis Ashby, *ex.*
 183 Anthony Ashly, *ex.*
 184 John Cooper, *Eng. E.*
 185 Edmund Prideaux
 186 Thomas Haslerig.
 187 Thomas Burton
 188 Francis Folejamb, *ex.*
 189 Edward Yate, *ex.*
 190 George Chudleigh
 191 Francis Drake
 192 William Meredith
 193 Hugh Middleton, *ex.*
 194 Gifford Thornhurst, *ex.*
 195 Piercy Herbert, *E. Mar.*
 196 Robert Fisher
 197 Hardolph Wastneys
 198 Henry Skipwith, *ex.*
 199 Thomas Harris, *ex.*
 200 Nicholas Tempest.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 201 Fr. Cottington, E. B. ex. | 204 John Corbet, ex. |
| 202 Tho. Harris, ex. | 205 Tho. Playters |
| 203 Edward Barkham, ex. | |

Baronets created by King Charles the First.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 206 John Ashfield | 247 Buts Bacon |
| 207 Henry Harpur | 248 John Corbet |
| 208 Edw. Seabright | 249 Edward Tirrel |
| 209 John Beaumont, ex. | v. inter n. 294 & 295. |
| 210 Edward Dering | 250 Basil Dixwell |
| 211 George Kempe, ex. | 251 Richard Young, ex. |
| 212 William Brereton, ex. | 252 William Pennyman, ex. |
| 213 Patricius Curwen, ex. | 353 William Stonehouse |
| 214 William Ruffel, ex. | v. inter n. 797, & 798. |
| 215 John Spencer, ex. | 254 Thomas Fowler, ex. |
| 216 Giles Escourt, ex. | 255 John Fenwick, ex. |
| 217 Thomas Aylesbury, ex. | 256 William Wray, ex. |
| 218 Thomas Stile. | 257 John Trelawney. |
| 219 Fred. Cornwallis, E. B. | 258 John Conyers |
| 220 Drue Drury | 259 John Bolles |
| 221 Will. Skeffington, I. Vis. | 260 Thomas Ashton |
| 222 Robert Crane, ex. | 261 Kenelm Jenoure |
| 223 Anthony Wingfield | 262 John Price, ex. |
| 224 William Colepeper | 263 Richard Beaumont, ex. |
| 225 Giles Bridges, Eng. Earl. | 264 William Wiseman |
| 226 John Kirle, ex. | 265 Thomas Nightingale |
| 227 Humph. Stiles, ex. | 266 John Jacques, ex. |
| 228 Henry Moor | 267 Robert Dillington |
| 229 Thomas Heale, ex. | 268 Francis Pile |
| 230 John Carleton, ex. | 269 John Pole |
| 231 Thomas Maples, ex. | 270 Will. Lewes, ex. |
| 832 John Isham | 271 William Colepeper |
| 233 Hervey Bagot | 272 Peter Van-Loor, ex. |
| 234 Lewis Pollard, ex. | 273 John Lawrence |
| 235 Francis Mannock | 274 Anthony Slingsby |
| 236 Henry Griffich, ex. | 275 Thomas Vavasor |
| 237 Lodowick Dyer, ex. | 276 Robert Wolfeley. |
| 238 Hugh Stewkely | 277 Rice Rudd |
| 239 Edward Stanley | 278 Richard Wiseman, ex. |
| 240 Edward Littleton | 279 Henry Ferrers. |
| 241 Ambrose Browne, ex. | 280 John Anderson, ex. |
| 242 Sackville Crowe | 281 William Ruffel |
| 243 Mich. Livesey, ex. | 282 Richard Everard |
| 244 Simon Benet, ex. | 283 Thomas Powel |
| 245 Thomas Fisher | 284 William Luckin |
| 246 Thomas Bowyer, ex. | 285 Richard Graham |
| v. Sir Ja. Bowyer, n. 847. | 286 George Twisleton, ex. |
| ex. | 287 William Acton, ex. |
| | 288 Nicholas |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 288 Nicholas L'estrange | 334 Norton Knatchbul |
| 289 John Holland | 335 Hugh Windham, <i>ex.</i> |
| 290 Edward Alley'n, <i>ex.</i> | 336 Richard Carew |
| 291 Richard Earl, <i>ex.</i> | 337 William Castleston |
| 292 Robert Duce, <i>Ir. Vis. ex.</i> | 338 Rich. Price, <i>ex.</i> |
| 293 Richard Grenville, <i>ex.</i> | 339 Hugh Cholmley, <i>ex.</i> |
| 294 Charles Vavasor, <i>ex.</i> | 340 William Spring |
| <i>v. inter n. 27, & 28.</i> | 341 Thomas Trevor, <i>ex.</i> |
| <i>v. Edw. Tirrel, n. 249.</i> | 342 John Curfon |
| 295 Edward Mosely, <i>ex.</i> | 343 Hugh Owen |
| 296 Martin Lumley | 344 Morton Briggs |
| 297 William Dalsion | 345 Henry Hayman |
| 298 Henry Fletcher | 346 Thomas Sandford |
| 299 Nicholas Cole | 347 Francis Rhodes |
| 300 Edmund Pye, <i>ex.</i> | 348 Richard Sprignel, <i>ex.</i> |
| 301 Simon Every | 349 John Potts |
| 302 William Langley | 350 John Goodrick |
| 303 William Paston, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 351 Robert Bindlofs, <i>ex.</i> |
| 304 James Stonehouse | 352 William Walter |
| 305 John Palgrave | 353 Thomas Lawley |
| 306 Gerard Naper | 354 William Farmer, <i>E. Bar.</i> |
| 307 Thomas Whitmore, <i>ex.</i> | 355 John Davie |
| 308 John Maney, <i>ex.</i> | 356 Thomas Pettus |
| 309 Thomas Cave | 357 William Andrews |
| 310 Chri. Yelverton, <i>Eng. Vis.</i> | 358 John Meux, <i>ex.</i> |
| 311 William Boteler | 359 Richard Guerny, <i>ex.</i> |
| 312 Thomas Hatton | 360 Thomas Willis |
| 313 Thomas Abdey | 361 Francis Armitage |
| 314 Thomas Bampfild | 362 Richard Halford |
| 315 John Cotton | 363 Humph. Tufton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 316 Simon D'Ewes | 364 Edward Coke |
| 317 Hen. Frederick Thynne, | 365 Isaac Astley, <i>ex.</i> |
| <i>Eng. Viscount.</i> | 366 David Cunningham, <i>ex.</i> |
| 318 John Burgoyne | 367 John Rayney |
| 319 John Northcot | 368 Rivet Eldred, <i>ex.</i> |
| 320 William Drake, <i>ex.</i> | 369 John Gell |
| 321 Thomas Rous | 370 Vincent Corbet, <i>ex.</i> |
| 322 Ralph Hare | 371 John Kay |
| 323 John Norwich | 372 Thomas Trollop |
| 324 John Brownloe, <i>ex.</i> | 373 Edward Thomas, <i>ex.</i> |
| 325 William Brownloe | 374 William Cooper, <i>E. B.</i> |
| 326 John Sydenham | 375 Denner Strut, <i>ex.</i> |
| 327 Henry Prat, <i>ex.</i> | 376 William St. Quintin |
| 328 Francis Nichols | 377 Robert Kemp |
| 329 William Strikland | 378 John Read, <i>ex.</i> |
| 330 Thomas Wolrich | 379 James Enyon, <i>ex.</i> |
| 331 Thomas Mauleverer | 380 Edmund Williams, <i>ex.</i> |
| 332 William Boughton | 381 John Williams, <i>ex.</i> |
| 333 John Chichester | 382 George Wintour |
| | 383 John |

383 John Burlase, <i>ex.</i>	423 Thomas Badd, <i>ex.</i>
384 Henry Knollys, <i>ex.</i>	424 Richard Crane, <i>ex.</i>
385 John Hamilton	425 Samuel Danvers
386 Edward Morgan	426 Henry Anderson, <i>ex.</i>
387 Nicholas Kemys	427 William Vavafor, <i>ex.</i>
388 Trevor Williams	428 Henry Jones, <i>ex.</i>
389 John Reresby	429 Rich. Lawday, <i>ex.</i>
390 William Ingilby	430 Thomas Chamberlain
391 Poynings Moore, <i>ex.</i>	431 Henry Hunloke
392 Christopher Dawney, <i>I.V.</i>	432 Edward Waldgrave, <i>E.B.</i>
393 Thomas Hampson	433 Thomas Haggerston
394 Thomas Williamfon	434 John Pate, <i>ex.</i>
395 William Denny, <i>ex.</i>	435 John Bale, <i>ex.</i>
396 Richard Hardres	436 Brian O Nele
397 Christopher Lowther	437 Willoughby Hickman
398 Thomas Alfton	438 John Butler
399 Edward Corbet	439 Edward Bathurst
400 George Middleton, <i>ex.</i>	440 Edward Acton
401 Edward Payler	441 Fran. Hawley, <i>Irisb Bar.</i>
402 Wil. Widrington, <i>E.B.</i>	442 John Preston, <i>ex.</i>
403 Matthew Walkenburgh	443 John Webb, <i>ex.</i>
404 Philip Constable	444 Thomas Prestwich, <i>ex.</i>
405 Ralph Blackston, <i>ex.</i>	445 Jervase Lucas, <i>ex.</i>
406 Edward Widrington, <i>ex.</i>	446 Henry Williams
407 Robert Markham	<i>v. Hugh Ackland, n. 84.</i>
408 Philip Hungat	447 Robert Thorold
409 Stephen Lennard	448 John Scudamore
410 William Thorold	449 Hen. Bard, <i>Irisb Visc. ex.</i>
411 Walter Ruston	<i>v. Fran. Edwards, n. 84.</i>
412 Walter Wrotesley	450 Richard Vivian
413 Thomas Bland	451 William Van Colster
414 Robert Throckmorton	452 William de Boreel
415 William Halton	453 George Carteret, <i>Eng. Bar.</i>
416 Brocket Spencer, <i>ex.</i>	454 Thomas Windibank
417 Edward Golding	455 Benjamin Wright, <i>super-</i>
418 William Smith, <i>ex.</i>	<i>feded.</i>
419 Henry Hene, <i>ex.</i>	456 Edward Charleton, <i>ex.</i>
420 Walter Blount	457 Richard Willis, <i>ex.</i>
421 Adam Littleton	458 Evan Lloyd
422 Thomas Liddell	

Baronets created by King Charles the Second.

Before the Restoration.

459 R ichard Browne, <i>ex.</i>	462 Richard Fanshaw, <i>ex.</i>
460 R ichard Henry de Vic, <i>ex.</i>	463 William Curtius
461 Richard Forester, <i>ex.</i>	464 Arthur Slingsby, <i>ex.</i>
	465 Thomas Orby
	466 Thomas Bond.

467 Ar. Marigny Carpentier
468 Henry Brown

After the Restoration.

469 Jeremy Whitchcote
470 Anth. de Merces, *ex.*
471 John Evelyn, *ex.*
472 Gualter de Read
473 Orlando Bridgman
474 Geof. Palmer
475 Heneage Finch, *Eng. E.*
476 John Langham
477 Humph. Winch, *ex.*
478 Robert Abdy
479 Thomas Draper, *ex.*
480 Henry Wright, *ex.*
481 Jonathan Keate, *ex.*
482 Hugh Speke, *ex.*
483 Nicholas Gould, *ex.*
484 Thomas Adams
485 Richard Atkins
486 Thomas Allen
487 Henry North, *ex.*
488 William Wiseman, *ex.*
489 Thomas Cullum
490 Basil Dixwell
491 Thomas Darcy, *ex.*
492 George Grubham How.
493 John Cutts, *ex.*
494 Solomon Swale
495 William Humble
496 Henry Stapleton
497 Jervase Elwes
498 Robert Cordell, *ex.*
499 John Robinson
500 John Abdy, *ex.*
501 Robert Hildyard
502 Jacob Astley
503 William Bowyer
504 Thomas Stanley
505 John Shuckburgh
506 William Wray
507 Nicholas Steward
508 George Warburton
509 Francis Holles, *E. B. ex.*
510 Oliver St. John
511 Ralph de la Val
512 Andrew Henley

513 Thomas Ellis
514 John Covert, *ex.*
515 Peter Lear, *ex.*
516 Maurice Berkeley, *I. Vis.*
517 Henry Hudson
518 Thomas Herbert
519 Thomas Middleton
520 Verny Noell
521 George Buswell, *ex.*
522 Robert Austen
523 Robert Hales
524 John Clerk
525 William Boothby
526 Wolstan Dixey
527 John Bright, *ex.*
528 John Warner, *ex.*
529 Job Harby, *ex.*
530 Samuel Morland
531 Thomas Hewet, *I. Vis. ex.*
532 Edward Honywood
533 Richard Brown
534 Henry Vernon
535 John Aubrey
536 William Thomas
537 Thomas Sclater, *ex.*
538 Henry Conway
539 Edward Green, *ex.*
540 John Stapeley
541 Metcalf Robinson, *ex.*
542 Marmaduke Gresham
543 William Dudley
544 Hugh Smithson
545 Roger Mostyn
546 William Willoughby, *ex.*
547 Anthony Oldfield
548 Peter Leicester
549 William Wheeler
550 John Newton
551 Thomas Lee
552 Thomas Smith
553 Ralph Ashton
554 John Rous
555 Henry Massingberd
556 John Hales
557 Ralph Bovey, *ex.*
558 John Knightley, *ex.*
559 John Drake
560 Oliver St. George
561 John Bowyer

562 William

562 William Wild, *ex.*
 563 Joseph Ash
 564 John How
 565 John Swinburn
 566 John Trott, *ex.*
 567 Humphrey Miller
 568 John Lewis, *ex.*
 569 John Beal, *ex.*
 570 Richard Franklin
 571 William Ruffel
 572 Thomas Boothby, *ex.*
 573 William Backhouse, *ex.*
 574 John Cutler, *ex.*
 575 Giles Mottet
 576 Henry Gifford
 577 Thomas Foot, *ex.*
 v. Arth. Onflow, n. 817.
 578 Thomas Manwaring
 579 Thomas Bennet, *ex.*
 580 John Wroth
 581 George Wynne
 582 Heneage Fetherston
 583 Humph. Monoux
 584 John Peyton, *ex.*
 585 Edmund Anderson
 586 John Fagg
 587 Matthew Herbert, *ex.*
 588 Edward Ward
 589 John Keyt
 590 William Killegrew, *ex.*
 591 John Buck
 592 William Frankland
 593 Richard Stiddolph, *ex.*
 594 William Gardner
 595 William Juxon
 596 John Legard
 597 George Marwood
 598 John Jackson
 599 Henry Pickering
 600 Henry Beddingfield
 601 Walter Plomer, *ex.*
 602 Herbert Springer, *ex.*
 603 William Powel, *ex.*
 604 Robert Newton, *ex.*
 605 Nich. Staughton, *ex.*
 606 William Rokeby, *ex.*
 607 Walter Ernley
 608 John Hubaud
 609 Thomas Morgan, *ex.*

610 Geo. Lane, *Ir. Earl.*
 611 John Osborn
 612 Ge. Wakeman, *never seal'd.*
 613 Benjamin Wright
 614 John Colleton
 615 James Modyford, *ex.*
 616 Thomas Beaumont
 617 Edward Smith
 John Napier, *alias Sandy,*
 v. N. 73:
 618 Thomas Gifford, *ex.*
 619 Thomas Clifton, *ex.*
 620 William Wilton
 621 Compton Read
 622 Brian Broughton
 623 Robert Slingsby, *ex.*
 624 John Crofts, *ex.*
 625 Ralph Verney, *Ir. Vis.*
 626 Robert Dicer, *ex.*
 627 John Bromfield
 628 Thomas Rich
 629 Edward Smith
 630 Walter Long
 631 John Fettiplace
 632 Walter Hendley, *ex.*
 633 William Parsons
 634 John Cambel, *ex.*
 635 William Maurice
 636 Charles Gawdy
 637 William Caley
 638 William Godolphin
 639 Thomas Curson
 640 Edward Fowel, *ex.*
 641 John Croply
 642 William Smith
 643 George Cook
 644 Charles Lloyd
 645 Nathanael Powel
 646 Denny Ashburnham
 647 Hugh Smith
 648 Robert Jenkinson
 649 William Glinne
 650 John Charnock
 651 Robert Brook, *ex.*
 652 Thomas Nevil
 653 Henry Andrews
 654 Anthony Craven
 655 John Clavering
 656 Thomas Derham

657 William Stanley
 658 Abraham Cullen
 659 James Rustout
 660 Godfrey Copley
 661 Griffith Williams
 662 Hen. Winchcombe, *ex.*
 663 Clement Clarke
 664 Thomas Viner, *ex.*
 665 John Selyard, *ex.*
 666 Christopher Guise
 667 Reginald Forster
 668 Phillip Parker
 669 Edward Duke
 670 Charles Hufsey
 671 Edward Barkham
 672 Thomas Norton, *ex.*
 673 John Dormer
 674 Thomas Carew
 675 Mark Milbank ✓
 676 Rich. Bothwel, *ex.*
 677 John Banks, *ex.*
 678 Henry Ingoldesby
 679 Francis Bickeley
 680 Robert Jafon
 681 John Young
 682 J. Frederick Freisendorf
 683 William Roberts, *ex.*
 684 William Luckin, *ex.*
 685 Thomas Smith
 686 Edwin Sadlier
 687 William Windham
 688 George Southcote
 689 George Trevillian
 690 Francis Duncomb, *ex.*
 691 Nicholas Bacon, *ex.*
 692 Richard Cocks
 693 John Coriton
 694 John Lloyd, *ex.*
 695 Edward Moor
 696 Thomas Ptohy, *ex.*
 697 Miles Stapleton ✓
 698 Richard Braham, *ex.*
 699 John Wittewrong
 700 Philip Matthews
 701 Robert Bernard
 702 Roger Lort, *ex.*
 703 Edward Gage
 704 Thomas Hooke
 705 John Savile, *ex.*

706 Christopher Wandesford,
Irish Viscount.
 707 Richard Asley
 708 Jacob Garrard
 709 Edward Fust
 710 Robert Long
 711 Robert Can
 712 William Middleton
 713 Richard Graham
 714 Thomas Tancred
 715 Cuthbert Heron, *ex.*
 716 Francis Wenman
 717 Henry Purefoy, *ex.*
 718 Thomas Cobb
 719 Henry Brooke
 720 Peter Pindar
 721 Nicholas Staning, *ex.*
 722 George Reeve, *ex.*
 723 Thomas Brograve
 724 Thomas Barnadiston
 725 Samuel Barnadiston
 726 John Dawes
 727 John Holman, *ex.*
 728 William Cook
 729 John Bellor
 730 George Downing
 731 William Gawdy
 732 Charles Pim, *ex.*
 733 William D'Oylie
 734 John Matham
 735 Robert Barnham, *ex.*
 736 Francis Leke
 737 John St. Barbe
 738 Thomas Cambell, *ex.*
 739 James Penyman
 740 Thomas Muddiford, *ex.*
 741 George Selby, *ex.*
 742 Edmund Fortescue, *ex.*
 743 Samuel Tuke
 744 John Tempest
 745 Littleton Osbaldeston
 746 Giles Tooker, *ex.*
 747 Stephen Anderson
 748 Thomas Bateman
 749 Thomas Lorrain
 750 Thomas Wentworth, *ex.*
 751 Theophilus Bidulph
 752 William Green, *ex.*
 753 William Cockes, *ex.*

754 John Wolfstenholme
 755 John Jacob
 756 John Yeomans
 757 John Pye
 758 Thomas Taylour
 759 William Leman
 760 Robert Smith
 761 Nicholas Crispe
 762 John Shaw
 763 John Browne
 764 George Rawdon
 765 Robert Jocelyn
 766 Robert Duckenfield
 767 John Lawson
 768 Peter Tyrrel
 769 Francis Burdett
 770 George Moor, *ex.*
 771 Abel Barker
 772 William Oglander
 773 William Temple, *ex.*
 774 William Swan
 775 Anthony Shirley
 776 Maurice Diggs, *ex.*
 777 Peter Gleane
 778 John Nelthrop
 779 Robert Viner, *ex.*
 780 Thomas Twisden
 781 Anthony Archer
 782 John D'Oylie
 783 Edward Hoby
 784 Thomas Put, *ex.*
 785 John Tirrell
 786 Gilbert Gerard
 787 Robert Yeomans
 788 Carl Scrope, *ex.*
 789 Peter Fortescue, *ex.*
 790 Richard Bettenfon
 791 Algernon Peyton
 792 Robert Martyn
 793 Richard Hastings, *ex.*
 794 William Hanham
 795 Francis Topp, *ex.*
 796 William Langhorne
 797 Edward Mollin
 Geo. Stonehouse, *v. n.*
 253.
 798 Philip Carteret
 799 Fulwar Skipwith
 800 John Sabin

801 William Chater
 802 Herbert Croft
 803 John St. Aubin
 804 Robert Eden
 805 John Werden
 806 Thomas Allen, *ex.*
 807 Francis Warre
 808 Orlando Bridgman
 809 Francis Windham
 810 Arthur Harris, *ex.*
 811 William Blacket
 812 John Thompson, *E. Bar.*
 813 Haleswell Tint
 814 Corn. Martin Trump
 815 Robert Parker
 816 John Sherrard
 817 Arthur Onslow
 818 Walter Clargis
 819 Thomas Williams
 820 Robert Filmer
 821 Edward Nevil, *ex.*
 822 Richard Tulpe
 823 Thomas Samwell
 824 Charles Rich
 825 Benjamin Maddox
 826 William Barker
 827 John Brooke's
 828 Richard Head
 829 William Pennington
 830 Bennet Hoakins
 831 Richard Standish
 832 Alexander Robinson
 833 Thomas Dyke
 834 Robert Cotton
 835 Francis Willoughby
 836 Ignat. Vitus, *alias White,*
 ex.
 837 John Barlow
 838 Richard Newdigate
 839 Richard Cust
 840 Francis Anderton
 841 James Symeon
 842 James Poole
 843 George Wharton
 844 Hugh Ackland, *v. inter*
 n. 446 & 447.
 845 Francis Edwards, *v. inter*
 n. 449 & 450.
 846 Henry Oxenden

847 James

847 James
 848 Wal
 849 Ralph
 850 Will
 851 Josia
 852 Tho
 853 Wal
 854 Jerer
 855 Will
 856 Sam
 857 Rog
 858 Will
 859 Tho
 860 Geo
 861 Gela
 862 Joh
 863 Rog
 864 Tho
 865 Tho
 866 Hug
 867 Hen

889 J
 890 J
 891 Ge
 892 Nic
 893 Ro
 894 Ch
 895 Wi
 896 Joh
 897 Co
 898 W

909
 910
 911 W
 912 Ja
 913 Jo
 914 Jo
 915 E
 916 H
 917 J
 918 J

847 James Bower, <i>ex.</i>	868 G. Jefferies, <i>Eng. Bar. ex.</i>
848 Walter Curle, <i>ex.</i>	869 Hugh Middleton
849 Ralph Dutton	870 Joseph Alston
850 William Dyer	871 Thomas Robinson
851 Josias Child	872 William Maynard
852 Thomas Skipwith	873 Robert Napier
853 Walter Hawkefworth	874 Robert Davers
854 Jeremy Snow, <i>ex.</i>	875 Cane James
855 William Keurick, <i>ex.</i>	876 Cornelius Gans
856 Samuel Marrow, <i>ex.</i>	877 Timothy Thornhill
857 Roger Bradshaigh	878 Edward Evelyn, <i>ex.</i>
858 William Stapleton	879 Thomas Lear
859 Thomas Pope-Blunt	880 John Wytham
860 George Walker	881 James Richards, <i>ex.</i>
861 Gelebrand Sas Van Bosch.	882 Robert Dathwood
862 John Roberts, <i>ex.</i>	883 George Chute
863 Roger Beckwith	884 George Shiers, <i>ex.</i>
864 Thomas Parkyns	885 Richard Sandys
865 Thomas Bunbury	886 William Blacket
866 Hugh Parker	887 John Child
867 Henry Seymour	888 William Soame, <i>ex.</i>

Baronets created by King James the Second.

889 John Sudbury, <i>ex.</i>	899 John Duck, <i>ex.</i>
890 Paul Jenkinson	900 James Chapman Fuller
891 George Davies	901 William Pynsent
892 Nicholas Sherburne	902 William Stych
893 Robert Guldeford	903 Wilfred Lawson
894 Charles Bloys	904 William Williams
895 William Compton	905 Henry Ashhurst
896 Job Charlton	906 Thomas Fitch
897 Cornelius Speelman	907 John Morden
898 William Humble, <i>ex.</i>	908 John Narborough

*Baronets created by King WILLIAM the Third,
and Queen MARY the Second.*

909 Hender Molefworth	919 Richard Blackham
910 John Ramsden	920 Thomas Wheat
911 William Robinson	921 Oliver Ashcombe
912 James Edwards	922 Edward Mansell
913 John Duddleston	923 William Hodges
914 John Wentworth	924 John Buckworth
915 Edward Leighton	925 William Lowther
916 Henry Dutton Colt	926 Henry Tichburne
917 John Smith	927 Richard Farington, <i>ex.</i>
918 John Thomas	928 Thomas Tipping

929 John Germain	938 William Brown
930 Thomas Powel	939 Thomas Anguis
931 Samuel Clarke	940 Richard Newman
932 Basil Firebrace	941 Martin Westcomb
933 William Norris, <i>ex.</i>	942 John Chitwood
934 John Rogers	943 Nich. Van Acker
935 John Stanley	944 Samuel Moyer
936 Edmond Denton	945 John Thornicroft
937 Peter Vander Brand	946 Thomas Windford

Baronets created by Queen ANNE.

947 Charles Sedley	951 William Fowler
948 Thomas Webſter	952 William Flemming
949 Gilbert Dolben	953 Thomas Miller
950 Edward Irby	954 William Holford

Since the UNION.

955 Henry Furneſe	963 Robert Brown
956 Francis D. ſhwood	964 Robert de Neufville
957 Nicholas Williams	965 James Abercrombie
958 Edward Goodere	966 John Lambert
959 Charles Lloyd	967 Walter Calvery
960 Alexander Cairnes	968 Bibie Leak
961 John Elwill	969 Thomas Crofs
962 George Thorold	

Baronets created by King GEORGE.

970 Juſtus Beck	976 William Lowther
971 William Humfreys	977 Gregory Page
972 John Auſtin	978 John Smyth
973 Francis Eyles	979 Nicholas Carew
974 John Fryer	980 Theodore Janſſen
975 Francis Daſhwood	981 Godfrey Kneller

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A LIST of the present BISHOPS.

I. Of the Province of CANTERBURY.

Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace Dr. Tho. Tenison.

{ London, Dr. John Robinson.
 Winchester, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bar.
 Worcester, Dr. William Lloyd.
 Lichfield and Coventry, Dr. John Hough.
 Peterborough, Dr. Richard Cumberland.
 Salisbury, Dr. William Talbot.
 Bangor, Dr. John Evans.
 Bath and Wells, Dr. George Hooper.
 Lincoln, Dr. William Wake.
 Landaff, Dr. John Tyler.
 Lord Bishop of { Exeter, Dr. Offspring Blackall.
 Norwich, Dr. Charles Trimmell.
 Ely, Dr. William Fleetwood.
 Chichester, Dr. Thomas Maningham.
 Hereford, Dr. Philip Bifs.
 St. David, Dr. Adam Ottley.
 Rochester, Dr. Francis Atterbury.
 Bristol, Dr. George Smalridge.
 Gloucester, Dr. Richard Willis.
 St. Asaph, Dr. John Wynne.
 Oxford, Dr. John Potter.

II. Of the Province of YORK.

Archbishop of York, His Grace, Sir William Daws, Bar.

Lord Bishop of { Durham, Dr. Nathaniel Crew.
 Carlisle, Dr. William Nicholson.
 Chester, Dr. Francis Gastrell.
 Bishop of Man, Dr. Tho. Wilson.

A LIST of the present Deans.

I. In the Province of Canterbury.

{ Canterbury, Dr. George Stanhope.
 St. Paul's, Dr. Henry Godolphin.
 Westminster, Dr. Fran. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester.
 Winchester, Dr. John Wickart.
 Rochester, Dr. Samuel Prat.
 Exeter, Dr. Lancelot Blackburn.
 Sarum, Dr. John Younger.
 Windsor, George Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke,
 D. D.
 Ely, Dr. Moss.
 Hereford, Dr. John Tyler, Bishop of Landaf.
 Dean of { Lichfield, Mr. Kimberley.
 Norwich, Dr. Humphrey Prideaux.
 Peterborough, Dr. White Kennet.
 Gloucester, Dr. Knightly Chetwood.
 Bath and Wells, Mr. Brailsford.
 Bristol, the Hon. Robert Booth, D. D.
 St. Asaph, Dr. William Stanley.
 Lincoln, Dr. Richard Willis, Bishop of Gloucester.
 Chichester, Dr. William Hayley.
 Oxford, Dr. George Smalridge, Bishop of Bristol.
 Bangor, Dr. — Jones.
 Worcester, Dr. Francis Hare.

II. In the Province of York.

{ York, the Hon. Henry Finch, A. M.
 Dean of { Durham, Dr. John Montague.
 Chester, Dr. Laurence Fogg.
 Carlisle, Mr. Gibbon.

The present Great Officers of State.

Lord High Steward,
 Lord High Chancellour,
 Lord High Treasurer,

William Lord Cowper.
 In Commission.

Lord

Lord President,
Lord Privy Seal,
Lord Great Chamberlain,
Lord High Constable,
Earl Marshal,
His Deputy.
Lord High Admiral,

Daniel, Earl of Nottingham.
In Commission.
Robert, Marquiss of Lindsey.
Thomas Duke of Norfolk.
Henry, E. of Suffolk and Bindon.
In Commission,

Commissioners of the Privy-Seal.

Edward Southwell, Esq;
Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bar.

Andrew Charlton, Esq;

Were made Commissioners upon the Decease of the Marquis of Wharton, Lord Privy-Seal.

Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Tho. Gosling, Esq;
Sir George Piers.

George Sawyer,
Henry Ludlow,

} Esqs;

Mr. John Wooddeson, Deputy.
Office-Keeper, Richard Fountain.

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Officers of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, John Duke of Marlborough.

Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. } Thomas Erle, Esq;

Clerk of the Ordnance,

Edward Ash, Esq;

Surveyor General,

Briga. Gen. Michael Richards,

Store keeper,

Honourab. Dixey Windsor, Esq;

Clerk of the Deliveries,

Thomas Frankland, Esq;

Treasurer and Paymaster.

The Hon. Hen. Mordaunt, Esq;

Chief Engineer.

John Armstrong, Esq;

Keeper of the Small Guns,

Thomas Gardiner, Esq;

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A List of His MAJESTIES Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties in England and Wales.

Bedfordshire, Henry, Duke of Kent.
Berkshire, Charles, Duke of St. Albans.

B b 4

Buck,

Bucks, *Scroop*, Earl of *Bridgwater*.
 Cambridgeshire, *William*, *Ld. North & Grey*.
 Cheshire, *Hugh*, Earl *Cholmondeley*.
 Cornwall, *Charles*, Earl of *Radnor*.
 Cumberland, *Charles*, Earl of *Carlisle*.
 Devonshire, *Sir William Courtney*, *Bar.*
 Derbyshire, *William*, Duke of *Devonshire*.
 Dorsetshire, *Charles*, Duke of *Bolton*.
 Durham County, *Richard E. of Scarborough*.
 Essex, *Henry*, Earl of *Suffolk and Bindon*.
 Gloucestershire and City of *Glocester*, *James*, Earl of *Berkley*.
 Herefordshire, *Thomas*, Lord *Coningsby*.
 Hertfordshire, *William*, Lord *Cowper*.
 Huntingdonshire, *Charles*, Earl of *Manchester*.
 Kent, *Lewis*, Earl of *Rockingham*.
 Lancashire, *James*, Earl of *Derby*.
 Leicestershire, *John*, Duke of *Rutland*.
 Lincolnshire, *Robert*, Marquis of *Lindsey*.
 Middlesex, *Thomas*, Earl of *Clare*.
 Monmouthshire, *Thomas*, *E. of Pembroke, &c.*
 Northumberland, *Richard*, *E. of Scarborough*.
 Northamptonshire, *Charles*, Earl of *Peterborough, &c.*
 Norfolk, *Charles*, Viscount *Townsend*.
 Nottinghamshire, *Thomas*, Earl of *Clare*.
 Oxfordshire, *Montague*, Earl of *Abington*.
 Rutlandshire, *Bennet*, Lord *Sherrard*.
 Salop, *Richard*, Earl of *Bradford*.
 Somersetshire, *Charles*, Earl of *Orrery*.
 Staffordshire, *Henry*, Earl of *Uxbridge*.
 Southampton, *Charles*, Duke of *Bolton*.
 Suffolk, *Charles*, Duke of *Grafton*.
 Surrey, *Charles*, Earl of *Hallifax*.
 Sussex, *Algernoon*, Earl of *Hertford*.
 Warwickshire, *George*, Earl of *Northampton*.
 Westmorland, *Charles*, Earl of *Carlisle*.
 Wiltshire, *Thomas*, Earl of *Pembroke and Montgomery*.
 Worcestershire and City of *Worcester*, *Charles*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*.
 Yorkshire, North Riding, *Robert*, Earl of *Holderness*.
 West Riding and City of *York*, *Henry*, Lord *Carlton*.
 East Riding, *Edward*, Lord Viscount *Irwine*.

W A L E S.

W A L E S.

Anglesey,
Carnarvan,
Denbigh,
Flint,
Merioneth,
Montgomery,
Brecon,
Cardigan,
Carmarthen,
Glamorgan,
Pembroke,
Radnor,

Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondley.*

Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke.*

A LIST of all the Custodes Rotulorum, in England and Wales.

Bedford,
Berks,
Bucks,
Cambridge,
Chester,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Derby,
Devon,
Dorset and
Southampton;
East-Riding of Yorkshire,

West and North Riding,

Essex,
Gloucester,
Hereford,
Hertford,
Huntingdon,
Kent,
Lancaster,
Leicester,
Lincoln,
Middlesex,
Monmouth,
Norfolk,
Northampton,

Henry, *Duke of Kent.*
Charles, *Duke of St. Albans.*
Scroop, *Earl of Bridgewater.*
Charles, *Earl of Manchester.*
Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondley.*
Charles, *Earl of Radnor.*
Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*
William, *Duke of Devonshire.*
Sir William Courtney, *Bar.*

Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*

Edward, *Lord Viscount Irwin.*
The Lord • Carlton, *during*
the Minority of Richard,
Earl of Burlington.

Henry, *Earl of Suffolk.*
James, *Earl of Berkley.*
Thomas, *Lord Coningsby.*

Charles, *Earl of Manchester.*
Lewis, *Earl of Rockingham.*
James, *Earl of Derby.*
John, *Duke of Rutland.*
Robert, *Marquis of Lindsey.*
Thomas, *Earl of Clare.*
J. Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq;*
Charles, *Viscount Townsend.*
Ch. E. of Peter. & Monmouth.
Nor-

Northumberland
 Nottingham,
 Oxon,
 Rutland,
 Salop,
 Somerset,
 Stafford,
 Suffolk,
 Surrey,
 Sussex,
 Warwick,
 Westmorland,
 Wilts,
 Worcester,

Richard, *Earl of Scarborough*
 Thomas, *Earl of Clare*
 John, *Duke of Marlborough*
 Bennet, *Lord Sherrard*
 Richard, *Earl of Bradford*
 Charles, *Earl of Orreby*
 William, *Lord Paget*
 Charles, *Duke of Grafton*
 James, *Earl of Berkley*
 Algernon, *Earl of Hertford*
 George, *Earl of Northampton*
 Thomas, *Marquis of Wharton*
 Evelyn, *Marquis of Dorchester*
 Thomas, *Earl of Coventry*

W A L E S.

Anglesey
 Brecon,
 Carmarthen,
 Cardigan,
 Carnarvan,
 Denbigh,
 Flint,
 Montgomery,
 Merioneth,
 Glamorgan,
 Pembroke,
 Radnor,

Richard, *Viscount Bulkley*
 William, *Lord Ashburnham*
 John, *Marquis of Winchester*
 Lord *Viscount Lisburn*
 } Peregrine, *Lord Willoughby*
 } of *Eresby*
 Sir Richard *Middleton, Kn.*
 Sir Roger *Moslyn, Bar.*
 Richard, *Earl of Bradford*
 Sir John *Wynne, Kt. and Bar.*
 } Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke*
 } and *Montgomery*
 Thomas, *Lord Coningsby*

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Edward, *Earl of Orford*,
 Sir John *Jennings, Kt.*
 Sir Charles *Turner, Kt.*
 Abraham *Stanian, Esq;*
 George *Baillie, Esq;*
 Sir George *Byng, Kt.*
 George *Doddington, Esq;*

} Lords Commissioners of the
 } Admiralty, at 1000 l. per
 } Annum each.

A D M I R A L S.

Rear Admiral of Great Britain, Sir John Leake, Kt. Salary
 369 l. 4 s. 3 d. per Annum.

Ad-

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

371

Admiral and Commander in Chief, *Matthew Aylmer, Esq;*
Salary, 5 l. per Diem.

Admiral of the Squadron in the *Streights*, *John Baker, Esq;*

Sir *John Norris*, Admiral of the Squadron to the *Baltick*.

The Salaries of the Admirals of the *White* and *Blew*, are 3 l.
10 s. per Diem. Of the three Vice-Admirals, 2 l. 10 s. per

Diem; and of the three Rear Admirals, 1 l. 15 s. per Diem.

Right Honourable the Earl of *Rothel*, Vice-Admiral of that
Part of *Great Britain*, formerly called *Scotland*, at 1000 l.
per Annum..

Josiah Burchett, Esq; Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of
the Admiralty, at 800 l. per Annum.

Mr. *John Fowler*, Deputy to Ditto, at 600 l. per Annum.

Mr. *Edward Burt*, chief Clerk to Ditto, at 300 l. per Annum.

John Aislaby, Esq; Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, at 2000 l.
per Annum.

Thomas Widdall, Esq; his Paymaster, at 500 l. per Annum.

Francis Hawes, Esq; Accountant to the Treasurer, at 400 l.
per Annum.

George Townsend, Esq; Council to the Admiralty and Navy, at
400 l. per Annum. For all Fees, &c.

John Waters, Esq; his Assistant, at 100 l. per Annum. For all
Fees. For Attendance, Clerks, Office, &c.

NAVY-BOARD.

Commissioners of the Navy.

John Aislaby, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy.

Sir *Charles Wager, Kt.* Comptroller of the Navy.

Jacob Ackworth, Esq; Surveyor.

Charles Sergison, Esq; Clerk of the Accounts.

Dennis Lyddell, Esq; { Comptrol. of the { Treasurer's Accomp.

Richard Burton, Esq; { } Victualling Accom.

Charles Cornwall, Esq; { } Store-keeper's Acco.

John Fowler, Esq;

Isaac Townsend, Esq; Resident at *Portsmouth*.

James Littleton, Esq; Resident at *Chatham*.

Captain Swanton, Resident at *Plymouth*.

William Dale, Secretary, at 300 per Annum.

Assistant to the Surveyor, at 300 l. per Annum.

John Copeland, Esq; Deputy Judge-Advocate.

A List of the Vice-Admirals.

John Trelawny, Esq;

Robert Honeywood, Esq;

North & South Parts of *Cornw.*

County of *Essex*.

Lord

Lord Paston,

Earl of Cholmondeley,

Henry Lord Lumley.

James Earl of Berkley.

The Duke of Bolton.

Charles, Marquis of Winchester.

Lord Bulkley,

The Duke of Grafton,

Earl of Rockingham,

Sir William Wyndham, Bar.

James Lord Castleton.

James Lowther, Esq;

Sir John Delaval, Bar.

Earl of Clare.

George Trenchard, Esq;

George Courtney, Esq;

{ County of Norfolk, and City
and County of Norwich.

County of Chester.

Bishoprick of Durham.

County of Gloucester.

{ County of York, and City and
County of York.{ County of Hampshire, and Isle
of Wight.

{ South-Wales.

North-Wales.

County of Suffolk.

County of Kent.

County of Lancaster.

{ County of Somerset, and City
and County of Bristol.

{ County of Lincoln.

{ Counties of Westmorland, and
Cumberland.{ County of Northumberland, and
Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne.

County of Sussex.

County of Dorset.

{ County of Devon, and City
and County of Exon.

*A List of all the Ships and Vessels of His Majesty's Royal
Navy, with their Complements of Men and Guns.*

First Rates.		Ships Names.		Men. Guns.	
Ships Names.		Men. Guns.			
R	Oyal Anne	} 780	100	Marlborough	} 680 96
	Britannia			Neptune	
	London			Namure	
	Queen			Offory	
	Royal Sovereign			Prince George	
	Victory			Ramelies	
Royal William		Sandwich			
		Triumph			
		Vanguard			
Second Rates.		Third Rates.			
Albemarle	} 680	96	Affurance	400	66
Barfleur			Berwick	440	70
Blenheim			Boyne	520	80
St. George					

Bredah

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Bredah	520	80	St. Albans	280	54
Burford			Bonadventure	250	50
Budford			Bristol	250	50
Captain			Burlington	250	50
Cornwal			Canterbury	365	64
Chichester	500	80	Centurion	280	54
Cambridge			Chatham	280	54
Defiance			Colchester	280	54
Dorsetshire			Crown	280	50
Elizabeth			Chester	280	50
Essex	440	70	Deptford	280	54
Expedition			Dover	250	50
Grafton			Dartmouth	240	54
Hampton Court			Dragon	280	54
Humber			Dunkirk	365	64
Ipswich	440	70	Dreadnaught	365	64
Kent	440	70	Exeter	365	64
Lenox	440	70	Falkland	280	54
Lancaster	500	80	Falmouth	280	54
Monmouth	400	66	Greenwich	240	46
Norfolk	500	80	Guernsey	280	50
Newark	500	80	Hampshire	280	54
Nassau	440	70	Jersey	240	50
Northumberland	440	70	Kingston	320	64
Royal Oak	500	80	Litchfield	280	54
Orford	440	70	Leopard	240	50
Rupert	365	64	Mary	365	64
Russell	520	80	Medway		
Ranelagh	440	70	Monk		
Revenge	440	70	Montague		
Suffolk	440	70	Moderate		
Swiftsure	400	66	New-Castle	280	54
Shrewsbury	400	66	Norwich	280	54
Somerset	520	80	Nonfuch	280	54
Sterling Castle	440	70	Nottingham	365	64
Torbay	500	80	Oxford	240	54
Warpight	400	66	Portland	240	50
Yarmouth	440	70	Panther	280	50
<i>Guns.</i>			Plymouth	365	64
80 } Building at { Deptford.			Reserve	240	50
80 } Woolwich			Rochester	280	54
			Ruby	280	50
<i>Fourth Rates.</i>			Romney	280	50
Assistance	250	50	Salisbury	280	50
Anglesea	280	54	Southampton	280	50
Advice	230	48	Sunderland	365	64
Antelope	280	54	Severne	240	50
August	365	60	Swallow	240	50
			Salis-		

The Present STATE of

Part I.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Salisbury Prize	280	50	Shoreham	145	32
Tiger	230	48	Speedwell	125	28
Tilbury	280	54	Scarborough	135	30
Weymouth	240	50	Swallow Prize	145	32
Woolwich	280	54	Sorlings	190	42
Windsor	320	56	Saphire	190	40
Warwick	240	46	Sweepstakes	145	32
Winchester	280	54	South-Sea-Castle	190	40
Worcester	280	54	Tartar	145	32
York	365	64	Winchelsea	155	36

Guns.

Guns.

60 } Building at { Chatham.
50 } Plymouth.40 } Building at { Portsmouth.
32 } Sheerness.

<i>Fifth Rates.</i>			<i>Sixth Rates.</i>		
Royal Anne Gally	190	42	Advice Prize	90	18
Arundel	145	32	Albrough	115	24
Bedford-Galley	145	32	Cruizer	100	24
Bridgwater	155	36	Dunwich	115	24
Charles Galley	155	36	Deal-Castle	115	24
Dolphin	105	28	Diligence-Galley	50	20
Diamond	190	42	Delight	70	14
Enterprize	190	40	Flamborough	115	24
Experiment	145	32	Fox	115	24
Folkstone	190	40	Glasgow	115	24
Feverham	155	36	Hind	60	20
Gosport	190	42	Hare	50	20
Greyhound	190	40	Lively	60	20
Garland	190	40	Medway Prize	110	28
Hastings	190	42	Monk Prize	90	18
Hector	160	40	Margate	17	14
Kingale	135	32	Nightingale	115	24
Lyme	145	32	Penzance	115	24
Loo	160	40	Peregrine-Gally	50	20
Lowestoff	125	32	Plymouth Prize	90	18
Ludlow-Castle	190	40	Quinborough	115	24
Lynn	145	32	Rochester Prize	85	18
Larke	160	40	Rose	70	12
Mary-Gally	190	40	Solebay	115	24
Mermaid	155	36	Seaford	70	12
Milford	155	36	Squirrel	70	12
Poole	145	32	Seaford Prize	70	12
Portsmouth	190	42	Speedwell Prize	100	20
Pearl	190	40	Shorham Prize	70	12
Rye	145	32	Swan	60	20
Roebuck	160	40	Seahorse	70	14
Strombolo	125	28	Tryton Prize	115	30
Sheerness	145	32			

Valeur

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

Ships Names. **Men.** **Guns.**
 Valeur 115 24
 Gens.
 101 Building by Mr. Smith.

Fire-Ships.

Griffin }
 Hunter } 45 8
 Hawke }
 Phoenix }
 Terrible }

Bomb-Vessels.

Blast }
 Basilisk } 30 4
 Carcass }
 Furnace }
 Grandoe }
 Star 25 4
 Salamander 30 4

Yachts.

Bolton 12
 Cleveland 30 8
 Charlot 30 8
 Drake 4
 Dublin 45
 Fubbs 40 12
 Henrietta 30 8
 Isabella 45 8
 Isle of Wight 30 8
 Jemmy 4
 Katherine 30 8
 Mary 30 8
 Portsmouth 4
 Quinborough 5
 Soeldyke 12
 Squirrel
 St. Loo 4
 William & Mary 40 12

Advice-Boats.

M. G. P.
 Exprefs 45 6 4

Brigantines.

Dispatch 45 6 4
 Fly 45 6 4

Ships Names. **Men.** **G. P.**

Sloops.

Bonetta 50 6 4
 Drake 85 1 4
 Merlin 50 6 4
 Swift 80 12
 Weazle 80 10
 Wolfe 50 2 4

Store Ships.

Elephant 50 12
 Suffolk-Hagboat 80 10
 Fortune 90
 Success 90

Hulks.

Men.
 Chatham 70
 Content 60
 St. David 40
 Exeter 3
 French Ruby 6
 St. George 40
 Gloucester 18
 Josiah 18
 Kingfisher 18
 Medway Prize 38
 Plymouth 30
 Saldadoes Prize 30
 Thunderbolt Prize 4

Hoys, &c.

Content
 Deptford, Transport 7
 Delight 18
 Endeavour, Transport 7
 Forrester 12
 Hamouze, Transport 7
 Hayling 4
 Harwich 4
 St. Joseph 4
 Lighter 4
 Lyon 9
 Marygold 4
 Nonfuch 5
 Navy, Transports 9
 Plymouth, ditto 12
 Runner, ditto 6

Sophia

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Sophia	3	Unity, of Chatham	5
Supply	8	Unity, of Portsmouth	5
Sheerness, Waterboat	5	Woolwich, Transport	3
Transporter,	8		
Transport, Lighter	2	Smacks.	
Tryal, Sloop	2	Royal Escape	
Truelove	6	Flemish Long-Boat	

The Commissioners and other Officers for Victualling His Majesty's Navy.

Thomas Reynolds, Esq; Chairman, 500 l. per Annum.

Denzil Onslow,
 Thomas Beere,
 Henry Vincent,
 Peter Jeys,
 Capt. Rob. Avery,
 Walter Bacon,

Esqs; Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Secretary, Mr. Sprig Manesty, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Accountant, Mr. Tho. Randolph, Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Clerk of the Issues, Mr. Hawkwell.

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. Colby Aspley.

Clerk of the Checque, Mr. Thomas James.

Clerk of the Short-Allowance, Mr. Bullen.

Clerk of the Slaughter-House, Mr. Rowe.

Clerk of the Harts-born Brewhouse, Mr. Carlecot.

Brewer there, Major Hart.

Master-Baker, Mr. Clifton

Master-Cooper, Mr. Thomas Parry.

Portsmouth, Mr. Shales

Plymouth, Mr. Cowper.

Harwich, Capt. Edmund Allen.

Agent at Chatham, Mr. Will. Partridge.

Jamaica, Mr. Joseph Guide.

Gibraltar, Mr. Veere.

Port Mohun, Joseph Gascoigne.

The Commissioners and other Officers appointed to take care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Exchange of Prisoners of War.

P hilip Herbert, Esq;	} Sal. 300 l. per Annum each.
Dr. Richard Adams.	
Mr. Francis Lynn, Secretary,	
	Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

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ALIST of the Officers of His Majesty's Treasury, and that part of the Exchequer appointed for Receiving and Disbursing the Royal Revenue.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

C harles, Earl of Halifax, deceased.	Sir William St. Quintin, Kt.
Sir Richard Onslow, Bar. Chancellor and Under Treasurer.	Edw. Wortley Mountague, Esq;
William Lowndes,	Paul Methuen, Esq;
John Taylour,	} Esqs; Secretaries.

Four first Clerks of the Treasury.

Henry Kelsall, Esq;	Richard Powis, Esq;
Christopher Tilson, Esq;	William Glanville, Esq;

Five under Clerks in the Inner-Room.

Mr. Webster.	Mr. Meanly.
Mr. King.	William Lowndes, jun. Esq;
Mr. Stricker.	

Supernumerary Clerks.

Mr. East.	Mr. Pelham.
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Officers of the Tally Court.

Chamberlains.	Deputy-Chamberlains.
Sir Simeon Stuart, Knight and Baronet.	Mr. Downes.
Charles Cole, Esq;	Mr. Langham.

C c

Clerks.

The Present STATE of Part I.

Clerks.
 Mr. Haynes, } Aud. Cler.
 Mr. Manning, }
 Mr. Aubrey, } Pells Clerk.
 John Taylor, Esq; Tally-Cutter.
 Mr. Lawson, his Deputy.
 Usher of the Court, Samuel
 Edwin, Esq;
 Mr. Thomas, Yeoman-Usher.

The Honourable George Mountague, Esq; Auditor.
 Will. Clayton, Esq; chief Cler.
 Mr. Alex. Cocks, Debenture-
 Clerk.
 Mr. Fox, Keeper of the Regit.
 Mr. Ireland, } Clerks.
 Mr. Cowderoy.

Henry Pelham, Esq; Clerk of the Pells.
 Mr. Morris, first Clerk.
 Mr. Withers, Clerk.
 Mr. Bryers, Clerk.
 Mr. Smith, } Clerks.
 Mr. Clinch,

The Four Tellers.

First Teller.
 The Right Honourable Basil,
 Earl of Denbigh.
 John Grainger, Esq; first Clerk.
 Mr. Gerrard, } Clerks.
 Mr. Weld,
 M. Waller,
 Mr. Squibb,
 Third Teller,
 The Right Honourable John
 Smith, Esq;
 Simon Boulte, Esq; first Clerk.
 Mr. Stockwell, } Clerks.
 Mr. Wallington,
 Mr. Alder,
 The Second Teller,
 The Right Honourable John,
 Lord Delawar.
 Lancelot Burton, Esq; first Cle.
 Mr. Stiles, } Clerks.
 Mr. Edward Boulte,
 Mr. Hindley,
 Fourth Teller,
 Sir Roger Mostyn, Bar.
 Samuel Edwards, Esq; first Clerk.
 Mr. Hooton, } Clerks.
 Mr. Wingfield,
 Mr. Hodges,

Annuity Officers.

Auditors Offices.
 John Dyve, Esq; } Chief Clerks.
 Henry Seager, Esq;
 Mr. Wright, } Clerks.
 Mr. Windham,
 Mr. Ryal,
 Mr. Mulcaster,
 Mr. Bowmer, } Clerks.
 Mr. Baugh,
 Mr. Treadwell,
 Mr. Bury,

Pells Offices.

Mr. Nicholson, } Clerks.
Mr. Fleetwood, }

Mr. Wheeler, }
Mr. Fell, } Clerks.
Mr. Symondson, }
Mr. Choke, }
Mr. Smith, }

Mr. Daude, }
Mr. Archer, } Clerks.
Mr. Samarr, }
Mr. Spooner, }

Tellers Office.

Mr. Hay.
Mr. Palmer.
Mr. Boults.

Mr. Graves.
Mr. Wallworth.

Trustees for Circulating Exchequer Bills.

Sir James Bateman, Knt.
John Heathcott, Esq;
Henry Former, Esq;
Sal. 200 l. per Annum.
Secretary,
100 l. per Annum.

Samuel Edwards, Esq; Cashier,
80 l. per Annum.
Mr. Michel, Clerk, 10 l. per
Annum.
Mr. Parrot, House-Heeper,
20 l. per Annum.

Malt-Tickets.

Nehemiah Arnold, Esq; Payma-
ster, 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Walker, Deputy.

Mr. Arnold, } Clerks, 10 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. Grey, }

Comp-
troller, 100 l. per Annum.

Commissioners for paying the Interest upon Exchequer-Bills.

Lionel Herne, Esq; } Salary to them and their Clerks
Samuel Edwards, Esq; } 500 l. per Annum.

Auditors Office for managing Exchequer-Bills.

Mr. Ball, Chief Clerk.
Mr. Fletcher.
Mr. Gboke.

Mr. Wood.
5 l. per Ann. each.

L O T T E R I E S.

Henry Colt, Esq; Comptroller of the Lottery, 1710.
 Sir John Humble, Comptroller of the Lottery, 1710.
 Henry Harcourt, Esq; Comptroller of the Two Million
 Lottery, 1711.

Matthew Vernon, Esq; Pay-Master of the 1500000 l. Lot-
 tery, 1711.

Thomas Burdas, Esq; Pay-Master of the 500000 l. Lottery,
 1712.

John Chamberlayne, Esq; Comptroller.

Dead. John Benson, Esq; Pay-Master of the Clafs-Lottery,
 1712.

Richard Lee, Esq; Comptroller.

Thomas Jett, Esq; Pay-Master of the 1800000 l. Lottery,
 1712.

William Lechmere, Esq; Comptroller.

George Murray, Esq; Pay-Master of the 1400000 l. Lottery,
 1714.

The Governors of His Majesty's Territories in America.

NEW England and New-
 Hampshire, *Elisba Bur-*
ges, Esq; Governor.

New York and the Jerseys,
Col. Robert Hunter.

George Clark, Esq; Secretary.
 Barbadoes, and all the Caribbee
 Islands, to the Windward of
 Guardaloupa, Robert Low-
 ther, Esq;

Virginia, *Earl of Orkney.*

Deputy-Governor, *Col. Spot-*
wood.

Secretary, *William Cock, Esq;*
 Attorney-General, *John Clay-*
ton, Esq;

Maryland, *Brigad. Richard*
Franks.

Jamaica, *Ld. Archi. Hamilton.*

Rich. Rigby, *Provost-Mar. Gen.*

Leward-Islands, *Lieut. Gen.*
Hamilton.

Charles Hedges, *Esq; Secretary.*
 Antegoa, *Lieut. Governor, Edw.*
Byam, Esq;

Montserrat, *Lieut. Gov. Thomas*
Talmash, Esq;

St. Christopher, *Lieut. Gen.*
William Matthews, Esq;

Bermudas, *Capt. Pulein.*

Newfoundland, *Fran. Nichol-*
son, Esq;

Town of Placentia there, *Go-*
vernor, John Moody, Esq;

Nova Scotia, and the Town of
 Annanopolis Royal, *Colonel*
Vetch, Governor.

Commissary of the Stores, *Wil-*
liam Capon, Esq;

Note, That Hudson's Bay, Road-Island, Connecticut, Pennsyl-
 vania, Carolina, Providence, &c. are govern'd by private Per-
 sons appointed by their Respective Proprietors, by Virtue of
 their Charters, &c. The

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundation, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Oxford.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Scholars.	Heads of the Colleges.
University,	King Alfred.	872	12	17	Dr. Charles, Ma.
Baliol,	John Baliol & Devorgilla his Wife, Parents of the King of Scots.	1262	12	12	Dr. Barron, Mast.
Merton,	Walter de Merton.	1274	19	14	Dr. Holland, War
Exeter	L. Ch. & B. of Roch.				
Oriel,	Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter.	1316	23		Dr. Paynter, Rect.
Queens,	King Edward I.	1337	18	12	Mr. Carter, Prov.
	R. Eaglesfield, B.D.	1340	16	8	Dr. Lancaster, Pr.
New-Colleg.	Will. of Wickham,				
	L. Ch. & B. of Winc.	1375	70		Dr. Cobbe, W.
Lincoln,	Richard Fleming,				
	Bishop of Lincoln,	1480	15		Dr. Adams, Rect.
All-Souls,	Henry Chicheley, Archbish. of Cant.	1437	40		Dr. Gardiner, W.
Magdalen,	W. of Wainfleet, L. Ch. & B. of Winc.	1459	40	30	Dr. Harwar, Pres.
Brazen-Nose,	William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln	1515	15		Dr. Shippen, Prin.
Corpus-Christi,	Rich. Sutton, Esq;				
	Rich. Fox, Ld. Pri. Seal, & B. of Winc.	1516	20	10	Dr. Mather, Pres.
Christ-Church,	King Henry VIII.	1549	Ca. 8		Dr. Smallridge, D.
Trinity,	Sir Thomas Pope.	1555	12	12	Dr. Dobson, Pres.
S. John's,	Sir Thomas White.	1557	50		Dr. Delaune, Pre.
	Mer. Tayl. Lond.				
Jesus,	Queen Elizabeth	1572	16	6	Dr. Wynn, Prin.
Wadham,	Nic. Wadham, and Dorothy his Wife.	1613	15	5	Dr. Dunstar, Wa.
Pembroke,	Thomas Tisdale, & Rich. Whitwick.	1620	15	11	Mr. Panting, Ma.
Worcester,	Sir Thomas Cook.	1714	5	6	D. Blechington, P. Halls.

Halls.	Founders.	Principals.	Colleges to which they belong.
Alban-Hall.	Abbot of St. Albans.	Dr. Bouchier.	Merton.
Hart-Hall.	Walter Stapleton.	Dr. Newton.	Exeter.
Edmund-H.	St. Edm. & Cant.	Mr. Pierſon.	Queens.
St. Mary's-H.	King Edward II.	Dr. Hudſon.	Oriel.
New-Inn-H.	Will. of Wickham.	Dr. Brabant.	New-College.
Magdalen-H.	Will. of Wainfleet.	Dr. Adams.	Magdalen.

MAGISTRATES.

HIS Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, Chancellor.
Dr. Gardiner, Vice-Chancellor.

Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Arthur Charlet.
Dr. Lancaſter.

Dr. Dobſon.
Dr. Barron.

Two Proctors.

Mr. Newte, of Baliol.

Mr. Fiſher, of Baliol.

Pro-Proctors:

Mr. Colborn of Corpus Chriſti.
Mr. Haviland of Exeter Coll.

Mr. Middleton of Merton Coll.

Profeſſors in the Univerſity.

Dr. John Potter, King's Profeſſor of Divinity.

Dr. Delaune, Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity.

Dr. Terry, King's Profeſſor of Greek.

Dr. Thomas Hoy, King's Profeſſor of Phyſick, and Profeſſor of Anatomy.

Mr. Clavering, King's Profeſſor of Hebrew.

Mr. John Wallis, Profeſſor of Arabick.

Dr. Edmund Halley, } Savilian Profeſſors in { Geometry.
Dr. John Keith, } { Astronomy.

Dr. James Farrar, Natural Philoſophy Reader.

Mr. Girdler, Moral Philoſophy Reader.

Dr. Charles Aldworth, Cambden Profeſſor of Hiſtory.

Mr. Jacob Bobart, Botanic Profeſſor.

Mr. Richard Goodeſon, Muſick Profeſſor.

Digby Cotes, M. A. Univerſity Orator.

Richard Frewin, M. D. of Chriſt's Church, Profeſſor of Chymiſtry.

LECTURERS.

William Turton, of Magdalen, *M. A. Logick.*
 Henry Stephens, of Merton, *M. A. Metaphysick.*
 James Smethurst, of Brazen-Nose, *M. A. Grammar.*
 Thomas Terry, of Christ's Church, *M. A. Rhetorick.*
 —Cooling, *L. L. B.*
 Peter Cox, *B. A. for Physick.* } *Esqs; Beadles.*
 Thomas Hearn, *M. A.* }
 Mr. Sherwyn, }
 Mr. Rawlins, } *Yeoman Beadles.*
 Mr. Newlin, }
 Mr. Whistler, *Verger.*

*The Scarlet Gown Days in the University of Oxford;
 are as follow.*

Circumcision, or New-Years-Day.
 Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
 Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
 Annunciation, or Lady-Day, *Sermon at New College.*
 Ascension, or Holy Thursday.
 Restoration of King Charles the Second, or the 29th of May.
 Whit Sunday.
 Trinity Sunday, *Sermon at New College.*
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning
in the Act time, at Sermon, and Congregation.
 Inauguration of King George, August 1st.
 All Saints Day.
 The Fifth of November, or Gun-Powder-Treason.
 All Publick Thanksgiving-Days.
 Christmas-Day.

The Habit-Days in the University of OXFORD.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor
 and Doctors meet at St. Mary's, and then go to wait on the
 Judges in their Formalities.
 All Latin Sermons.
 Morning-Sermons in Term-time.
 All Sermons at St. Peter's in Lent.
 Congregation-Days.
 Scholastica, being the 10th of February.
 The Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor is sworn at St.
 Mary's, in the Morning by the Senior Proctor.

A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.	Founders.	Year.	Fello.	Schol.	Heads of the Colleges.
St. Peter's.	Hugo de Balsbam, Bish. of Ely.	1256	22	42	Dr. Richardson, Ma.
Clare-Hall.	Richard Badew.	1326	18	53	Dr. Blythe, Malt.
Pembroke-Hall.	Mary de St. Paul, Co. of Pembroke.	1343	15	30	Dr. Lany, Master.
Corp. Christi, or Bennet C.	Hen. of Monmouth, D. of Lancaster.	1351	12	40	Dr. Green, Malt.
Trinity-Hall.	William Bateman, B. of Norwich.	1353	12	14	Sir Na. Lloyd, Kt. M.
Gonville & Caius C.	Edmund de Gonville and John Caius.	1348	26	74	Sir J. Ellis, MDM
King's College.	King Henry VI.	1441	70		Dr. Adams, Prov.
Queen's College.	Margaret of Anjou, Q. Cons. to H. 6.	1448	19	65	Dr. James, Presid.
Katherine-Hall.	Robert Woodlarke, Chanc. of the U.	1475	6	30	Dr. Sherlock, Ma.
Jesus-College.	J. Alcock, L. L. D. Bish. of Ely.	1496	16	41	Dr. Ashton, Malt.
Christ's Col.	Margaret, Count. of Richmond & Derby.	1505	15	56	Dr. Covel, Master.
St. John's C.	Mother of King Henry VII.	1508	53	95	Dr. Gower, Malt.
Magdalen-College.	Edw. Stafford, D. of Buckingham.	1519	13		Dr. Quadring, Ma.
Trinity-Col.	K. Henry VIII.	1546	65	91	Dr. Bentley, Malt.
Emanuel-College.	Sir Walt. Mildmay, Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	50	Dr. Balderston, Ma.
Sidney-Col.	Frances Sidney.	1598	13		Dr. Fisher, Malt.

The Magistrates and other Officers of the University.

HIS Grace, Charles, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor.
 The Rt. Hon. Charles, Earl of Manchester, High-Steward.
 Dr. Sherlock, Vice-Chancellor.
 Mr. Laughton, of Clare-Hall,
 Mr. Davies, of Queen's College,

} PROCTORS.

Professors in the University.

Dr. James, King's Professor of Divinity.
 Dr. Robert Jenkin, Margaret Professor.
 Dr. Colbatch, Casuistical Professor.
 Dr. Dickens, Professor of Law.
 Dr. Green, Professor of Physick.
 ——— Mathematical Professor.
 Dr. Syke, Hebrew Professor.
 Dr. Wright, Arabic Professor.
 Mr. Pilgrim, Greek Professor.
 Mr. Cotes, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.
 Dr. Covel, Lady Margaret's Preacher.
 Dr. Ayloffe, Publick Orator.
 ——— Library Keeper.
 Mr. Grove, Publick Register.
 A Philosophy }
 A Logic } Lecturer, annually chosen.
 A Mathematical }
 A Rhetoric }
 Mr. Martin, }
 Mr. Fearn, } Esquire Beadles.
 Mr. Clarke, }
 Mr. Alexander Norfolk, Yeoman Beadle.

*The Scarlet-Gown-Days in the University of Cambridge,
 are as follow.*

A LL-Saints-Day. Christmas-Day. Easter-Day. Ascension-Day. Whit-Sunday. Trinity-Sunday Commencement	The 29th of May. At the two Fairs proclaiming, in June and September. The Feast of St. Michael. The Fifth of November.
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To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,
 All Doctors go as to Congregations.

That is, in their Robes.

*The Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the
Excise for Beer and Malt, &c.*

The Commissioners of Excise.

George Townsend, Esq; Philip Ryley, Esq; Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bar. Christopher Montague, Esq; Whislock Bulstrode, Esq;	James Vernon, jun. Esq; John Whetham, Esq; Sir William Ashurst, Kt. William Carr, Esq; Sal. 800 l. per Ann. each.
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Commissioners of Appeals.

Thomas Goodman, Esq; John Shorter, Esq; James Montague, Esq;	Peter Hufsey, Esq; Polexfen Drake, Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann. each.
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Charles Wright and Mark Fricker, Messengers and Door-keepers to the said Commissioners, each 40 l. per Ann.

Christopher Tilson, Register to the said Commissioners, Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Sir Basil Dixwell, Bar. Auditor of Excise, and his Clerks, 760 l. for Malt and Excise.

The Hon. Thomas Sidney, Comptroller, and his Clerks, 1520 l.

John Bruere, a Clerk in the Comptrollers Office, by Warrant from the Lords of the Treasury, 80 l.

Thomas Yarborough, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Excise, for himself and Clerks, 350 l.

John Brougham, Esq; Secretary to the said Commissioners, for himself and Clerks, 500 l.

John Ellis, Esq; Solicitor to the said Commissioners, 350 l.

John Bridges, Esq; Treasurer for himself, Clerks and Billmen, &c. 1550 l.

Thomas White, a Teller, 80 l.

Mary Howard, House-keeper, 200 l.

Elizabeth Gibbons, Deputy House-keeper, 50 l.

John Matthews; Clerk of the Securities, 150 l. for Malt and Excise.

William Taylor, Door-keeper and Accomptant for the Imprest Money, 70 l.

Gervas Clerke, Assistant to the Door-keeper, 40 l. per Ann.

William Cheney, General Gauger of all the Vessels in London, and Bills of Mortality, 100 l. per Ann.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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Mr. John Tooker, and Mr. Anthony Coffens, Accomptants General, 200 l. per Annum each.

John Bonville, their Assistant, 80 l. per Annum for Excise.

Samuel Johnson, Correspondent, 150 l. per Ann. and his two Assistants, 50 l. Samuel Johnson, 40 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Pollard, Accomptant for the London Brewery, 100 l. Mr. Edward Willet, Accomptant for the Distillery, 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Samuel Snelling, Mr. Thomas Lydal, Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, Mr. John Meakham, and Mr. Henry Robin, Accomptants for the Country, 80 l. per Ann. each.

Henry Wilcox, Fletcher Powel, Sam. Snelling, Assistant Accomptants for the Malt, 60 l. per Annum each.

Morgan Jones, George Preston, J. Dny, Messengers, 50 l. per Ann. each.

John Pattison, Porter, 40 l.

Francis Field, John Setree and Richard Reignolds, Watchmen; 30 l. per Annum. Nathaniel Jackson, Yard-keeper, 30 l. per Annum.

John Gibbons, Clerk for taking in and delivering out Stationary Wares, 70 l. per Ann.

William Puryour, Assistant, 30 l. per Ann.

Mr. Onslow, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Excise Books, 100 l. per Ann.

Five other Examiners of the same, 60 l. per Ann. each.

Robert Hufsey, William Pulleyne, and Robert Paxton, Examiners of the London Surveyors and Officers Books, 80 and 60 l. per Annum.

Joseph Brockenbury, Clerk for examining Supervisors Diaries, 60 l. per Annum.

John Brockden, his Assistant; 40 l. per Annum.

Jos. Bosoley, Examiner of the Distillery Books both for London and the Country, 70 l. per Annum.

Edward Clark, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Malt Books, 100 l. per Annum.

Seven other Examiners for Malt, 60 l. per Ann. each.

John Teeton and Richard Ansell, General Surveyors of the London Brewery, 125 l. per Ann. each.

John Whitby, John Jackson, John Onslow, William Thurketle, Daniel Regnier, Benjamin Westwood, Nic. Reeves, Henry Carter, John Draper, Edmund Clark, John Thorn, and Robert Waddal, Surveyors in the London Brewery, at 80 l. per Annum each.

There are about 100 Officers and Assistants in the London Brewery; 26 Principal Officers at 60 l. each, the rest at 52 l. each; Assistants, at 35 l. per Ann.

Note, That Two Officers in each Division have 60 l. per Ann. and the Assistants 35 l. per Ann. The rest 52 l. per An.

John

The Present STATE of Part I.

John Balebin, John Downer, and Griffith Carr, General Surveyors for the London Distillery, at 80 l. per Ann. each.

Thomas Parsons, Philip Hanbury, Richard Kift, John Price, William Tiller and William Clarke, Surveyors for the London Distillery, at 60 l. per Ann. each.

There are about 40 Officers in the Distillery, some at 50 l. some at 26 l. per Ann.

John More, Collector, 80 l. per Ann.

Michael Warwick, Surveyor in London, 60 l. per Ann. } of imported Liquors.

Christopher Read, Land-Surveyor at the Custom-House, for imported Liquors, and *Edward Cox*, Key-Officer, at 50 l. per Annum each.

Total of all the aforesaid Salaries, 2350 l.

There are 44 Collections, 7 of which have 2 Collectors each, viz. one for Excise, and one for Malt; each of these Collectors have 120 l. per Ann. besides some Riding Charges, which make that Employment 200 l. per Ann. each Collector.

N. B. 37 of the 44 Collectors do also collect the Malt as well as Excise; but the 7 Malt Collectors collect no Excise.

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Salt Duty.

Commissioners.

John Danvers, Esq;

James Cardonel, Esq;

Thomas Woodcock, Esq;

Charles Mildmay, Esq;

Charles Dent, Esq;

Their Salaries 500 l. per Annum. each.

Thomas Hall, Jun. Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, 250 l.

Charles Bromstede, Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks, 430 l.

Thomas Holdip, Esq; Secretary, 100 l.

Matthew Greenwood, Correspondent to the aforesaid Commissioners, and Clerk of the Securities, 90 l.

Matthew Greenwood, Assistant Secretary, 40 l.

William Johnson, Solicitor, 100 l.

William Sumpter, Chief Accomptant, 100 l.

John Hall, Accomptant, 70 l.

William Price, Accomptant, 70 l.

Sam. Grey, Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants, 60 l.

John Foulks, Messenger, 40 l.

Matthew Greenwood, Clerk to examine the Delivery and Score-books, and assist him in making up the Annual Grand Accounts of the Salt Duties, 50 l.

Nathaniel

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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Nathaniel Hollier, Collector for Salt imported at the Port of London, 60*l*.

Joseph Slater, Assistant Searcher at the Port of London, 60*l*.

Nicholas Armhurst, Surveyor for the Port of London, 50*l*.

William Bertram, Surveyor for the Port of London, 50*l*.

Thomas Atkinson, Clerk to the Correspondent, 50*l*.

Robert Hufsey, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary, 30*l*.

On the Borders of Scotland are two General-Surveyors at 70*l*. each, and five Riding-Officers at 50*l*. each, to prevent the bringing in Scotch Salt by Land.

N. B. I cannot say this List is very exact, none of the Clerks being willing to give themselves the Trouble to look it over.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-Licenses.

R obert Lowndes, Esq;	<i>William George Cresset</i> , Esq;
Daniel Deering, Esq;	<i>Charles Greenwood</i> , Esq;
Richard Plumptre, Esq;	Sal. 200 <i>l</i> . per Ann. each.

Under-Officers.

Comptroller, <i>Tho. Hancock</i> , Esq;	Clerk of the Contracts, Mr.
Sal. 200 <i>l</i> .	<i>Amos Callard</i> , 50 <i>l</i> .
Cashier, Mr. <i>Edmund Townley</i> ,	Clerk of the Licenses and
Sal. 30 <i>l</i> .	Bonds, Mr. <i>John Butler</i> , 40 <i>l</i> .
Clerk Accomptant, Mr. <i>William Walker</i> , 80 <i>l</i> .	

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp-Duties.

Sir <i>Brocas Gardiner</i> , Bar.	<i>Nicholas Carew</i> , Sen. Esq;
<i>Richard Pye</i> , Esq;	<i>Roger Gale</i> , Esq;
<i>Robert Warner</i> , Esq;	Sal. 400 <i>l</i> . per Ann. each.
Secretary, <i>William Bridges</i> , Esq;	Sal. 200 <i>l</i> . per Ann.
Receiver General, <i>Henry Lyddell</i> , Esq;	} 300 <i>l</i> . per An. each.
Comptroller, <i>William Ashburst</i> , Esq;	

Secretary's Clerks,

Mr. <i>William Horsley</i> ,	} 50 <i>l</i> . per Ann. each.
Mr. <i>John Ewens</i> ,	
Mr. <i>William Nock</i> ,	
Mr. <i>James Jenkins</i> ,	

Recei-

Receiver's Clerks.

Mr. John Miles, 55 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Fancett Newman, }
 Mr. John Sharpe, } 50 l. per Ann. each.
 Mr. Job Powell.

Comptroller's Clerks.

Mr. Isaac Lee, }
 Mr. Edward Story. } 50 l. per Ann. each.
 Mr. Alexander Barham,

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commissioners in all the Counties of England, call'd Country Distributors of Stamp Vellum, &c. who have an Allowance of 18 l. per Pound for all the Money return'd by them into the Office.

There are also several Under-Distributors employ'd by the abovementioned Persons, who are not accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain, according to the District of the Distributor.

The Commissioners, and other Officers, for Hackney Coaches.

Daniel Blake, Esq; Abraham Magney, Esq;
 George, Clerke, Esq; Evert Fallivet, Esq;
 Charnock Heron, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each.
 Mr. Wharton, Receiver, Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Commissioners of Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen.

Samuel Atkinson, Esq; Clerk of the Securities, 20 l.
 Thomas Earsbey, Esq; Three London Surv. 50 l. each.
 Sal. 80 l. per Ann. each. Six Riding Surveyors, 50 l.
 Mr. Crank, Cashier and Clerk, The first of them, as Super-
 50 l. per Ann. visor of the 5 Surveyors,
 Three other Clerks, 50 l. each. 100 l. per Ann.

Secretaries of State, and their Officers;

Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend, Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Province.

Under-Secretaries.

Horatio Walpole, Esq; | George Tilson, Esq;

The Right Honourable James Stanhope, Esq; Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Province.

Under Secretaries.

Robert Bringle, Esq; | Charles Stanhope, Esq;

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Smith, | Mr. Marlow.

James, Duke of Montrose, Third Principal Secretary of State, and has the Care of the Affairs of North Britain.

Under Secretary.

Cornelius Kennedy, Esq;

Conveyor of the State-Letters, Dennis Bond, Esq;

Clerks of the Signet.

Sir William Trumbull, Kt.	Joseph Moyle, Esq;
John Gauntlet, Esq;	Mr. Woodeson, Deputy.
William Cook, Esq;	Mr. Fountain, Office-keeper.

Keeper of the Papers and Records of State,

Hugh Howard, Esq; Sal. 160 l. per Annum.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Latin Secretary, 80 l. per Ann.

Mr. Samuel Buckley, Writer of the Gazette, Sal. 300 l. per An.

Mr. Brand, Writer and Embellisher of the King's Letters to the Eastern Princes, and Czar of Moscovy.

A List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

HIS Royal Highness George | William Ld. Cowper, Ld. High
Prince of Wales. | Chancellor.

Thomas Lord Archbishop of | Sir William Dawes, Bar. Ld.
Canterbury. | Archbishop of York.

Daniel

- Daniel E. of Nottingham, Ld.**
 President.
William D. of Devon Ld. High
 Steward of the Household.
Charles D. of Shrewsbury, Ld.
 Chamberlain of the House-
 hold.
Charles D. of Somerset, Master
 of the Horse.
Charles D. of Bolton.
John D. of Marlborough, Capt.
 Gen. and Commander in
 Chief of his Majesty's For-
 ces.
John D. of Argyle, General of
 his Majesty's Forces in
 Scotland.
James D. of Montrose, Secre-
 tary of State.
Henry D. of Kent.
John D. of Roxborough.
Robert Marquis of Lindsey, Ld.
 Great Chamberlain.
Evelyn Marquis of Dorchester.
William Marq. of Anandale.
Thomas E. of Pembroke and
 Montgomery.
Henry E. of Suffolk and Bindon.
Lionel-Cranfield, E. of Dorset
 and Middlesex.
George E. of Northampton.
Charles E. of Manchester.
Charles E. of Sunderland, Lord
 Lieutenant of Ireland:
Arthur E. of Anglesey.
Charles E. of Carlisle.
Montagu Venables, E. of Abing-
 don.
Richard E. of Scarborough.
Richard E. of Bradford.
Edward E. of Orford.
Hugh E. of Cholmondley.
Hugh E. of Loudon.
John Earl of Stairs.
- Archibald E. of Illy.**
Henry E. of Uxbridge.
Heneage E. of Aylesford.
Charles Lord Viscount Town-
 send, Secretary of State.
William Lord Berkley.
John Lord Somers.
Charles Lord Boyle, and E. of
 Orrery.
Henry Lord Carleton.
Thomas Lord Coningsby.
James Stanhope, Esq; Secretary
 of State.
Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice-Cham-
 berlain of the Household.
Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. Lord
 Chief Justice of England.
Sir Peter King, Lord Chief
 Justice of the Common
 Pleas.
Sir Richard Onslow, Bar. Chan-
 cellor and under Treasurer
 of the Exchequer.
Thomas Erle, Esq;
Robert Walpole, Esq;
Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comp-
 troller of the Household.
Paul Methuen, Esq;
- Attendants on the Council.*
Sir Edward Northey, Kt. At-
 torney General.
Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; Soli-
 citor General.
- Clerks of the Council.*
William Blaitwaite, Esq;
Edward Southwell, Esq;
James Vernon, Jun. Esq;
Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bar.
- Clerks Extraordinary.*
Abraham Stanian, Esq;
Hon. John West, Esq;



His Majesty's Publick Ministers Abroad.

SIR Robert Sutton, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Port.
Henry Worsley, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal.

Archibald, Earl of Forfar, Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Prussia.

Richard Lord Cobham, Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor.
Paul Methuen, Esq; Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Spain.

Daniel Pulteney, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Denmark.

Charles Whitworth, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Czar.
Earl of Stairs, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France.

John Jackson, Esq; His Majesty Resident at Stockholm.

William Cadogan, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, and the same at Brussels, and for the Barrier Treaty.

Henry D'Avenant, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

Christian Cole, Esq; Resident with the Republick of Venice.

John Wich, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of Holstein, and Mecklenburgh, and to the Hans-Towns.

William Points, Esq; Consul at Lisbon.

Joseph Kirby, Esq; Consul at Amsterdam.

— Laws, Esq; Secretary at Brussels.

James Paul, Esq; Consul at Zant.

George Henshaw, Esq; Consul at Genoa.

Samuel Thompson, Esq; Agent and Consul at Algiers.

John Goddard, Esq; Agent and Consul at Tunis.

William Frankland, Esq; Consul at St. Sebastian, and in Biscay.

Dr. William Sherrard, Agent and Consul at Smyrna.

Francis Hastings, Esq; Agent and Consul at Tripoli in Syria.

Hugh Broughton, Esq; Consul at Venice.

Christopher Crowe, Esq; Consul at Leghorn.

Nicholas Holloway, Esq; Consul at Mallaga.

John Fleetwood, Esq; Consul at Naples.

Richard Lawrence, Esq; Consul at Tunis.

George Crowe, Esq; Consul at Barcelona.

Charles Russel, Esq; Consul at Sevil and St. Lucar.

William Pouldon, Esq; Consul at the Canaries.

Sir Martin Westcomb, Kt. Consul at Cadiz.

John Parker Esq; at Coronna.

John Richards, Esq; at Carthagenz.

Nicholas Keen, Esq; at Alicant.

Thomas Chamberlain, Esq; in Sicily and Malta.

Mr. Leeds, Commissioner for settling Trade with *Austrian Flanders.*

Foreign Ministers Residing here.

MR. *Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary from *France.*
 ———— Ambassador from the King of *Prussia.*
 Count *Gillenbergb*, Minister of *Sweden.*
 Baron *Solentball*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Denmark.*
 Don *Bruchado*, *Portugal* Envoy Extraordinary.
 Count *Nostitz*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Poland.*
 Signior *Giraldi*, Envoy from the Great Duke of *Tuscany.*
 Monf. *Hoffman*, Resident from the Emperor.
 Monf. *de Elorme*, Resident from the King of *Poland.*
 Monf. *de Steigerman*, Resident from the King of *Prussia.*
 Signior *Bianchi*, Resident from *Venice.*
 Monf. *Steingbens*, Resident from the Elector *Palatine.*
 Monf. *Viceti*, Secretary of *Genoa.*
 Marquis *Durazzo*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Genoa.*
 Marquis *Rinuncini*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Tuscany.*
 Count *Gozala*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Parma.*
 Marquis *de Monteleon*, Plenipotentiary from the King of *Spain.*
 Prince *Kourakin*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muscovy.*
 Signior *Tron*, Ambassador from the Republick of *Venice.*
 Baron *Beverne*, Envoy from the Elector of *Triers.*
 Francis Eleazer *Wicardos*, Marquis of *Trivie*, Ambassador from the King of *Sicily.*
 Count *d' Efferen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector *Palatine.*
 Messieurs *Duvenvoorde*, and *van Borssellen*, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the *States General.*

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KING's BENCH.

LORD Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, Sir *Thomas Parker*,
 Kt. Sal. 2000 l. per Annum.

The other Justices are,

Sir *Littleton Powis*, Kt.
 Sir *Robert Eyre*, Kt.

Sir *John Prat*, Kt.
 Sal. 1500 l. per Ann. each
 Crown

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, *Simon Harcourt, Esq;*
His Secondary, *Richard Harcourt, Esq;*

Entering Clerks.

Mr. *Rice Foulkes*, Clerk of the Rules.

Mr. *Robert Wintour*,

Mr. *Henry Masterman*,

Mr. *Francis Pember*,

Mr. *John Pocklington*,

Mr. *John Mathews*,

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. *John Davies*.

| Mr. *Samuel Clerk*.

These attend upon the *Puisne Judges* of the said Court, the last Day of every issuable *Term*; and carry up to the *Exchequer* the *Estreat* of the Issues, and deliver it upon Oath to the Chief Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, *Rowland Holt, Esq;*

Edward Ventris, Esq;

Secondary, *Giles Clark, Gent.*

Deputy for Signing Writs, Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*.

Clerk for Filing of the Declarations, Mr. *Hitch*.

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, Mr. *Lantrom*:

Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, Mr. *Samuel Clark*.

Custos Brevium, and *Nisi Prius* Office.

Thomas Goodinge, Serjeant at Law.

Thomas Goodall, Esq;

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of King's Bench, Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of *Affize*, and *Nisi Prius* of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the *Essoigns*, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout England, are,

Mr. *John Hollyman*,

Mr. *Thomas Goodinge*,

Mr. *William Tully*,

Mr. *John Sedgwick*,

Mr. *John Parker*.

Deputy Clerk of the Inner Treasury, Mr. *William Tully*.

Deputy Clerk of the Outward Treasury, Mr. *J. Parker*.

Two Bag-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, *Will. Cook, Esq;*

Clerks of the Papers there, Mr. *Watts*, Mr. *Ellis Stephens*.

Clerk of the Securities and Solicitor to the King,

Willm, Esq;

D 2

Clerks

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side.

Mr. Erle. | Mr. Sawkill.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *William Simmons*.

His Deputy, Mr. *Pickering*.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Lindsey*.

A Chief Crier, Two under Criers, Two Ushers, and Four Tip-staves.

As for the *Filazers* and *Exigenters* of the *King's Bench*, they are Places of so little Profit, that several Counties have none, the Business, when there is any, is done by some eminent Attorney.

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Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, *William*, Lord Cowper.

His Secretary, *Thomas Woodford*, Esq;

Master of the Rolls, Sir *John Trevor*, Kt.

His Secretary, *Thomas Fanson*, Esq;

Twelve Masters in Chancery.

Sir *John Trevor*, Kt.

Sir *Thomas Gery*, Kt.

William Rogers, Esq;

John Hiccocks, Esq;

James Medlicote, Esq;

William Fellows, Esq;

John Meller, Esq;

John Orlebar, Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer, Esq;

Samuel Browning, Esq;

Robert Holford, Esq;

Henry Lovibond, Esq;

The Six Clerks.

Bazil Hern, Esq;

William Smyth, Esq;

Cox Macro, Esq;

Clerk of the Crown, *George Wright*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Jeremy Sambrooke*, Esq;

Prothonotary of the Court, *Matthew Snow*, Esq;

Clerks of the Hanaper, *Thomas Edwards*, *Joseph Whitfield*, Esqs;

Warden of the Fleet, *John Huggins*, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms, *Charles Stone*, Esq; 80 l. per Ann.

Seal Bearer, *Samuel Hetherington*, Esq;

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Secretary of the Presentations, *Thomas Indiam*, Esq;

Secretary of the Commissions of the Peace, *Richard Woollaston*, Esq;

Secretary of the Commissions of Lunacy and Ideocy, *William Oker*, Esq; Clerk

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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Clerk of the Injunctions and Decrees, *John Roberts, Esq;*
Receiver of the Fines, *Humphry Hetherington, Esq;*

Two Gentlemen of the Chamber,
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Deputy Seal-Bearer, *John Roberts, Esq;*

Two Examiners.
William Northey, Esq; | *Arthur Trevor, Esq;*

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.
John Dawling, Esq; | *Edward Bulstrode, Esq;*
Daniel Bland, Esq;

There used to be Six Clerks of the *Rolls Chapel*; but Business taking another Course, there are now but two.

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Usher of the *Rolls*.
John Trevor, Esq;
His Deputy, *Mr. Robert Saunderson.*

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Nicholas Battersby, Esq; | *Mr. Bell, and Mr. Green.*
Their Deputy, *Mr. Hancock.*
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His Deputy, *Mr. Trench.*

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Principal Register, *Charles, Duke of St. Albans.*

Deputy-Registers.
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Enrolment Office.
Mr. Thomas Jones. | *Mr. Luke Philips.*

Registers for the *Rolls*.
Thomas Parnel, Esq; | *Thomas Parrat, Esq;*
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Keepers of other Entry-Books, *George Edwards, Esq;* *Henry Devenish, Gent.*
Master of the Affidavit-Office, *John Poynter, Esq;*
His Deputies, *Mr. Morris Williams, Mr. Rob. Stanhope.*
D 3 Curliters

Curfitors-Office.

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 Mr. William Fish.
 Mr. Stephen Barnes.
 Robert Hart, Esq;
 William Fish, Esq; Curfitor Principal for Nottingham and Northampton.
 John Hungerford, Esq; for Yorkshire and Westmorland.
 Mr. Andrew Swift, for Gloucester and Cambridge.
 Mr. John Smith, for Southampton and Warwick.
 Mr. Charles Pickering, for Norfolk and Cumberland.
 Mr. John Pagett,
 Mr. John Popham,
 Mr. Stephen Terry, for Surry and Salop,
 Mr. Browne, for Oxon and Rutland.
 Mr. Jeremy Hale, for Stafford and Wilts.
 Mr. John Edmonds, for Sussex and Worcester.
 Mr. John Peirson, for Hereford and Monmouth.
 Mr. Gibbons Ragnel, for Suffolk and Huntingdon.
 Mr. Samuel Dowse,
 Mr. John Edmonds,
 Mr. William Richardson, for Bucks and Bedford.
 Mr. Thomas Barnes, for Leicester and Cornwall.
 Mr. Hugh Wrottesly, for Dorset and Northumberland.
 Mr. Henry Thornicroft, for Hertford and Derby.
 Mr. John Gibbons for Essex and Berks.

Alienation Office.

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 John Hungerford, Esq;
 Cornelius Cayley, Esq;
 Master in Chancery, William Freeman, Esq;
 Receiver, Mr. Edward Whitacre.
 Clerk of the Entries, Thomas Webb, Esq;
 Clerk of the Enrollments, Mr. Theophilus Newcomen.

Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief Justice, Sir Peter King, *Kt.*
Sal. 2000 l. per Ann.

Sir John Blencoe, *Kt.*
 Robert Tracey, *Esq;*
 Robert Dormer, *Esq;*

} *Justices, Sal. 1500 l. per*
Ann. each.

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This Office belongs to the Earl of Litchfield.
Sworn Master, Sir Henry St. John, Bar.
—His Secondary, Mr. Joseph Yates.

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, Sir George Cook, *Kt.*
—His Secondary, Mr. Richard Derby.
 Second Prothonotary, Richard Foley, *Esq;*
—His Secondary, Mr. Nicholas Hall.
 Third Prothonotary, John Borret, *Esq;*
—His Secondary, George Wheeler, Esq;

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, *Esq;* *Master in Trust for Montague Gerard Drake,*
Esq; now of Age.
—His Secondary, Mr. John Storer.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. John Storer.	Mr. Peter Temple.
Mr. Robert Bird.	Mr. Richard Campion.
Mr. Peter Storer, <i>Sen.</i>	Mr. Peter Storer, <i>Jun.</i>
Mr. Michael Glide.	Mr. John Storer, <i>Jun.</i>
Mr. Joseph Biscoe.	

Register of the Fine Office, John Drake, Esq;
Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. Peter Temple.
Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. Edward Milles.

Clerks of the Jurat, or Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Robert Maidstone,	Mr. Henry Perkins,
Mr. William Abell,	Mr. Duncomb.

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edw. Mills.
—His Deputy, Mr. William Gandy.
Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Edmund Dummer.
Clerk of the Outlawries, Roderick Lloyd, Esq;

The Present STATE of Part I.

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, Mr. Daniel Cock.

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. Burgoine.

— *His Deputy, Mr. Courthope.*

Clerk of the Habeas Corpus, Mr. Windham.

— *His Deputy, Mr. Hambden.*

Clerk of the Essoigns, Mr. Thomas Clendon.

Clerk of the Superseedeas, Mr. Norris.

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40 l. per Annum.

Cha. Shepperd, Esq;

80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Burroughs.

60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Richard Clifton.

100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Frederick Alp,

50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Isaac Jackson,

60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Holmden,

80 l. per Annum.

Mr. — Dry,

40 l. per Annum.

Mr. Robert Bicknel,

60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Richard Boycutt,

60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Henry Bestland,

50 l. per Annum,

Mr. Hamlin,

60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Burrell,

20 l. per Annum,

Mr. Denton,

60 l. per Ann.

Will. Tempest, Esq;

100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Musgr. Davison,

70 l. per Ann.

Mr. Cha. Hancock,

40 l. per Ann.

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Salop, Staffordshire, Northamp-
tonshire, Rutlandshire, and
the Town of Litchfield.

Northumberland, Westmor-
land, Cumberland, and Town
of Newcastle upon Tyne.

London and Middlesex.

Suffolk.

Lincolnshire, and the City of
Lincoln.

Glocestershire, City of Gloce-
ster, Worcestershire, City of
Worcester, Cornwall, and
Hereford.

Huntington and Cambridge.

Kent, Suffex, and Surrey.

Essex and Hertford.

The City of Bristol, County of
Somerlet, and Town of Pool.

Warwickshire, Leicestershire,
Nottinghamshire, Derby-
shire, City of Coventry, and
Town of Nottingham.

Wiltshire, Hampshire, and the
Town of Southampton.

Norfolk, and the City of Nor-
wich.

Yorkshire, City of York, Town
of Kingston upon Hull.

Devonshire, and the City of
Exeter.

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buck-
inghamshire, and Oxford-
shire. The

Part I.

Will. A.
Mr. Jo.

Ther

L O
Sir Tho
Robert
Sir Jan
Curston

The K

Franci
Gabrie
Mr. T
Mr. Jo
Mr. T

First S
Second

Mr. A
Mr. T

Clerk

Second
Second

The Four Exigents.

Will. Avery, Esq;
Mr. John Cotton.

Mr. — Norcliff.
Mr. John Farrington.

There are Four Cryers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

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Court of EXCHEQUER.

LORD Chief Baron, Sir Samuel Dodd, Kt. Sal. 2000 l. per Annum.

Sir Thomas Bury, Kt.

Robert Price, Esq;

Sir James Mountague, Kt.

Curfitor-Baron, Sir Will Simpson, Kt. Sal. 200 Marks per An.

John Smith, Esq; for Scotland.
Salary, 1500 l. per Ann.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

The King's Remembrancer, Simon, Lord Fanshaw.

— His Deputy, John Harding, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

Francis Butler, Esq;

Gabriel Armiger, Esq;

Mr. Thomas Eyre.

Mr. John Thompson.

Mr. Thomas Harris.

{ *Secondaries.*

Mr. Matthew Hutton.

Mr. Matthew Lancaster.

Mr. James Pierce.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

— Jones, Esq; Remembrancer.

First Secondary, and Filazer, John Tayleure, Esq;

Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, Esq;

Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

Mr. Allanson.

Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Maddox.

The Pipe Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, William Lord Cheney.

His Deputy, Francis Neale, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys or Sworn Clerks there:

Secondary, and First Attorney, Joseph Cranmer, Esq.

Secondary, Charles Milbourn, Esq;

Mr.

Mr. Tullie.

Mr. Wroth.

Mr. Hornby.

Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, Esq;

Mr. Wrightson.

Mr. How.

Mr. Bradshaw.

Office of Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, Thomas Mariot, Esq;

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary, and First Attorney, Thomas Anderson, Esq;

Mr. Owen.

Mr. Forster.

Mr. Wogan.

Foreign Opposer, Francis Cudworth Masnam, Esq;

Clerk of the Exchequer, John Cook, Esq;

Auditors of the Imprest, Edward Harley, Esq; Tho. Foley, Esq;

Auditors of the Revenue.

| Thomas Jett, Jun. Esq;

Auditor for the Principality of Wales, The Honourable Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Auditor for the Duchy of Cornwall, The Honourable Albermarle Bertie, Esq;

First Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, the Duke of Grafton.
His Deputy, Mr. Acton.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Daniel Pigeon.

| Mr. John Acton.

Receiver of the First Fruits, William Glanville, Esq;

Comptroller, John Baber, Esq;

Deputy Chamberlains, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ballow.

Chief Usber of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court
of Common Pleas, who hath under him Four Usbers and Six
Messengers, Heneage Walker, Esq;His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for Chester,
and the several Counties in Wales.C Hester, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, Sir Jo-
seph Jekyl, Kt. Edward Jefferies, Esq;

Anglesey, Monmouthshire, Carnarvanshire, Will. Jessop, Esq;

Cumberland, Esq;

Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Radnorshire, — Wright, Esq;

— Beeson, Esq;

Carmarthenshire, Pembrokehire, Cardiganshire, Mr. Serjeant
Salkeld, Mr. Serjeant. Whitacre.

*Offices and Officers in the Court and Dutchy-Chamber of
Lancaster, held at Westminster.*

Chancellor, *Heneage, Earl of Aylesford.*
 Attorney General, *Alexander Denton, Esq;*
 Receiver-General, *John Cbetwind, Esq;*
 Auditor of the North Parts of the said Dutchy, *William Bellamy,*
Esq;
 Auditor of the South Parts, *Thomas Turner, Esq;*
 Sir *John Statham, Kt.* Surveyor of the North.
Joshua Galliard, Esq; Surveyor of the South.
 Clerk of the Dutchy, *Sir Cheek Gerrard, Bar.*
 King's Serjeant, *Edward Blundell, Esq;*
 King's Council, { *Tho. Kilpin, Esq;*
 { *Paul Jodrell, Esq;*
 Secretary, — *Weston, Esq;*
 Deputy-Clerk, &c. *Mr. Benjamin Ayloffe.*
 Deputy-Clerk and Register, *Mr. John Wolfe,*
 Attorneys, { *Mr. Thomas Abston.*
 { *Mr. Whitehead.*
 Usher, *Mr. Martin Tomkins.*
 Deputy-Usher, *Mr. Thomas Desborough.*

Officers within the County Palatine.

Edward Vawdrey, Esq; Vice-Chancellor.
Edward Blundell, Esq; Attorney General.
John Thornton, Esq; Clerk of the Crown.
George Kenyon, Esq; Clerk of the Peace.
 — *Henshaw, Esq;* Prothonotary.
 Mr. — *Ford, Register.*
 Five Attorneys.

King George has been pleas'd to augment the Salaries of the Judges 500 *l. per Ann.* The Profit of most of the other Places in the Law arising from Fees and Perquisites, I have struck out what were inserted for Salaries in the last Editions, which was indeed no other than the Sums they were rated at towards the Tax during the War.

The House of Commons.

Note, Those who have this Mark * before them, were not Members of the last Parliament.

BEDFORDSHIRE 4.
* **W**ILL. Hillerston, Esq;
* John Harvey, Esq;

Town of Bedford.
* William Farrer, Esq;
* Thurloe Brace, Esq;

BERKS 9.
Sir John Stonehouse, Bar.
Robert Packer, Esq;

Borough of New-Windsor.
* Sir Henry Ashurst, Bar.
* Samuel Travers, Esq;

Borough of Reading.
Felix Calvert, Esq;
Robert Clarges, Esq;

Borough of Wallingford.
Edmund Dunch, Esq;
* William Hucks, Esq;

Borough of Abingdon
* James Jennings, Esq;

BUCKS 14.
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John Fleetwood, Esq;

Town of Buckingham.
* Alexander Denton; Esq;
* Abraham Stanyan, Esq;

Borough of Chipping-Wicomb
Sir John Whitrong, Bar.
Sir Thomas Lee, Bar.

Borough of Ailesbury.
* Trevor Hill, Esq;
* Sir Nathaniel Mead, Serj.
at Law.

Borough of Agmondesham.
R. H. Ld. Visc. Fermanagh.
Montague Gerard Drake, Esq;

Borough of Wendover.
* Richard Greenville, Esq;
Sir Roger Hill, Kt.

Borough of Great Marlow.
* Rt. Hon. Ld. Shelburne,
George Bruere, Esq;

CAMBRIDGE 6.
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John Jennings, Esq;

University of Cambridge.
Hon. Dixie Windsor, Esq;
Thomas Paske, L. L. D.

Town of Cambridge.
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* Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bar.
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* ——— Liddel, *Esq*;
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 * *Admiral Baker.*

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Thomas Foley, Esq;

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Rt. Hon. Lord Coningsby,
Edward Harley, Esq;

Weobly.
* Charles Cornwall, Esq;
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* Sir Thomas Seabright, Bar.

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* William Hale, Esq;
William Grimston, Esq;

Borough of Hertford.
* Sir Thomas Clarke, Kt.
* John Boteler, Esq;

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Robert Piggot, Esq;

Borough of Huntingdon.
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Hon. Sidney Wortley Montague, Esq;

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* Will. Delaune, Esq;

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* Sir Thomas Hales, Bar.
Major Hardtels.

City of Rochester.

- * Sir John Jennings, *Kt.*
 * Sir Thomas Palmer, *Bar.*

Borough of Maidstone.

- * Sir Thomas Colepepper, *Bar.*
 Sir Robert Martham, *Bar.*

Borough of Queenborough.

- Thomas King, *Esq;*
 * Philip Jennings, *Esq;*

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 Richard Shuttleworth, *Esq;*

Borough of Preston in Amounderness.

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 Henry Fleetwood, *Esq;*

Borough of Lancaster.

- William Heysham, *Esq;*
 * Dodding Braddyl, *Esq;*

Borough of Newton.

- * Sir Francis Leicester, *Bar.*
 William Shippen, *Esq;*

Borough of Wigan.

- Sir Roger Bradshigh, *Bar.*
 * Rt. H. James Earl of Barrimore.

Borough of Clithero.

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 — Parker, *Esq;* } *Equal*
 Edward Harvey, *Esq;* } *Voices.*

Borough of Liverpool.

- Sir Thomas Johnson, *Kt.*
 * Edward Norris, *Esq;*

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 Sir Thomas Palmer, *Bar.*

Town of Leicester.

- Sir George Beaumont, *Bar.*
 James Winstanley, *Esq;*

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 Sir Willoughby Hickman, *Bar.*

City of Lincoln.

- * Sir John Tyrwhit, *Bar.*
 * Richard Grantham, *Esq;*

Borough of Boston.

- Henry Heron, *Esq;*
 Richard Wynn, *Esq;*

Borough of Great Grimsby.

- * Robert Chapling, *Esq;*
 * Joseph Banks, *Esq;*

Town of Stamford.

- Hon. Charles Cecil, *Esq;*
 Charles Bertie, *Esq;*

Borough of Grantham.

- * John Heathcote, *Esq;*
 Edward Rolt, *Esq;*

MIDDLESEX 8.

- Hon. James Bertie, *Esq;*
 Hugh Smithson, *Esq;*

City of Westminster.

- * Hon. Edward Wortley, *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Cross, *Bar.*

City of London.

- * Sir John Ward, *Kt.*
 * Sir Thomas Scawen, *Kt.*
 * Robert Heysham, *Esq;*
 * Peter Godfrey, *Esq;*

MONMOUTHSHIRE 3.

- John Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq;*
 * Thomas Lewis, *Esq;*

Borough

Borough of Monmouth.
* Col. Bray.

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* Thomas de Grey, *Esq*;
Sir Jacob Astley, *Bar*.

City of Norwich.
* Waller Bacon, *Esq*;
* Robert Britiffe, *Esq*;

Town of Lynn-Regis.
Sir Charles Turner, *Kt*.
Robert Walpole, *Esq*;

Town of Great Yarmouth.
* H. Horatio Townshend, *Esq*;
George England, *Esq*;

Borough of Thetford.
Dudley North, *Esq*;
* John Ward, *Esq*;

Borough of Castlerising.
Hon. Will. Feilding, *Esq*;
Horatio Walpole, *Jun. Esq*;

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 9.
Sir Justinian Isham, *Bar*.
Tho. Cartwright, *Esq*;

City of Peterborough.
Hon. John Fitzwilliams, *Esq*;
Charles Parker, *Esq*;

Town of Northampton.
— Wilmer, *Esq*;
Will. Wykes, *Esq*;

Town of Brackley.
* Col. William Egerton.
* Paul Methuen, *Esq*;

Borough of Higham Ferrers.
* Hon. Charles Leigh, *Esq*;

NORTHUMBERLAND 8.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Hertford.
Thomas Forster, *Esq*;

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Sir Will. Blacket, *Bar*.
Will. Wrightson, *Esq*;

Borough of Morpeth.
* *Rt. Hon. Lord Morpeth.*
* *Rt. Hon. Lord Castlemonger.*

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.
* Grey Neville, *Esq*;
* John Barrington Shute, *Esq*;

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE 8.
Hon. Francis Willoughby, *Esq*;
William Levinz, *Esq*;

Town of Nottingham.
* John Plumtree, *Esq*;
* Will. Gregory, *Esq*;

Borough of East Retford.
Thomas White, *Esq*;
John Digby, *Esq*;

Town of Newark upon Trent.
* H. Conyers D'Arcy, *Esq*;
H. Richard Sutton, *Esq*;

OXON 9.
Sir Robert Jenkinson, *Bar*.
James Herbert, *Esq*;

University of Oxon.
William Bromley, *Esq*;
Sir Will. Whitlock, *Bar*.

City of Oxon.
Sir John Walter, *Bar*.
Thomas Rowney, *Esq*;

Borough of New Woodstock.
Sir Thomas Wheat, *Bar*.
William Cadogan, *Esq*;

Borough of Banbury.
Sir Jonathan Cope.

RUTLANDSHIRE 2.
Rt. Hon. Lord Finch.
* *Hon. John Noel, Esq;*

SALOP 12.
Rt. Hon. Henry Ld. Newport.
* *Sir Robert Corbet, Bar.*

Town of Salop.
* *Thomas Jones, Esq;*
Corbet Kynaston, Esq;

Borough of Bridgnorth.
William Whitmore, Esq;
John Weaver, Esq;

Borough of Ludlow.
* *Francis Herbert, Esq;*
Humphry Walcot, Esq;

Borough of Great Wenlock.
* *Hon. Thomas Newport, Esq;*
* *William Forrester, Esq;*

Town of Bishop's Castle.
* *Charles Malon, Esq;*
Richard Harnage, Esq;

SOMERSETSHIRE 18.
Sir William Wyndham, Bar.
* *William Hellier, Esq;*

City of Bristol.
Joseph Earle, Esq;
* *Sir William Daines.*

City of Bath.
* — *Minshall, Esq;*
* — *Bromhall, Esq;* } *Double*
Sain. Trotman, Esq; } *rtu rn*
John Codrington, Esq;

City of Wells.
Col. Tho. Horner;
Col. Maurice Berkley.

Borough of Taunton.
Sir Francis Warr, Bar.
Henry Portman, Esq;

Borough of Bridgwater;
George Dodington, Esq;
* *Tho. Palmer, Esq;*

Borough of Minehead.
Sir Will. Windham, Bar.
Sir John Trevelyan.

Borough of Ilchester.
* *William Bellamy, Esq;*
John Hopkins, Esq;

Borough of Milborn Port.
James Medlicot, Esq;
* *John Cocks, Esq;*

SOUTHAMPTON 26.
* *John Wallop, Esq;*
George Pit, Esq;

City of Winchester.
R. Hon. Lord William Pawlet.
George Bridges, Esq;

Town of Southampton.
Thomas Lewis, Esq;
Richard Fleming, Esq;

Town of Portsmouth.
Sir Edward Ernly, Bar.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt.

Borough of Yarmouth.
Sir Robert Raymond, Kt.
Col. Henry Holmes.

Borough of Petersfeild.
Norton Pawlet, Esq;
Leonard Bilson, Esq;

Borough of Newport.
* Anthony Morgan, *Esq*;
William Stephens, *Esq*;

Borough of Stockbridge.
* Martin Bladen, *Esq*;
Thomas Broderick, *Esq*;

Borough of Newton.
Sir Robert Worsley, *Bar.*
James Worsley, *Esq*;

Borough of Christ-Church.
Sir Peter Mew, *Kt.*
William Ettrick, *Esq*;

Borough of Lymington.
R. Hon. Ld. William Pawlet.
Sir Joseph Jekyll, *Kt.*

Borough of Whitchurch.
Major Gen. Carpenter.
Thomas Vernon, *Esq*;

Borough of Andover.
William Guidot, *Esq*;
Hon. James Brudenell, *Esq*;

STAFFORDSHIRE 10.
Rt. Hon. Lord Paget
* William Ward, *Esq*;

City of Litchfield.
* Walter Chetwynd, *Esq*;
* Samuel Hill, *Esq*;

Borough of Stafford.
Walter Chetwynd, *Esq*;
* William Chetwynd, *Esq*;

Borough of Newcastle under Line.
* Crew Offey, *Esq*;
* Sir Brian Broughton, *Bar.*

Borough of Tamworth.
Samuel Bracebridge, *Esq*;
* William Ing, *Esq*;

SUFFOLK 16.
Sir Thomas Hanmer, *Bar.*
Sir Robert Davers, *Bar.*

Borough of Ipswich.
* William Thompson, *Esq*;
* William Churchill, *Esq*;

Borough of Dunwich.
* Sir Robert Rich, *Bar.*
* Charles Long, *Esq*;

Borough of Orford.
Sir Edward Turner, *Kt.*
Clement Corrance, *Esq*;

Borough of Aldborough.
Sir Henry Johnson, *Kt.*
William Johnson, *Esq*;

Borough of Sudbury.
Sir Harvey Elwes, *Bar.*
* Thomas Western, *Esq*;

Borough of Eye.
* John Smith, *Jan. Esq*;
Edward Hopkins, *Esq*;

Borough of St. Edmunds-bury.
Rt. Hon. Lord Harvey.
Aubrey Porter, *Esq*;

SURREY 14.
Sir Richard Onslow, *Bar.*
Rt. Hon. Lord Gernsey

Borough of Guilford.
Denzil Onslow, *Esq*;
Morgan Randyl, *Esq*;

Southwark.
* John Lade, *Esq*;
* Fisher Tench, *Esq*;

Borough of Blechingly.
 Thomas Onslow, *Esq;*
 George Evelyn, *Esq;*

Borough of Rygate.
 James Cox, *Esq;*
 Sir John Parsons, *Kt.*

Borough of Gatton.
 Paul Docminique, *Esq;*
 William Newland, *Esq;*

Haslemere.
 * Sir Mountague Blundell, *Bar.*
 * Sir Nicholas Carew, *Bar.*

SUSSEX 20.
 * James Boteler *Esq;*
 H. Spencer Compton, *Esq;*

City of Chichester.
 * Sir Richard Farrington, *Bar.*
 * Thomas Millner, *Esq;*

Borough of Horsham.
 Charles Eversfeild, *Esq;*
 * Sir Harry Goring, *Bar.*

Borough of Midhurst.
 * John Fortescue Aland, *Esq;*
 William Knight, *Esq;*

Borough of Lewes.
 H. Thomas Pelham, *Esq;*
 John Morley Trevor, *Esq;*

Borough of Shoram.
 * Sir Gregory Page, *Bar.*
 Nathaniel Gould, *Esq;*

Borough of Bramber.
 * Edward Marshall, *Esq;*
 * Sir Richard Gough, *Kt.*

Borough of Steyning.
 * Major Gen. Pepper
 * Robert Reeves, *Fsq;*

Borough of East Grinstead.
 The Lord Shannon.
 John Conyers, *Esq;*

Borough of Arundel.
 * Hon. Gen. Lumley.
 * Thomas Micklethwaite, *Esq;*

WARWICKSHIRE 6.
 Andrew Archer, *Esq;*
 * William Peto, *Esq;*

City of Coventry.
 * Sir Thomas Samwell, *Bar.*
 Adolphus Oughton, *Esq;*

Borough of Warwick.
 H. Dodington Greville, *Esq;*
 William Colemore, *Esq;*

WESTMORLAND 4.
 Col. James Grahme,
 Col. Daniel Wilson.

Borough of Apulby.
 Sir Richard Samford, *Bar.*
 Thomas Lutwyche, *Esq;*

WILTSHIRE 34.
 Sir Richard How, *Bar.*
 Robert Hide, *Esq;*

City of New Sarum.
 * Francis Swanton, *Esq;*
 * Edmund Lambert, *Esq;*

Borough of Wilton.
 John London, *Esq;*
 Thomas Pit, *Esq;*

Borough of Downton.
 John Eyres, *Esq.*
 * Charles Longeville, *Esq;*

Borough of Hindon.
 * George Wade, *Esq;*
 Reynold Calthrope, *Esq;*

Borough of Heytesbury.
Edward Ashe, Esq;
* William Ashe, Esq;

Borough of Westbury.
* George Lord Carbery.
* Charles Allanson, Esq;

Borough of Calne.
* Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bar.
* Richard Chifwell, Esq;

Borough of Devizes.
* Francis Eyles, Esq;
* Josiah Diston, Esq;

Borough of Chippenham.
John Eyles, Esq;
* Giles Erle, Esq;

Borough of Malmesbury.
Sir John Ruthout, Bar.
Joseph Addison, Esq;

Borough of Cricklade.
* Jacob Sawbridge, Esq;
Sir Thomas Read, Bar.

Borough of Great Bedmin.
* William Sloaper, Esq;
* Stephen Bisse, Esq;

Borough of Luggershall.
John Richmond Webb, Esq;
* — Talbot, Esq;

Borough of Old Sarum.
Robert Pitt, Esq;
Thomas Pitt, Esq;

Borough of Wooten Bassett.
* Sir James Long, Bar.
William Northey, Esq;

Borough of Marlborough.
* Sir William Humphreys, Bar.
Lord Mayor.
* Joshua Ward, Esq;

WORCESTERSHIRE 10.
* Thomas Vernon, Esq;
Sir John Packington, Bar.

City of Worcester.
Thomas Wylde, Esq;
Samuel Swift, Esq;

Borough of Droitwich.
Richard Foley, Esq;
Edward Jeffries, Esq;

Borough of Evesham.
John Rudge, Esq;
* John Deacle, Esq;

Borough of Bewdley.
* Gray Ja. Grove, Esq;

YORKSHIRE 30.
Rt. H. Lord Downe
Sir Arthur Kay, Bar.

City of York.
Sir William Robinson, Bar.
* Tobias Jenkins, Esq;

Kingston upon Hull.
Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.
William Maister, Esq;

Borough of Knaresborough.
* Hon. Harry Coote, Esq;
* Robert Hitch, Esq;

Borough of Scarborough.
William Thompson, Esq;
John Hungerford, Esq;

Borough of Rippon.
John Aislaby, Esq;
* Rt. H. Lord Castilecomer,

Borough of Richmond.
 Thomas York, *Esq*;
 Hon. Harry Mordaunt, *Esq*;

Borough of Heyden.
 William Pultney, *Esq*;
 Hugh Cholmley, *Esq*;

Borough of Boroughbridge.
 * Sir Richard Steel, *Kt.*
 Thomas Wilkinson, *Esq*;

Borough of Malton.
 Hon. Tho. Wentworth, *Esq*;
 Thomas Wentworth, *Esq*;

Borough of Thirsk.
 Thomas Frankland, *Esq*;
 Ralph Bell, *Esq*;

Borough of Aldborough.
 R. H. Mr. Secretary Stanhope
 * William Jessop, *Esq*;

Borough of Beverley.
 Sir Charles Hotham, *Bar.*
 Sir Michael Warton, *Bar.*

Borough of Northallerton.
 * Cholmondley Turner, *Esq*;
 Leonard Snell, *Esq*;

Borough of Pontefract.
 Hon. John Dawney, *Esq*;
 Robert Frank, *Esq*;

BARONS of the Cinque Ports 16
Port of Hastings.
 Henry Pelham, *Esq*;
 Archibald Hutchinson, *Esq*;

Port of Dover.
 * Matthew Aylmer, *Esq*;
 Philip Papillon, *Esq*;

Port of Sandwich.
 Sir Henry Oxenden, *Bar.*
 * Thomas D'Aeth, *Esq*;

Port of Hyeth.
 * Sir Samuel Lennard, *Bar.*
 Jacob Desbouverie, *Esq*;

Port of New Romney.
 R. H. Lord Sondes
 Sir Robert Furness, *Bar.*

Town of Rye.
 Sir John Norris, *Kt.*
 Philip Gibbon, *Esq*;

Town of Winchelsea.
 * George Bubb, *Esq*;
 Robert Bristow, *Esq*;

Town of Seaford.
 George Nailor, *Esq*;
 * Sir Will. Ashburnham, *Bar.*

WALES 24.

ANGLESEY 2.

* Owen Merrick, *Esq*;
Borough of Beaumaris.
 Hon. Henry Bertie, *Esq*;

BRECON 2.

Sir Edward Williams, *Kt.*
Town of Brecon.
 Roger Jones, *Esq*;

CARDIGAN 2.

Lewis Price, *Esq*;
Town of Cardigan.
 * Stephen Parry, *Esq*;

CARMARTHEN 2.

* Rt. Hon. Marq. of Winche-
 ster.
Town of Carmarthen.
 Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

CAR-

CARNARVAN 2.

* John Griffith, Esq;
Town of Carnarvan.
Tho' Wynne, Esq;

DENBIGH 2.

Sir Richard Middleton, Bar.
Town of Denbigh.
* John Roberts, Esq;

FLINT 2.

Sir Roger Mostyn, Bar.
Town of Flint.
Sir John Conway, Bar.

GLAMORGAN 2.

Robert Jones, Esq;
Town of Cardiffe.
Sir Edward Stradling, Bar.

MERIONETH 1.

Richard Vaughan, Esq;

MONTGOMERY 2.

Edward Vaughan, Esq;
Town of Montgomery.
John Pugh, Esq;

PEMBROKE 3.

* Sir Arthur Owen, Bar.
Town of Pembroke.
* Brigadier Ferrers
Town of Haverford-West.
* Sir George Barlow, Bar.

RADNOR 2.

* Richard Fowler, Esq;
Town of Radnor.
* Thomas Lewis, Esq;

SCOTLAND 45.

Shire of Aberdeen.
Sir Alexander Cuming, Bar.

Shire of Air.

John Montgomerie, Esq;

Shire of Argile.

Sir James Campbel, Bar.

Shire of Bamff.

Alexander Abercrombie, Esq;

Burgh of Elgin, &c.

Hon. James Murray, Esq;

Shire of Bute.

* Sir Robert Gordon

Burgh of Rothesay, &c.

Charles Oliphant, Esq;

Shire of Clacmanan.

Will. Douglas, Esq;

Shire of Dunbarton.

Hon. John Campbel, Esq;

Shire of Dumfries.

Sir Will Johnstoun, Bar.

Burgh of Annan, &c.

* Alexander Ferguson, Esq;

Shire of Edingburgh.

* John Baird, Esq;

City of Edingburgh.

* Sir George Warrender, Bar.

Shire of Elgin.

Alexander Grant, Esq;

Burgh of Fortrose, &c.

Will. Stewart, Esq;

Shire of Fife.

Sir John Anstruther, Bar.

Burgh of Perth, &c.

* Patrick Padden, Esq;

Bu. of Anstruther Wester, &c.

* Col. Anstruther

Burgh of Dumferline, &c.

Henry Cunningham, Jun. Esq;

Burgh of Bruntisland, &c.

* Col. Will. Kerr

Shire of Forfar.
John Carnegie, Esq;

Burgh of Aberdeen.
* Capt James Areskine

Shire of Haddington.
John Cockburn, Esq;

Burgh of Haddington, &c.
Sir David Dalrymple, Bar.

Shire of Inverness.
John Forbes of Collodan, Esq;

Shire of Kincardin.

Stewarty of Kirkenbright.
* Alexander Murray, Esq;

Shire of Lanerk.
* James Lockart, Esq;

Shire of Linlithgow,
Hon. Col. Geo. Douglas

Burgh of Linlithgow.
* Sir James Cunningham

Shire of Nairn.
* Capt. Alexander Urquhart,

Shire of Orkney and Zetland.
* Capt. Moodie, Jun.

Shire of Peebles.

* Alexander Murray, Esq;

Shire of Perth.

* Sir Henry Stirling.

Shire of Renfrew.
Sir Robert Pollock, Bar.

Burgh of Renfrew.
Thomas Smith, Esq;

Shire of Ross.
Licut. Gen. Charles Ross.

Shire of Roxburgh.

Shire of Selkirk.
John Pringle, Esq;

Shire of Stirling.
—— Halden, Esq;

Shire of Sutherland.
Sir William Gordon, Bar.

Burgh of Tain, &c.
Robert Monroe, Esq;

Shire of Wigtown.
Hon. Gen. Stuart

Burgh of Wigtown.
Col. Patrick Vans.

A L
Dire

S I R
Sir
Robert
Sir Joh
Richard
Josiah
Mr. Jo
Sir Gil
Ald
Mr. Jo
Sir Wi
Sir Ra
Christo
Mr. J
Sir W
Mr. J

D

S I R
Capt
Sir A
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Sir A
Peter
John

Go

H
Sam
Du
Wil
John
Geo

A LIST of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of the Bank of England, for the Year 1715.

SIR Peter Delmé, Knt. and Ald. Governor.

Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt. and Ald. Deputy-Governor.

Robert Bristow, Esq;

Sir John Cope, Jun.

Richard Chiswell, Esq;

Josiah Diston, Esq;

Mr. John Edmonds

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. and Ald.

Mr. John Hanger

Sir William Jolliff

Sir Randolph Knipe

Christopher Lethieulier, Esq;

Mr. Jeremiah Powell

Sir William Scawen

Mr. John Shipman

Sir George Thorold, Knt. and Bar. Ald.

William Thompson, Esq;

Sir John Ward, Knt. and Ald.

Sir Tho. Abney, Knt. and Ald.

Sir Justus Beck, Bar.

John Eyles, Esq;

Nathaniel Gould, Esq;

Philip Jackson, Esq;

Mr. John Lordell

John Rudge, Esq;

Sir Thomas Scawen, Knt. and Ald.

Directors of the East India Company, for 1715.

SIR Jonathan Andrews

Mr. Robert Briscoe

Capt. John Brown

Sir Robert Child, Kt. and Ald.

Mr. William Henry Cornelison

Mr. William Dawsonne

Matthew Ducker, Esq;

Mr. John Elwick

Mr. Joseph Eyles

Sir Richard Gough, Kt.

Peter Godfrey, Esq;

John Gould, Esq;

William Gossin, Esq;

Nathaniel Hern, Esq;

Thomas Heath, Esq;

Sir Joseph Hodges, Bar.

Mr. Henry Kelsey

Henry Lyel, Esq;

Sir Robert Nightingale, Bar.

Sir Gregory Page, Bar.

John Ward, Esq;

Mr. James Wallis

Sir Tho. Webster, Bar.

Mr. Josias Wordsworth

Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the South Sea Company.

HIS Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales, Governor.

Sir James Bateman, Knt. Sub-Governor.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

Duke of Argyle

William Astwell, Esq;

John Blunt, Esq;

George Caswale, Esq;

Sir William Chapman

Henry Dudley, Esq;

John Fellows, Esq;

Edward Gibbon, Esq;

John

John Gore, Esq;
 Richard Houlditch, Esq;
 Sir Theodore Janssen
 Sir Harcourt Master
 George Pitt, Esq;
 Thomas Reynolds, Esq;
 Jacob Sawbridge, Esq;
 Fisher Tench, Esq;
 Sir Lambert Blackwell
 Robert Chester, Esq;
 Peter de la Port, Esq;
 Francis Eyles, Esq;

Francis Haws, Esq;
 Daniel Hagel, Esq;
 Richard Horsey, Esq;
 Jacob Jacobson, Esq;
 Charles Joyce, Esq;
 Ambrose Page, Esq;
 Capt. Hugh Raymond
 Mr. Samuel Read, Jun.
 The Hon. Horatio Townsend,
 Esq;
 William Hammond, Esq;

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*His Majesty's Household Officers and Servants, attending
 in the several Offices below Stairs; under the Com-
 mand of his Grace, William, Duke of Devonshire,
 Lord Steward. With their respective Salaries, and
 Board Wages.*

	Per Annum.		
	Wages.	Board Wages.	
William, Duke of Devonshire, } Lord Steward,	100 00 00	1360 00 00	
Hugh, E. of Cholmondley, Treasurer,	123 14 08	1076 05 04	
Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comptroller	107 17 06	1092 02 06	
Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Cofferer,	100 00 00	400 00 00	
His Deputy, Mr. Edwards,			
Edmund Dunce, Esq; Mr. of the House,	66 13 04	433 06 08	
Sir Will. Forrester, } Joh. Charlton, Esq; } Clerks of the } Green Cloth, } each.	44 06 08	455 13 04	
Sir John Walter, Clerk Comptroller,	44 06 08	455 13 04	
Major Gen. Wroth, Clerk Comptroller,	44 06 08	455 13 04	
William Weiby, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Steward.			

Accounting-House.

Petley Garnham,	} Yeomen, each	05 00 00	73 00 00
Edward Parsons,			
Luder Spiesmaker,	} Grooms, each	02 13 04	54 15 00
Henry Powell,			
Edward Philips, Messenger, — —	22 13 04	37 06 08	
Will. Everal, and Mat. Sutton, Chamber-keepers.		19 06 08	

Bake-

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Kitchen.

John Clark, Yeoman,	— — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Ball,	} Grooms, each	— 02 13 04	37 06 08
Henry Nartloe,			

Pantry.

William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman,	— — — —	11 08 02	48 11 10
Charles Justice,	} Grooms, each	— 02 13 04	37 06 08
John River,			

Cellar.

Richard Dalton, Esq; Gent.	} and Yeoman of the Ice House,	— — — —	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
James Heymans,				
Francis Furnis,	} Yeomen, each	— 05 00 00	45 00 00	
Samuel Towers,				
Charles Price,	} Grooms, each	— 02 13 04	37 06 08	

Buttery.

David Lloyd, Gent. and Yeoman,	— — — —	11 08 01	48 11 10½
Thomas Jones, Yeoman,	— — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
John Clay,	} Grooms, each	— 02 13 04	37 06 08
Tadens Vanfanden,			

Spicery.

Richard D'Avenant, Esq; Clerk,	— — — —	16 00 00	84 00 00
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Confectionary.

Elizabeth Stevens,	— — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
George Gunthorpe, Yeoman,	— — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Drake, Groom,	— — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Clerk.

Josias Poulter, Gent. and Yeoman,	— — — —	11 08 1½	48 11 10½
Peter Barry, Yeoman	— — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Callmell, Groom,	— — — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Laundress.

Jane Gunthorp, Laundress of the	} Table and Household Linen,	— — — —	20 00 00	100 00 00

King's

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

King's Privy Kitchen.

Henry Lowman, Esq; First Clerk,	44	06	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	205	13	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Eckerfall, Esq; Second Clerk,	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Faverall, Esq; First Master Cook,	11	08	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michael Hounstett, Esq; Second M. C.	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Diffel, Esq; Third Master Cook,	} Ditto.					
Joseph Centlivre, Esq; Master Cook						

of the Household Kitchen.

Claud Arnaud,	} Yeomen, each	05	00	00	55	00	00
Richard Cookeo,							
William Daniel,							
William Calhoun,							
William Hounstett,	} Grooms, each	02	13	04	47	06	08
Christian Froling,							
Thomas Web,							
John Sells,							
Joseph Le Meray,	} Children, each	02	02	00	38	00	00
Thomas Wells,							
James Smith,							
Henry Evans,							
Edward Centlivre,	} Children, each	02	02	00	38	00	00
Christopher Lisney,							
Francis Ford,							

His Majesty allows 40 l. per Annum to Four Boys to be bred up Cooks.

William Tomlin, <i>Scourer,</i>	}	02 00 00	28 00 00
George Braithwait, <i>Ditto.</i>			
John Web, <i>Sen.</i>	}		
John Gately,			
John Grimston,			
John Fosbrook,			
Samuel Edmonds,			
Edward Parkinson,			
Edward Harris,			
Thomas Grecian,	}	Turnbroachers, each	30 00 00
John Winn,			
Samuel Needham,			
	}	Door-Keepers, each	30 00 00

Larder.

John Whilden,	} Yeomen, each	05	00	00	45	00	00
Nicholas Howard,							
George Mynors,	} Grooms, each	02	13	04	37	06	08
John Geater,							
John Winston,							

Acatery.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

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Per Annum.
Wages. Board Wages.

Scutery.

James Halsey, Esq; Serjeant, —	11	08	01½	48	11	10½
John Price, } Joynt-Clerks, —	06	13	04	113	06	08
John Jackson, }						
Fran. Tuckwell, Yeom. of the Salt-Stores, —	05	00	00	10	00	00

Houltrey.

Alexander Gretton, Esq; Clerk, —	06	13	04	73	06	08
Anthony Scarlet, Yeoman, —	05	06	00	45	00	00
David Davis, Groom, —	02	13	04	37	06	08
Thomas Rutter, Second Groom, —	02	13	04	37	06	08

Scalding-House.

James Godwin, Yeoman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
Henry York, Groom, —	02	13	04	37	06	08

Pastry.

John Faverall, } Yeomen, each	05	00	00	45	00	00
Thomas Salter, }						
Thomas Brown, Groom, —	02	13	04	37	06	08
Edward Allen, Groom, —	02	00	00	33	00	00
John Burden, Salfary-man, —				30	00	00
John Heard, Furner —				30	00	00

Scullery.

Thomas Hardiman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
Francis Forester, Yeoman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
James Tooth, } Joynt-Gr. each	02	13	04	37	06	08
Samuel Farley, }						
James Rodd, Page, —	02	00	00	33	00	00
M. Hilton, Servant, —	02	00	00	33	00	00
Richard Bland, } Children, each	02	00	00	33	00	00
Robert Chambers, }						
John Griffin, } Pan-Keepers, each				30	00	00
Richard Turner, }						

Wood-Yard.

John Shaw, Esq; Clerk, —	06	13	04	73	06	08
Somerset English, Yeoman, —	05	00	00	45	00	00
Francis Coleman, } Grooms, each	02	13	04	37	06	08
Will. Spencer, }						

Harbingers.

The Present STATE of Part I.

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Harbingers:

Peter La Roche, <i>Gent. Harbinger,</i>	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Wall,	{					
Francis Courant,						
Davenant Sherburn,						
Luke Darington,						
<i>Yeomen, each</i>		05	00	00	45	00

Almoner.

Daniel Whitton, <i>Yeoman,</i>	—	—	—	05	00	00	45	00	00
William Slatter, <i>Groom,</i>	—	—	—	02	13	04	37	06	08

Porters at the Gate.

Philip Cavendish, <i>Esq; Serjeant Porter.</i>	Salary 160 l. per An.									
Alex. Hubert,	{									
Richard Miller,										
Aaron Kenton,										
James Lovet,										
Mahalaleel Windham,	{									
Philip Hanchett,										
Robert Vernon,										
<i>Yeomen, each</i>			05	00	00	45	00	00		
<i>Grooms, each</i>			02	13	04	37	06	08		

Cartakers.

Richard Fielder,	{									
Edward Kilmayne,										
William Munden,	{									
William Arbor,										
<i>Yeomen, each</i>			05	00	00	45	00	00		
<i>Grooms, each</i>			02	13	04	37	06	08		

Tail-Cartakers.

Charles Lloyd,	—	—	—	—	02	13	04		
Anthony Broule,	—	—	—	—	02	13	04		
George Clarke,	—	—	—	—	02	13	04		
Arnold van Beeke,	—	—	—	—	02	13	04		

Officers of the Hall.

Charles Parsons, <i>Marshal,</i>	—	—	—	13	00	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	05	00
William Everal,	{								
John Philips,									
James Moody,									
<i>Daily-wait. each</i>			02	00	00	28	00	00	

Marshalsea.

Sir Philip Meadows, <i>Knight Marshal,</i>									
John Frankland,	{								
Thomas Becket,									
John Appleby,									
<i>Marshal's Men, each</i>							20	00	00

Richard

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Richard Gwatkin,	} Marshal's Men, each			
James Jenkins,				
Edward Watson,				
			20	00 00

Uerge.

John Hardisty, Clerk,	— — — — —	06	13	04	23	06	08
Robert White, Coroner,	— — — — —	06	13	04	23	06	08

Bread-Bearers.

Samuel Lee,	— — — — —	02	00	00	18	07	06
John Richard Lee,	— — — — —	02	00	00	07	02	06

Wine-Porters.

Edm. Breckenbury,	} each				
John Bardin,		04	00	00	
Edward Jones, Turncock at Kentington,					25 00 00
Nath. Lloyd, Bell-ringer at Kensington,					25 00 00
Thomas Trevor, Cart-loader,					20 00 00
Joseph Whiteoff, Watchman at St. James's					27 07 06
Tho. Hysley, Cleaner of the Sess-Pools,					55 12 06
Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding Pheasants at Hampton-Court,					200 00 00

Clerks to the Four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth:

Mr. John Price.
Mr. Luder Spielmaker.
Mr. John Shaw.
Mr. Edward Parsons.
Clerk to the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Powell.
To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Stephen Gibson.
To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Purveyors.

Fishmongers, Francis Tuckwell, and Charles Madock.
Poulterers, Joseph Huddle, Richard Walkden, and Anthony Wybrid.
Linnen-Draper, William Cupper.
Grocer, Peter La Vigne; and D. Sherburne, Oylman.
Brewer, William Hucks, Esq;
Butchers, } John Russell,
 } Robert Heard.
Purveyor of the Bacon, Thomas Cliffe.
Braiser, } Jeremiah Hancock.
Ironmonger, }
Pewterer, William Templeman.
Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Rutter, Charles Salter.

Note,

Note, Besides the Wages and Board-Wages to His Majesty's Servants below Stairs, and under the Direction of the Lord Steward, there is an Allowance of 4 s. per Diem to every Groom, and 5 s. per Diem to every Gentleman, and 2 s. 6 d. per Diem to all the inferiour Servants, for their Extraordinary Expences, in attending His Majesty when he makes a Progress, and during his Absence from His usual Palace in London.

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*The King's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above Stairs,
under the Lord Chamberlain.*

Charles, Duke of Bolton,
Lord Chamberlain.

Wages, — 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per An-
Board-Wages, 1100 s. num.

Secretary to the Lord Cham-
berlain, Sir John Stanley,
Bar.

Clerk, John Evans, Esq;

Vice-Chamb. Tho. Coke, Esq;

Wages—66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per An.

W. 492 l. 15 s. 0 d. per An.

Gentlemen of His Majesty's most
Honourable Privy Chamber.

Sir Will. Langhorne, Bar.

Sir John Chester, Bar.

Sir Charles Napier, Bar.

John Weston, Esq;

Sir Thomas Read, Bar.

Sir John Wentworth, Bar.

Sir Benjamin Tichburn, Kt.

Sir John Osbourn, Bar.

Sir John Smith, Bar.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt. & Bar.

Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt.

William Lowther, Esq;

Sir Jonathan Andrews, Kt.

George Isaacson, Esq;

Agmondisham Vesey, Esq;

Francis Duncomb, Esq;

Thomas Ugle, Esq;

Sir Thomas Grantham, Kt.

Browlloe Snerrard, Esq;

Jeffery Palmer, Esq;

Edward Leigh, Esq;

Edward Progers, Esq;

Sir William Wheeler, Kt.

Sir Bradwardine Jackson, Bar.

William Collier, Esq;

Thomas Stiles, Esq;

Sir Anthony Sturt

Philip Sherrard, Esq;

Thomas Dacres, Esq;

Sir Edward Coke, Bar.

John Coke, Esq;

Lewis le Grand, Esq;

Gasper Frederick Henning, Esq;

Michael Kinkaid, Esq;

John Chamberlayne, Esq;

Sir Henry Every, Bar.

James Perchard, Esq;

Henry Ashhurst, Esq;

Sir Bennet Hoskins, Bar.

Gilbert Clerk, Esq;

Joseph Windham, Esq;

Cup-bearers.

Thomas Boteler, Esq;

Charles Chester Eyre, Esq;

Robert Russel, Esq;

Herbottle Lukyn, Esq;

Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Carvers.

Bernard Granville, Esq;

Joseph Rossington, Esq;

John

John Tilburg, *Esq*;
Gasp. Frederick Henning, *Esq*;
Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.
each.

Gentlemen Sewers.

John Lyon, *Esq*;
Benjamin Rhodes, *Esq*;
John Green, *Esq*;
John Hodges, *Esq*;
Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.
each.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Sandys, *Esq*;
Brownlow Sherrard, *Esq*;
Richard Anderson, *Esq*;
Sir Edward Lawrence, *Kt*.
Wages ——— 50 l. } each.
Board-Wages—150 l. }

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters.
Sir William Oldes, *Kt*. Gen-
tlemen Usher, Daily Waiter
and Black Rod.

Sir William Saunderson, *Kt*.
Jeremiah Chaplain, *Esq*;
Richard Aston, *Esq*;
Wages ——— 20 l. } per Ann.
Board Wages 130 l. } each.

Assistant Gentleman-Usher.

William Saunderson, *Esq*;
Sal. 66 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

John Bonine, *Esq*;
Robert Hemmington, *Esq*;
William Whitmore, *Esq*;
Robert Barkham, *Esq*;
Wages ——— 20 l. } per An.
Board Wages —53 l. } each.

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters in ordinary.

Charles Dalton, *Esq*;
Charles Bressley, *Esq*;
Henry Godfrey, *Esq*;

Henry Gardy, *Esq*;
Tobiah Humsfreys, *Esq*;
Leonard Pinkney, *Esq*;
Thomas Ogle, *Esq*;
Thomas Hutton, *Esq*;
Wages ——— 10 l. } per An.
Board Wages—40 l. } each.

Chamber-keepers:

Mr. G. Powel, Wages 20 l. per Ann.

Pages of the Presence Chamber,

Mr. John Evans
Mr. Alexander Reynolds
Mr. Edward Willis
Mr. Arnold Walwyn
Mr. Abiahham Kempt
Wages ——— 2 l. } per An.
Board Wages—23 l. } each.

Grooms of the Great-Chamber, or
Messengers.

Mr. Adam Lindsey
Mr. Edward Cooper
Mr. James Cooke
Mr. Thomas Nash
Mr. Joseph Linsey
Mr. Griffin Evans
Mr. Robert Jenkinson
Mr. Silvester Shepherd
Mr. Thomas Martyn
Salary 40 l. per An. each.

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. Richard Savage
Mr. Timothy Crompt
Mr. Anthony Meek
Mr. William Murray
Mr. John Girard
Mr. James Tryon
Mr. James Grassigneau
Mr. Paul Garnier
Wages ——— 11 l. 8 s. 1 d. } each.
B.Wa. ——— 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. }

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Michael Woolrech
Mr. William Lovegrove
Sal. 54 l. 15 s. each per An.
F f Gentle.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman, vacant, the usual Wages 22 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Board Wages, 966 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Charles Duke of Richmond

Charles Duke of Grafton

Henry Duke of Kent

Lionel Earl of Dorset

Charles Earl of Manchester

Charles Earl of Selkirk

James Earl of Stair

Charles Earl of Orrery

John Lord Carteret,

Sal. 1000 l. per Ann each.

Extraordinary,

George Earl of Orlkney

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber

Charles Howard, Esq;

George Fielding, Esq;

H. Cornwall, Esq;

Philip Honeywood, Esq;

William Carr, Esq;

Charles Tyrrell, Esq;

Sir Patrick Hume.

Gustavus Hume, Esq;

Sal. 500 l. per Ann. each.

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. Edward Brown

Mr. Sachton

Mr. Sell

Mr. Gardiner

Mr. Taylor

Mr. Hains

Mr. Lawrence Saxon.

Wages 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. } per An.

B. W. 77 l. 6 s. 4 d. } each.

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

George D'avenant, Esq; Yeoman, S. l. 200 l. per Ann.

C. N. Eyre Esq; dead. } Grooms.

Thomas Taylor, Esq; } Sal. 130 l. each.

Kendal Heron, Esq;

Lucas, Esq; Pages.

Sal. 100 l. per An. each.

Standing Wardrobe-keepers.

George D'avenant, Esq; standing Wardrobe-keeper at St. James's.

Sal. 110 l. per An.

Thomas Hall, Esq; standing Wardrobe-keeper at Windsor Castle.

Richard Marriot, Esq; Wardrobe-keeper and Keeper of the Private Lodgings at Hampton-Court.

Sal 230 l. per An.

Henry Lowman, Esq; standing Wardrobe-keeper at Kensington

Daniel Child, Esq; standing Wardrobe-keeper at White-Hall, and Clerk of the Wardrobes.

Gentleman of the Guns, and Keeper of the Private Armoury, Piercy Guinon de Beaubaulton, Esq;

William Cadogan, Esq; Master of the Robes.

Mr. Thomas, Yeoman of the Robes.

Mr. Charles Hedges, Groom of the Robes.

Mr. Geo. Curtis, } Waiters of

Mr. — Forster, } the Robes.

David Jones, Messenger to the Robes.

Laundress of the Body-Linnen, Mrs. Eliz. Atkinson.

Wages — 20 l. } per An.

Board Wages, 119 l. } Semstresses, Mrs. Moor, Wages 150 l. per Ann.

Starcher, Mrs. Eliz. Abraham, Wages 100 l. per Ann.

Necessary Women, Mrs. Mary Foyston, B. W. 121 l. 5 s.

Trick

Treasurer of the Chamber.
The Right Hon. Charles, Earl
of Radnor, Sal. 314 l. 1s. 4d.
per Ann.
Mr. Moses Giraudeau, } Clerks.
Mr. John Holbech, }

Comptroller of the Chamber.
William Vanbutgh, Esq; Sal.
150 l. per Ann.

Master of the Jewel-Office.
Heneage, Lord Guernsey, Sal.
450 l. per Ann.
Yeoman, Mr. Edw. Pauncefort.
Groom, Mr. Edward Yardley,
Sal. 106 l. 15 s. each.
Clerk, Mr. Robert Sedgwick,
Sal. 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.

Master of the Ceremonies.
Sir Clement Cotterel, Kt. Sal.
300 l. per Ann.
Assistant, John Inglis, Esq;
Sal. 6 s. 8 d. per Diem.
Marshal, Dr. John English, Sal.
100 l. per Ann.
Sergeant at Arms for the City of
London, Sam. Blount, Esq;

*Sergeants at Arms in waiting at
Court.*
Joseph Lawton, Esq; John
Templer, Esq; Thomas Turst,
Esq; Edmond Williamson,
Esq; Matth. Hutton, Esq;
Daniel Gardiner, Esq; Tho-
mas De Critz, Esq; Benja-
min Hall, Esq;
Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each.

*Sergeant at Arms attending the
House of Commons,* John
Wyburgh, Esq;
Groom-Porter, Tho. Archer, Esq;
Master of the Revels, Charles
Killigrew, Esq; Sal. 10 l. per
Ann.

His Yeoman, Mr. Tho. Warters,
Sal. 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann.
Knight Harbinger,
Esq; Sal. 20 Marks per
Ann. and 10 s. per Diem.
Office-Keeper, Mr. Richard
Maypowder.

Messengers in Ordinary,

Thomas Beake
— Shering
Henry Legare
Nich. Hill
Charles Kenge
Simon Chapman
W. Knight
Thomas Newlin
W. Sutton
John Freeman
Henry Allen
John Thornborough
John Morris
Nathan Wilcox
Anthony Dagley
Jos. Chance
Peter Browne
Ralph Young
George Collins
Richard Ravel
Sam. Grice
Edward Gibbs
Ralph Gibbs
Thomas Davis
Peter Moriscoe
Peter Newlin
Richard Hayward
Tho. Beak, Jun.
Cha. Couchman
Geo. Fry
Thomas Smith
Thomas Nightingale
Tho. Harrilon
Richard Barloe
Fra. Sawyer
Fortune Barton
Garret John Nys
Rofs Mitchel
Andrew Bertin,
— Palmer.
Sal. 45 l. per Ann. each.

Messen.

Messenger to attend the Treasury,
Mr. John Thirkettle.

Messenger to attend the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Rob. Brilcoe.

Messenger to the Great Wardrobe, Mr. William Holmes.

Messenger to Mr. Auditor.—
Mr. Henry Byewater.

Clerks of the Cheque to the Messengers in Ordinary, Mr. William Sharpe, and Mr. Thomas Atterbury.

Messenger of the Press, Mr. Robert Stevens.
Sal. 60 l. per Annum.

MUSICIANS 24.

Master of Musick, Mr. John Eccles, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Banister

Mr. Robert King

Mr. Henry Heale

Mr. Christian Steffkin

Mr. John Ridgely

Mr. Richard Bradley

Mr. Edmund Flower

Mr. Henry Eccles

Mr. Charles Smith

Mr. Fra. Jones

Mr. Jones.

Mr. Gilbert Abrahall

Mr. Charles Hooton

Mr. John Lenton

Mr. Thomas Smith

Mr. Solomon Eccles

Mr. Wells

Mr. Theo. Fitz

Mr. William Gorton

Mr. John Shore

Mr. Alexander de la Tour

Mr. Bradley, Jun.

Mr. Roberts

Mr. Krembergh

Their Salary, 40 l. } per Ann.

For Livery, 16 l. } each.

Instrument-Keeper, Mr. William Brown, Sal. 40 l. per Annum.

Instrument-Maker, Mr. J. Waltham.
Organ-Maker, Mr. Christopher Shridder

Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty's Person,
Sir John Shadwell, 300 l. per Ann.

Apothecaries to the Person
James Chase, Esq; Sal. 275 l. per Annum.

Mr. Daniel Maltus, Sal. 320 l. 5 s.

Apothecary to the Household, Mr. W. Jones.

Wages ——— 53 l. 6 s. 8 d.

B. Wag. ——— 106 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Roger Grant, Esq; Occultist in Ordinary.

SURGEONS.

Ambrose Dickens, Esq; *Serjeant Surgeon.* Sal. 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

William Gardiner, Esq; *Surgeon to the Household,* 280 l. per Annum.

House Keeper at Whitehall, Pictcy Kirk, Esq;

——— *At Windsor Castle,* Theodore Randue, Esq;

——— *At Kensington,* Henry Lowman Esq;

——— *At New-Market,* Mr. Walker, Sal. 36 l. 10 s.

——— *Of the Palace at Westminster,* Mr. Inglecon.

Under-House-Keeper at St. James's. Mr. Edward Brown, 60 l.

——— *At Whitehall,* Mr. Robert Biddow.

——— *At Hampton-Court,* Jasper English, Esq;

——— *At Somerset-House,* Tho. Hutton, Esq;

——— *At Richmond,* Robert White, Esq; Sal. 78 l. per Annum.

Lord

Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests, &c. on the North side of Trent, Evelyn Marquis of Dorchester.

Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests, &c. on the South side of Trent, Mountague, Earl of Abington.

Surveyor-General of all the King's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Forests, Chases, Parks, Lands, Woods, &c. in England and Wales, Hugh Cholmeley, Esq;

Surveyor of the Forests South of Trent, ——— Huet, Esq;

Keeper of St. James's Park, Walter Chetwynd, Esq;

— Of Hyde Park, Henry Portman, Esq;

— Of Windsor-Forrest, Henry, Duke of Kent.

— Of Waltham-Forest, Robert, Marquis of Lindsey.

— Of Windsor great and little Park, Sarah, Dutches of Marlborough.

— Of Greenwich Park, Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

— Of Hampton Court Park, William Yong, Esq;

— Of Audley Inn-Park, Mr. David Robinson.

Warden of Sherwood-Forrest, and Park of Folewood, Thomas, Earl of Clare.

Warden of Rockingham Forest, John, Duke of Montagu.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Hugh Bolcawen, Esq;

Sergeant Trumpeter, Mr. John Shaw, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Twelve Trumpeters.

Drum-Major ———

Four Kettle-Drums.

Master of the Tennis Court, Thomas Caplin, Esq; Sal. 132 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Repairer of Bridges, J. Carey, Esq;

Master of the Barges, Mr. John Warrer, Sal. 100 l. per An.

Forty Eight Watermen, Sal. 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.

Other Servants to the King.

Mr. Dighton, Perfumer.

Mr. Sly, Hatter.

Mr. Humph. Theire, Druggist.

Jeweller, Mr. Nathaniel Green.

Goldsmith, Sam. Smithin, Esq;

Booksellers, William Churchill, Esq; and Mr. Edward Castle.

Mr. John Marshall, Perspective and Optick Glass-maker.

Watchmaker, Mr. Joseph Antram, Sal. 200 l. 10 s. Ann.

Mr. John Rowley, Master of Mechanicks.

Principal Painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt.

Painter in Enamel, or the Cabinet Painter, Charles Boit, Esq;

Keeper of the Royal United Library at Cotton House, Mr. Elphinston.

Poet Laureat Nahum Tate, Esq; Salary 100 l

Hydrographer, Edmond Halley, Esq;

Histningrapher, Thomas Maddox, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Joyner of the Privy-Chamber, Mr. John Howard. Sal. 19 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Bowling-Green-keeper (Gardiner) Mr. Henry Peacock.

Chief Gardiner of the Royal Garden at St. James's, Mr. Henry Wise.

Eight other Gardiners.

Locksmith, Josiah Lay.

Rat-killer, Walter Martin.

Officers of the Works that have Patents.

SIR Christopher Wren, Kt. Surveyor General.
 Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. Comptroller.
 Charles Darrhquenove, Esq; Pay-master General.
 Mr. Benjamin Jackson, Master-Mason.
 Mr. John Churchill, Master-Carpenter.
 Christopher Wren, Esq; Clerk Engrosser.

More Officers.

Mr. Thomas Highmore, Sergeant Painter.
 Mr. Thomas Hopson, Purveyor, and Master Joyner.
 Mr. John Ireland, Master Glazier.
 Mr. David Lance, Master Plaisterer.
 Mr. John Hughs, Master Bricklayer.
 Mr. Grimlin Gibbons, Master Carver.
 Mr. Thomas Robinson, Master Smith.

Clerks of the Works.

Mr. Nicholas Hawksmere, at White-hall, St. James's, & Westminster.
 Mr. Henry Joyns, at Kensington.
 Mr. Thomas Kynaston, at the Tower, and Denmark-house.
 Mr. Thomas Fort, at Hampton-Court.
 ————— at Winchester.
 Mr. Andrew Jelf, at New-market.
 Mr. Thomas Rowland, at Windsor.

*A Bill of Fees due to the King's Servants from all Persons
 that receive the Honour of Knighthood, Viz.*

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
To the Earl Marshal of England —————	03 13 4
To the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms —————	08 00 0
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber —————	05 00 0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters —————	05 00 0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber —————	05 00 0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters —————	04 00 0
To the Knight Harbinger —————	03 06 8
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers —————	05 06 8
To the Serjeants at Arms —————	05 00 0
To the Robes Office —————	04 00 0
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber —————	04 00 0
To the King's Barbers —————	01 00 0
To the Wardrobe Office —————	02 05 4
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet —————	03 00 0
To the Gent. of the Cellar and Buttery —————	01 12 0
	To

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Sewers of the Bed-chamber	02	00	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	01	00	0
To the Serjeant Porter	01	00	0
To the Porters at the Gate	01	00	0
To the Yeomen Ushers	01	00	0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	01	16	0
To the Closet Keeper of the Books, &c.	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Ways	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c.	00	10	0
To the Pages of the Presence	00	10	0
To the Drum-Major	00	13	4
To the King's Footmen	00	02	0
To the King's Coachmen	00	10	0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body	05	00	0
	78	13	4

There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber }
 3 l. more if Knighted within the Verge thereof. } 81 13 4

Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

For Entrance.

The Prince for his first Entrance into the House of Peers	} 30	00	0
An Archbishop	06	13	4
A Duke	10	00	0
A Marquis	06	13	4
An Earl	04	10	0
The Bishops of Lond. Durham and Winton, each of 'em	03	06	8
A Bishop	02	10	0
A Viscount	04	10	0
A Baron	02	10	0

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends. And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy ———— 01 10 0

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

At the ending of the Session every Peer gives him }
 freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least } 02 00 0

Bishops or Barons ———— 01 00 0

The Present STATE of Part I.

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

Every Bill at the 1st or before the 2d Reading ———— 05 00 0
 More to him to provide Wine and Wafers ———— 02 00 0
 If a Bill concern divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.
 If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, each } 05 00 0
 Person is to pay ————

Fees due to him for Commitments.

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays Twen- } 06 13 4
 ty Nobles a Day ————

As for his Entertainment and all other Charges, he refers it to
 the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or
 as he thinks fit.

Every Inferior Person committed to him pays 10 } 03 06 8
 Nobles ————

And for his Custody every Day ———— 00 10 0

If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. as } 01 00 0
 Riding Fees ———— per Diem.

From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending } 00 06 8
 out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every }
 Day ————

And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at } 02 00 0
 Westminster, he has an Allowance of 40 s. per Diem, }
 as at the last Parliament at Oxford ————

For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has ————

And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has ———— 02 00 0
 Paid by the Appellant and Defendant.

Fees for Installment of Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks ———— 66 13 4

A Duke ———— 20 00 0

A Marquis 25 Marks ———— 16 13 4

An Earl 20 Marks ———— 12 13 4

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper
 Robe belongs to him.

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter,
 and an Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for or-
 dinary and extraordinary is from His Majesty, per Diem, 4 l.

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The Master of the Horse, and his Officers.

Master of the HORSE.

HIS Grace, Charles, Duke of Somerset, Sal 1200 l. 13 s. 4d.
 per Annum.

Gentleman of the Horse, and
 Avenor.

Hon. Coniers d' Arcy, Esq;
 156 l.

Equerries.

Peter Wentworth, Esq;

George Fielding, Esq;

William Duncombe, Esq;

William Breton, Esq;

Thomas Panton, Esq;

300 l. each.

Equerry of the Crown Stable.

Henry Foubert, Esq; 256 l.

Master

Richard

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John M

John H

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82 l.

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Clerk

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Clerk

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Master of the Studds.
Richard Marshall, Esq;

Pages of Honour.
The Hon. Rich. Arundel, Esq;
John Mordaunt, Esq;
John Hampden, Esq;
Thomas Murray, Esq;
156 l. each.
Surveyor of the High-Ways, Michael Studholm, Esq; Sal.
82 l.

Surveyor of the Stables, Col. Norton, Esq; 120 l.

Riding Surveyor, John Bowen, Esq; 30 l.

Clerk of the Avery, Mr. Bridgewater, 125 l.

Clerk of the Stables, Michael Studholm, Esq; 224 l.

Yeoman Sadler and Store-keeper, Robert George, Esq; 93 l.

Squire and Groom Sadler, John Rawlins, 76 l.

Serjeant Farrier, John Simcock, Esq; 42 l.

Marshal Farrier, Robert Simcock, 50 l.

Yeoman Farrier, Francis Snape, 36 l. 10 s.

Coach-maker, — Price, 36 l.

Furveyor and Granitor, Luke Sanders, 120 l.

Governor to the Pages, Daniel Brisack, 100 l.

Meuse-keeper, J. Lewis, 36 l.

Surveyor of the Stables at Hampton-Court, Sir Richard Steel. Kt, 36 l.

Stable-Keeper at Kensington, W. Fielder, 36 l.

Sergeant of the Carriages, Richard Manning, 36 l.

Footmen Twelve.

William Peach
Henry Skull
Oliver Thomas
Thomas Bernard

George Wilkinson

Henry Docker

Francis Allen

John Bernard

David Morris

Isaac Tyffal

Thomas Hardin

William Nightingall

53 l. per Annum each.

Besides Four allowed for the Master of the Horse.

Coachmen, Five.

Mr. James Curtis

Mr. Andrew Millam

Mr. Thomas Welsh

Mr. Edward Brockhurst

Mr. James Smedley

65 l. per Ann. each:

And one for the Master of the Horse.

Five Postilions, and one for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.

Five Helpers, and one for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.

First Groom and Keeper of the Chaises,

Claus. Claussen

James Beetham

Thomas Sutton

William Smith.

Besides Six for the Master of the Horse. Each allow'd for a Nags Livery, 23 l. per An. besides the Salary of 36 l.

Bottle Groom, John Peach, at 36 l. per Ann.

Helpers to the Chaises Three, at 30 l. per Ann. each.

Chairmen Four, at 42 l. per An. each.

Messenger to the Avery, Nathan Bridgwater, at 15 l. per An.

Porter to the Meuse, David Alexander, at 18 l. per Ann.

Tregonnel Frampton, Esq; for keeping Ten Race-Horses with all Necessaries at New-market, 1000 l. per Annum.

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Master of the Great Wardrobe.

John, Duke of Montague, Salary 2000 l. per Annum;
 Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy.
 John Erlington, his Clerk.
 Edmund Dummer, Esq; Clerk of the Office.
Besides several Under-Officers and Tradesmen.

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A LIST of the Officers of His Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.

Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, Captain, Salary 1000 l. per Annum.
 Chiverton Charlton, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 500 l. per An.
 Thomas Wyndham, Esq; Ensign.
 Charles Hanbury, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 150 l. per An.
 John Biggs, Esq;
 John Capell, Esq; } Corporals, or Exempts, 150 l. per
 Thomas Whitmore, Esq; } Ann. each.
 Francis Clerk, Esq;
 Edward Nicholas, Esq; Treasurer and Paymaster.

Page Ibid.

Band of Pensioners.

Charles, Duke of St. Albans, Captain, Salary 1000 l. per An.
 William Seymour, Esq; Lieutenant. Sal. 500 l. per An.
 ——— Esq; Standard-Bearer. Sal. 300 l. per An.
 Robert Manley, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 120 l. per An.
 Daniel Burges, Esq; Secretary.

Sir Charles Norton.	William Westcomb, Esq;
Alexander Barham, Esq;	Nathaniel Brown, Esq;
Nicholas Arnold, Esq;	John Grub, Esq;
Paul Colton, Esq;	Thomas Gery, Esq;
Gregory Westcomb, Esq;	William Lancaster, Esq;
Robert Coleby, Esq;	Jeremiah Sambrook, Esq;
Sir William Oldes,	John Gachon, Esq;
Sir Thomas Saunders.	Robert London, Esq;

John

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John Darley, *Esq*;
James Wallis, *Esq*;
William Smith, *Esq*;
Edmund Bedingfield, *Esq*;
William Wynne, *Esq*;
William Thomas, *Esq*;
Thomas Pierce, *Esq*;
Henry Pope, *Esq*;
John Lecroft, *Esq*;
Jeffrey Saunders, *Esq*;
Richard Farnborough, *Esq*;
John Mum, *Esq*;

Henry Freckleton, *Esq*;
Henry Trent, *Esq*;
Burch Hotherfall, *Esq*;
Alexander Forrester, *Esq*;
William Taylor, *Esq*;
Magnus Kennedy, *Esq*;
Robert Adams, *Esq*;
James Kentish, *Esq*;
Sir Andrew Chadwick,
Edward Horner, *Esq*;
Thomas Stanfall, *Esq*;
Peter Poor, *Esq*;

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A List of the Guards.

Duke of Marlborough, *Captain-General*, 10 l. per Diem.
The eldest *Lieutenant General*, *Major General*, and *Brigadier General* (as I am inform'd) have Pay only.

First Troop of HORSE-GUARDS.

John Duke of Montague, *Colonel*, per Diem, 1 l. 10 s.

Sh. Davenport, } *Esqs; Lieu. Co*
R. Dormer, }
each 15 s. per Diem.

John West, *Esq*; *Cornet*, 14 s.

J. Ashburnham, *Guidon*, 12 s.

A. Apsley, }
G. Morin, } *Esqs; Exempts.*
W. Eleways, }
W. Colt, }

12 s. per Diem, each.

C. Dilke, }
J. Julion, } *Esqs; Brigad.*
Edw. Wright, }

10 s. per Diem, each.

Second Troop of Guards.

Algernon, *Earl of Hertford*,
Colonel,

T. Pulteney, *Esq*; } *Lieut. Col.*
G. Jocelin, *Esq*; }

H. Cornwall, *Esq*; *Cornet*.

Sir S. Lennard, *Guidon*.

J. Cornuan, }
S. Weaver, } *Esqs; Exempts.*
—Musclary, }
—Courant, }

J. d'Enty, }
E. Smith, } *Esqs; Brigad.*
G. Foulkes, }
F. Rogers, }

Third Troop of Guards.

George, *Lord Newborough*,
Colonel.

H. Compton, } *Esqs; Lieu. Col.*
J. Baynes, }

L. Belleau, *Esq*; *Cornet*.

A. de la Bastide, *Esq*; *Guidon*.

W. Holmes, }
S. Horsey, } *Esqs; Exempts.*
H. Snary, }

B. Peachey, }
C. Williams, } *Esqs; Brigad.*
R. Hensberg, }

D. Mason, }
H. Migett, }

Fourth

Fourth Troop of Guards.
Earl of Dundonald, Colonel.
Lord Forbes, } Lieut. Col.
Lord John Kerr, }
James Bruce, Major.
Sir James Campbell, Guidon.
Patrick Campbell, }
Dan. Charlott, } Exempt.
Fran. Charters, }
Lord George Forbes, }
William Dundas, }
John Madder, } Brigad.
Collin Campbel, }
Tho. Fazakerley, }
Alex. Hutchinson, Adjutant.
Rob. Friend, Chaplain.
Pet Laping, Chirurgion.

These receive the same Pay as the first Troop of Guards.

1st Troop of Grenadier Guards.
Lord Lumley, Col. per Diem, 1 l.
R. Waring, Esq; Lieut. Col. 15 s. per Diem.

R. Dent, Esq; Maj. 1 l. per Diem.

R. Morley, } Esqs; Captains.
S. St. Paul, }
12 s. per Diem, each.

J. Ferriels, Esq; Guidon, 11 s.
2nd Troop of Horse Grenadiers.

John, Earl of Delorain, Col.
Will. Montgomery, Esq; Lieut. Col.

Will. Lindell, Esq; Major.

—Hubert, } Esqs; Captains.
—Tells, }

Regiment of Royal Horse-Guards.
John, Duke of Argyll, Col.
per Diem, 1 l. 6 s.

Sir F. Compton, } Lieut. Col. 1 l.

Rob. Wroth, } 2 s. per Diem.

G. Fielding, Esq; Maj. 19 s. 6 d. per Diem.

Foot-Guards.

1st Regiment, Duke of Marlborough, Col.

2d Reg. Will. Cadogan, Esq; Col.

3d Reg. Marq. of Lothian, Col.

A List of his Majesty's other Forces, according to their Rank, as settled by the General Officers of the Army, pursuant to the King's late Order for that Purpose.

[Note, Those that have this * before them are standing Regiments.]

Horse.

* **L**umley's Regiment
 * Pit's, late Bland's
 * Winsor's, late Wood's
 * Jocelyn, now Davenport
 * Kellum's
 * Waring, late Backwell
 * Sibourg, late Harwich
 * Windfor's late Regiment
 * Athburnham's
 * Carroll's

Dragoons.

Strafford's, now Cobham's
 * Portmore's, } Royal.
 * Carpenter's, }

Evan's
 * Rofs
 * Stairs
 * Kerr's
 * Pepper
 * Stanhope's
 * Peacocks
 * Hyndford's
 * La Boutiere's
 * Foulc's
 * Withers
 * De borde's
 * Magny's
 * Gualy's
 * Sariande's

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De Affa
Morrice's
Wharton's

Foot.

Orkney's
* Kirk's, *Princess's Regiment*
* Forfair's, *late Selwin*
* Seymour's
* Pearce's
* Harrison's
* Tirawly's
* Webb's
* Steward's
* North and Gray's, *now*
 Grove's
* Hill's
* Philips's, *late Livesay's*
* Barrimore's
* Clayton's *late Tidcomb's*
* Hamilton's, *late Hertford's*
* Hamilton's, *late Durell's*
* Wightman's
* Stern's
* Sutton's
Meridith's
* Orery's
* Hand-side's
* Sabine's *Welch Fusiliers,*
 Prince of Wales's Regiment
* Pimroir's
* Shannon's, *late Bretons*
* Prehon
Whetham
* Windlor's
Holt's
* Mark Kerr's, *late Faring-*
 ton's
Moulaunt's
* Wills
* Bort's
* Wade's
* Sybourg, *now Corbet's*
Shanon's *late Regiment*
Chudleigh's *late Regiment*

Hamilton's, *now Lord Irwin's*
Dormer's
Newton's
* Gorge's
Disney's
Evans's *late Regiment*
Elliot's *Regiment*
* Windells's
Churchil's
Mounjoy's
Leigh's *late Sutton's*
Rack's
Frank's
Butler's
Rich's
Hottan's
Moleforth
Mountandre's
Creighton's
Mark Kerr's *late Regiment*
Clayton's *late Regiment*
Dubourgay's
Kane's
* Alexander's
Bowley's
* Sankey's
Stanwix's
Grant's
Pocock's
Wynn's
Vezey's
William Stanhope's
Munden's
Gore's
Edward Stanhope's
Dalzel's
Price's
Longford's
Jones's
Tyrril's
Fielding's
De Loraine's
Lucas's
Whittrong's

General

General-Staff-Officers.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Pay-Master of all His Majesty's Forces abroad and at home; of the Guards and Garrisons, and of *Chelsea-Hospital*,

William Sloper, Esq; his Deputy.

Michael Hyde, Esq; Commissary-General.

David Crawford, Esq; Deputy Commissary-General.

William Pulteney, Esq; Secretary of War.

His Deputy, *James Taylor*, Esq;

Judge Advocate by Land, *Ch. Hyde*, Esq;

Adjutant General, Col. *Metcalf* *Grabm*.

Quarter-Master General, Col. *John Armstrong*.

Deputy-Quarter-Master General, Col. *Thomas Lascells*.

Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army.

Sir Philip Meadows, Kt. Jun. Sal. 750 l.

James Bruce, Esq; Sal. 750 l.

Their Secretary, *James Astry*, Esq; Sal. 300 l.

Sir Sam. Garth, Physician General.

Alexander Inglis, Esq; Chirurgeon-General.

Isaac Teale, Esq; Apothecary-General.

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Lord Almoner, Dean, and other Officers of His Majesty's Chapel-Royal.

LORD Almoner, *George*, Bishop of Bristol.

Sub-Almoner, *Mr. Oliver*.

Wages 6 l. 5 s. 8 d. Board Wages 9 l. 5 s.

John, Lord Bishop of London, Dean.

Board Wages 200 l. per Ann.

The Reverend *Mr. John Dolben*, Sub-Dean, Sal. 91 l. 5 s.

Clerk of the Closet

The Lord Bishop of Norwich, Sal. 6 l. 18 s. per Annum.

Chaplains in Ordinary to the King.

January, { *Dr. Brauford*
 { *Dr. Strausford*
 { *Dr. Friend*
 { *Mr. Haley*

February, { *Dr. Richardson*
 { *Dr. Benuley*
 { *Dr. Mandeville*
 { *Dr. Wilcox*

March,

March,	{ Dr. Menard Dr. Gee Mr. Grey Dr. Booth Dr. Porter Dr. Dunster	August,	{ Dr. Burton Dr. Charlott Dr. Baker Dr. Hutchinson Dr. Adams
April,	{ Mr. Finch, Dean of York Mr. Marshall Dr. Sherlock Mr. Edward Finch	September,	{ Dr. Gibson Dr. Chandler Dr. Hare Dr. Stanhope Dr. Moss
May,	{ Dr. Bolter Mr. Sprat Dr. Nurse Dr. Lany	October,	{ The Honourable Mr. Egerton Dr. Frankland Dr. Gooch
June,	{ Dr. Inett Dr. Greens Dr. Snape Dr. James	November,	{ Dr. Bisse Dr. Kennet Mr. Chisul Dr. Limford
July,	{ Dr. Pelling Dr. Reynolds	December,	{ Mr. Blackburne Dr. Wickart Dr. Bridges.

A List of the Names of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Chapel-Royal at St. James's, together with the Officers of the Vestry thereunto belonging.

THe Reverend the Lord Bishop of London Dean of the Chapel.

The Reverend Mr. John Dolben, Sub-Dean.

The Reverend Mr. James Hart.

The Rev. Mr. Andrew Trebeck.

The Rev. Mr. John Gosling.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Bentham.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Linacre.

The Rev. Mr. William Wath-
bourne.

The Rev. Mr. John Radcliffe.

Dr. William Croft, First Organist, 73 l. as Master of the Children, and Composer in Ordinary, 240 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Weldon, Second Organist, 73 l. and Composer Extraordinary, 73 l.

Dr. William Turner

Mr. Alexander Damasceen

Mr. Daniel Williams, Clerk of
the Cheque.

Mr. John Church.

Mr. Tho. Jenings.

* Mr. Samuel Wheely;

The Rev. Mr. William Battell
The Rev. Mr. Edward Aspin-
wall.

* The Rev. Mr. Geo. Carlton.

* The Rev. Mr. Thomas Baker.

The Rev. Mr. Leonard Woodes-
son.

* Mr. William Morley.

Mr. Thomas Edwards.

Mr. John Freeman

Mr. John Mason.

Mr. Bernard Gates

Mr. Frances Hughes

Mr. George Laye.

Jonathan

Jonathan Smith, Esq; Serjeant,
 John Hill, Yeoman,
 John Lenton, Groom,
 — Reding, Closet-keeper.
 Thomas Brookes, Bell-ringer.
 Matthew Shely, Organ Blower.

} of the Vestry.

Sergeant William Shore, La-
 tenist.
 Mr. Francisco Goodfens, Vi-
 olist.
 Mr. Christopher Shud, Organ-
 Builder.

{ Six Chaplains that preach at
 White Hall, viz.

Dr. Lewis Atterbury.

Dr. John Ovington.

Mr. Thomas Marshal.

Mr. Marshal, jun.

Mr. Willis.

Mr. Ramfey.

Mr. Thomas Case, } Readers.

Mr. Francis Keys, }

Mr. John Richardson, Chapel-
 keeper.

Mr. Daniel Farmer, Closet-
 keeper.

Ten Children of the Chapel.

Henry Franks.

Edmund Baker.

William Payne.

Benj. Jackson.

John Williams.

Thomas Brignal.

Joseph Centlivre.

John Duncomb.

A List of the Commissioners, Officers, and others be-
 longing to the Custom-House.

Note, Those marked with a P in the Margent, are by Patent
 under the Great Seal, the rest are by Deputation from the Com-
 missioners.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commissioners	{ Sir Walter Young, Bar.	} Each 1000 l. per Ann.
	{ Sir Matthew Dudley, Bar.	
	{ Sir John Stanley, Bar.	
	{ Sir Thomas Frankland, Bar.	
	{ John Pulteney, Esq;	
	{ Thomas Walker, Esq;	
	{ Sir Charles Peers, Kt.	}

7000 00 00

Secretary for the Western Ports, John Manley, Esq;

P. Secretary, Charles Carkefs, Esq; — 400 00 00

A Northern Clerk. — 80 00 00

A Plantation Clerk. — 80 00 00

Copying Clerks, 4. — 210 00 00

770 00 00

Carried over 7770 00 00
 Brought

Brought over ——— 7770 00 00
l. s. d.

P. Solicitor, *Robert Stephens, Esq;* — 300 00 00

His Assistant, *George Medcalf*, to have
50 l. per Ann. from
him; and from the
King, } 100 00 00

A Clerk, ———

400 00 00

P. Receiver-Gen. *Henry Fern, Esq;* — 1000 00 00

His Assistant ——— 100 00 00

A chief Teller ——— 50 00 00

Another Teller ——— 40 00 00

2 Cl. to get Bills accept. 100 00 00

Another Clerk ——— 50 00 00

Paymaster of the Inci-
dents, *Will. Leech* } 40 00 00

A Messenger, *John Fereby* 26 00 00

1406 00 00

P. Comptroler upon the Issues and

Payments of the Receiver-Ge.

neral, *Arnold Sampson*, }

Clerks, 3 ——— 180 00 00

400 00 00

580 00 00

P. Comptroler-General of the Ac-

counts of the Customs, *William* }

Burnet, Esq;

Clerks 6. ———

1000 00 00

1000 00 00

P. Inspector of the Out-port Colle.

ctors Aceounts, *George Langton*, }

Esq;

Clerks, 4 ——— 200 00 00

400 00 00

600 00 00

P. Inspector General of the Exports

and Imports, *Henry Martin*, }

Esq;

Clerks, 6 ——— 200 00 00

1000 00 00

1200 00 00

P. Register General of all Ships be-

longing to Great Britain, *Cha.* }

Godolphin, Esq;

Clerks, 3 ——— 160 00 00

500 00 00

660 00 00

Carried over 13516 00 00

G g

Brought

Brought over		13616 00 00
		l. s. d.
P. Surveyor General, <i>John Nicholas,</i>	}	
and <i>Edward Rombold, Esq;</i>		500 00 00
Clerks, 2		20 00 00
		520 00 00
P. Surveyor of the Out-ports, <i>John</i>	}	
<i>Byde, Esq;</i>		366 16 08
A Deputy		
		366 16 08
P. Reg. of the Seizeurs, — <i>Hutchison, Esq;</i>		200 00 00
A Deputy		
		200 00 00
Inspector of the Prosecutions, he		
has for Salary 1 s. per Pound		
of what is paid into the Exche-		
quer, <i>Robert Wynd, Esq;</i>		
Four Examiners of the Outport Books		400 00 00
Clerks, 4		
		400 00 00
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Offi-		
cers Security, and to solicit the		
Payment of Debts standing out		
in the Plantation Receipt, <i>Benj.</i>		100 00 00
<i>Code.</i>		
A Clerk		
		100 00 00
Surveyor-General of the Riding Of-		
ficers appointed for the Guard of		
<i>Kent and Sussex, Henry Baker, Esq;</i>		500 00 00
A Clerk		40 00 00
		500 00 00
Correspond. in <i>Ireland, Mof. Burdfield.</i>		100 00 00
Keeper of the Book of the Weekly	}	
Receipts and Payments of the Re-		10 00 00
ceiver-General, <i>Charles Farvell</i>		
		110 00 00
Keeper of a Certificate Book out-		
wards for the Use of the Com-		
missioners, <i>Sunk</i>		
Keeper of a Certificate Book inwards,		
for the Use of the Commissioners,		25 00 00
<i>Hugh Granger.</i>		
		25 00 00
Carried over		15862 16 08
		Brought

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Brought over		15862 16 08
		l. s. d.
Register of Wool, &c. from Ireland,	}	
<i>Marshal.</i>		40 00 00
		40 00 00
Register and Examiner of the Out-	}	
port Corn Debentures, <i>Sunk.</i>		
Inspector of the Plantation-Trade in	}	
<i>North Britain, Sam. Macvith, Esq;</i>		100 00 00
His Assistant		24 00 00
		124 00 00
Total of the General Officers		16051 16 08

Port of L O N D O N.

Officers serving both in the Inward and Outward Business.

		l. s. d.
P. Comptroler, <i>Charles Downing, Esq;</i>	}	
besides Fees, _____		255 00 00
Deputies, 4 _____		
A Clerk _____		20 00 00
		275 00 00
P. Surveyor, Two of the Earl of <i>Scar-</i>	}	
<i>borough's Sons, besides Fees, _____</i>		300 00 00
A Deputy. _____		
Clerks, 3. _____		20 00 00
		320 00 00
P. Comptroler of the Cloth and Pet-	}	
ty Customs, both inwards and out-		200 00 00
wards, <i>Richard Britton, Esq;</i> be-		
sides Fees, _____		
A Deputy _____		
A Clerk _____		
		200 00 00
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco,	}	
both inwards and outwards, <i>Tho-</i>		20 00 00
<i>mas Hudson, _____</i>		
		200 00 00
Land-Carriage Surveyor, <i>Rob. Olive</i>		80 00 00
17 Land-Carriage Men, each 35 <i>l.</i>	}	
<i>per Ann. _____</i>		595 00 00
		675 00 00
Carried over		2345 00 00
		Brought

G g 2

Brought over ————— 2345 00 00

	l.	s.	d.	
Coast Waiters Surveyor, <i>Will. Hill.</i>	60	00	00	
17 Coast Waiters, each 40 l. per An.	680	00	00	
Solicitor of the Coast Bonds, <i>G. Met.</i>	50	00	00	
Clerk of the Coast Business, ————	50	00	00	}
<i>Aubery</i> , dead ————				
Clerk of <i>Ditto</i> , and to make out Bills	50	00	00	}
of Store, <i>Euclid Speidell</i> ————				
6 Pair of Oars for the Coast-Wai-	360	00	00	}
ters, at 60 l. per Ann. ————				
				1250 00 00
Weighing Porters 25, each 33 l. per An.	825	00	00	
<i>East India</i> Prohibited Goods, 4 weigh-	20	00	00	}
ing Porters, each 5 l. per Ann. —				
2 Warehouse-keepers, each 20 l. per An.	40	00	00	
Comptroller of the Unrated Goods	120	00	00	
2 Inspectors of the Warehouses —	10	00	00	
3 Computors, <i>Burg, Gillibrand, and</i>	52	00	00	}
<i>Gibbs</i> ————				
				1067 00 00
Preventive Officer, <i>Leslie</i> , ————	40	00	00	
Maker out and Compleater of the	20	00	00	}
Inspector General's Bills, <i>Will.</i>				
<i>Alexander</i> ————				
				60 00 00
Keymen, 21, at 21 s. per Week; as	1146	12	00	}
they die, the Office to sink. ————				
				1146 12 00

I N W A R D S.

Collector, <i>Sir John Shaw</i> ————	466	13	04	
Deputies, 7 ————	400	00	00	}
Clerks under them, 7				
				866 13 04
Examiner inwards, <i>Hugh Granger</i>	60	00	00	
Examiner of the Duty on Wine	40	00	00	}
and Currans, <i>Charles Mein.</i> ————				
				100 00 00
Copying Clerk of the Warrants and	40	00	00	}
to deliver them to the Land Wai-				
ters, <i>Charles Farrell</i> ————				
				40 00 00
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships	60	00	00	}
<i>Enriess, & Smith</i> ————				
				60 00 00
Carried over	581	1	05	04

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Brought over ——— 5811 05 04
l. s. d.

2. Register of the Warrants, has 2 d.

1. Warrant Fee, *Marmaduke Beal-*
ing, Esq;

2. Customer of Petty Customs in-
wards, *Daniel Lawrence* ——— } 62 06 08

A Deputy ——— ——— ———

62 06 08

3 Jerquers, each 100 l. per Ann.

300 00 00

Clerks, 3. ——— ——— ———

300 00 00

3 Wine Tasters, each 80 l. per An.

240 00 00

9 Land-Surveyors, each 200 l. per An.

1800 00 00

19 King's Waiters, each 52 l. per An.

988 00 00

31 Land Waiters, each 80 l. per An.

2480 00 00

5508 00 00

8 Tide Surveyors, each 60 l. per An.

480 00 00

80 Tides-Men, each 40 l. per An. } 7600 00 00

120 Tides-Men, each 30 l. per An. }

8 Pair of Oars attending the Tide

Surveyors, each 60 l. per Ann. } 480 00 00

Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and

to set the weighing Porters on

Work, *Richard Evans* ——— } 50 00 00

Register of Ships in this Office, }

Richard Walker ——— ——— } 50 00 00

8660 00 00

Wood-Office; A Clerk for making }

Sufferances, *Tho. Andrews* ——— }

Surveyor of the Keys, *Sunk* ———

Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and

coarse Goods, *Rob. Archer* ——— } 26 00 00

2 Watermen, each 30 l. per Ann. ——— } 60 00 00

Tides-Men in this Office, each 2 s. }

6 d. per Day when employ'd ——— }

Keeper of the Timber-Waiter's Ac-

counts, *Richard Evans* ——— } 10 00 00

146 00 00

4½ per Cent. The Husband for Re-

ceiving and Taking up all Goods

configned from the Plantations, }

on Account of the said Duty, *Tho.*

Scot ——— ——— ——— } 100 00 00

100 00 00

Carried over 20587 12 02

Brought

G g 3

Brought over ——— 20387 12 00

	l.	s.	d.
Clerk of the said Duty ———	50	00	00
A Check on the said Husband, <i>John Savage</i> ———	40	00	00
2 Gaugers, each 60 l. per Ann. ———	120	00	00
			190 00 00
			120 00 00

O U T W A R D.

P. Collector, Sir <i>John Crisp</i> , besides Fees ———	276	13	04
Depuries, 3 ———			
Copying Clerks, 5 ———			
Examiner outwards, <i>Sunk</i> ———			276 13 04
A Clerk ———			
Copying Clerks of the Cocquets, or Bills, <i>Walter Cox</i> ———	30	00	00
P. Customer of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, <i>John Benson</i> , besides Fees ———			30 00 00
P. Comptroler of the great Customs on Wool and Leather Exported, D ^o , besides Fees ———	30	00	00
P. Customer of the Cloth and petty Customs outward, <i>Rich. Miller</i> , besides Fees, ———			30 00 00
P. Searchers, the chief, Sir <i>William Fowles</i> , besides Fees ———	120	00	00
P. 5 Under Searchers, each 12 l. per Ann. besides Fees ———	60	00	00
5 More Searchers, each 60 l. per Ann. besides Fees ———	300	00	00
2 Watermen attending them ———	60	00	00
Surveyor of the Searchers, <i>H. Canby</i> ———	150	00	00
2 Watermen attending him ———	60	00	00
2 Clerks ———			
Register of the Certificate Cocquets, <i>John Berry</i> ———	60	00	00
			750 00 00
			60 00 00

Carried over 22030 05 04
Brought

Brought over ——— 22030 05 04
l. s. d.

Other necessary Officers in this PORT.

Warehouse Surveyor, John Hol-	}	350 00 00
land —————		
His Assistant, John Tillotson ———		80 00 00
Additional Assistant ———		50 00 00
Warehouse-keeper for the Com-	}	60 00 00
missioners, John Cole —————		
Warehouse-keeper for the Colle-	}	
ctor, ——— Dobson —————		
		————— 540 00 00
Surveyor of the Act of Navigati-	}	100 00 00
on, Steph. Scot —————		
His Assistant, ——— Scott ———		50 00 00
2 Watermen to attend him ———		60 00 00
		————— 210 00 00
2 Inspectors of the River, each	}	120 00 00
60 l. per Ann. —————		
2 Pair of Oars, each 60 l. per An.		120 00 00
		————— 240 00 00
P. Usher of the Custom-house, Will.	}	60 00 00
Taylor —————		
A Clerk —————		
		————— 60 00 00
2 Appraisers, Mr. Stockwell, Tho.	}	60 00 00
Snook, each 30 l. per Ann. ———		
Cooper, Richard Green ———		10 00 00
Houfe-keeper, James Whitfield ———		24 00 00
2 Door-keepers, each 10 l. per An.		20 00 00
4 Messengers, each 10 s. per Week		104 00 00
42 Watchmen, at 6 l. 15 s. per An.		283 10 00
18 Noon-tenders, at 16 l. each per	}	285 00 00
Ann. —————		
Cleaner of the Walks to the Cu-	}	07 00 00
stom-House ——— ——— ———		
		————— 793 10 00

At Blackwall.

Surveyor, Tho. Carpenter ———	40 00 00
Waiter and Searcher ———	40 00 00
2 Watermen, each 30 l. per An.	60 00 00
	————— 140 00 00

At Gravesend.

P. 2 Searchers, each 12 l. per Ann.	}	24 00 00
besides Fees ——— ——— ———		
		————— 24 00 00

Carried over 24037 15 04
Brought

The Present STATE of Part I.

Brought over		24037 15 04
	<i>l. s. d.</i>	
Another Searcher, 40 l per Ann.	40 00 00	
4 Watermen, each 30 l. per Ann.	120 00 00	
A Smack, Nath. Nash	339 16 00	
		499 16 00
<i>At Leigh.</i>		
Surveyor, John Bowen, to keep		
a Boat,		60 00 00
<i>At Shobury.</i>		
Waiter and Searcher, Jos. North.		40 00 00
<i>At Greenwich.</i>		
Surveyor, John Messenger	60 00 00	
A Pair of Oars	60 00 00	
		120 00 00
<i>At Barkin.</i>		
Surveyor, Benj. Hopkins		40 00 00
<i>At Wivenhoe.</i>		
A Smack, Capt. John Dynes		319 00 00
Total of the Port of London,		25118 01 04

There are in this Port of London, besides the above-mentioned Established Persons, more than 1000 Men who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd, either as extraordinary Tidemen, Weighing-Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of whom are usually called *Preferable Men*, who are always employed first after the Established Men, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the Establishment.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, That the Officers in the following List are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties, for which they are here mention'd, but officiate by Deputies, who are also paid by them.

Sandwich.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>	
John Ball, Esq; Customer	72 08 04	
William Veala, Comptroller	15 06 08	
Sir Henry Parker, Searcher	10 00 00	

Chichester.

Lancelot Whitehall, Customer and Collector	61 00 00	
Robert Haslen, Comptroller	13 10 00	
Thomas Jenkin, Searcher	10 00 00	

South-

l. s. d.

Southampton.

Adam Cardonnell, Customer outwards	62	13	04
Samuel Binks, Customer inwards	66	13	04
John W haley, Comptroller	45	00	00
Roger Clutterbuck, Searcher	19	00	00

Pool.

William Swanton, Customer and Collector	48	00	00
Nathaniel Smith, Comptroller	10	00	00
Life, Searcher	8	00	00

Plymouth.

Northcote, Customer	38	13	04
Edward Ash, Comptroller	10	16	08
John Latten, Searcher	30	00	00

Eron.

William Bridgman, Customer	83	06	08
Thomas Arris, Comptroller	10	06	08
Searcher	20	00	00

Gloucester.

Arnold Aram, Customer	06	13	04
Edward Gibbs, Comptroller			
Job Dowle, Searcher	08	13	04

Bristol.

Humphrey Fitzberbert, Esq; Customer	57	00	00
John Goddard, Customer inwards	57	00	00
William Taylor, Comptroller	31	13	04
William Clutterbuck, Searcher	34	00	00

Mauris Houston,
Edward Narsh,
Harry Brown,
Joseph Wytham,

4 Land-waiters, each 15 l. per An. 60 00 00

Bridge water.

Francis Webber, Customer	28	00	00
Robert George, Comptroller	05	06	08
John Silver, Searcher			

Cardiffe and Swanzev.

Richard and William Gwynn, Customers	16	06	08
Daniel and John Man, Comptrollers	10	00	00
Thomas Lowther, Searcher	10	00	00

Milford and Members.

Price, Customer and Collector.	15	05	00
William Hall, Esq; Comptroller	10	00	00
Richard Evans, Searcher	10	00	00

Ipswich.

Ipswich.

Paul Royer, Customer.	55	06	08
Comptroller.	15	00	00
James Pavey, Searcher.	08	00	00

Parmouth.

Richard and Edmund Anguish, Customers.	38	00	00
Salton Stall, Comptroller.	10	00	00
John Aldred, Searcher.	08	00	00

Lynn.

John Kent, Customer.	62	07	04
John Cox, Jun. Comptroller.	15	04	04
George Slee, Searcher.	12	00	00

Boston.

Samuel Oldfield, Customer.	31	16	08
Samuel Abbet, Comptroller.	12	09	02
William Wilson, Searcher.	02	00	00

Pull.

Charles Best, and Rob. Jackson, Customers, each 39 l.	78	00	00
Henry Segar, Comptroller.	16	13	04
William Draper, Searcher.	12	00	00

Newcastle.

Sir Thomas Doleman, Customer.	27	00	00
William Braithwait, Customer.	27	00	00
Henry Fairfax, Comptroller.	20	00	00
Gilbert Wigmore, Searcher.			

Berwick.

Edward Nelson, Customer.	24	00	00
Christopher Franklyn, Comptroller.	05	00	00
George Selby, Searcher.			

Carlisle.

William Christian, and Benjamin Crofts, Customers.	32	00	00
William Baines, Comptroller.	10	00	00
Richard Patrickson, Searcher.	20	00	00

Chester.

William Gratwick, Customer.	78	06	08
Gibbs, and William Nichols, Comptrollers.	20	00	00
John Waring, Jun. Searcher.	03	06	08

Total—5535 05 00

Other

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rochester.			
Collector, <i>John Pope</i> —————	50	00	00
Surveyor, Searcher, and 4 other Officers, one with another. }	220	00	00

Feberham.			
Collector, <i>John Smallman</i> —————	40	00	00
A Clerk, with 11 other Officers, their Salary one with another, amounts to <i>per Annum</i> . }	400	00	00

Sandwich.			
<i>Jeffery Hafford</i> , Collector, Riding Officer for the Isle of <i>Thanet</i> , and Supervisor of the Riding Officers in his District. }	120	00	00
A Clerk and 7 other Officers, whose Salaries one with another, come to <i>per Annum</i> . — }	420	00	00

Deal.			
Collector, <i>Lancelot Whitehall</i> —————	50	00	00
<i>John Mansergh</i> , Tide Surveyor. —————	50	00	00
Riding Officers, Tidesmen and Boatmen 13, their Salaries. }	485	00	00

Dover.			
Collector, <i>Robert Breton</i> , Esq; —————	100	00	00
A Clerk, Surveyor, Land-waiter, Warehouse-keeper, 20 Riding-Officers, and 10 Tidesmen and Boatmen. }	2040	00	00

Rye.			
Collector, <i>George Shuckburgh</i> —————	60	00	00
<i>John Bradley</i> , Deputy Comptroller, and 23 other Officers. Their Salaries, }	838	00	10

Pewhaven.			
Collector, <i>Alexander Shoebridge</i> —————	60	00	00
A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, 2 Boatmen, 4 Riding Officers. }	540	00	00

Chichester.			
Collector, <i>Henry Baker</i> —————	60	00	00
20 Subordinate Officers, whose Salaries come to	1272	00	00

Portsmouth.			
Collector and Customer, <i>Sam. Binks</i> , who has only 30 <i>l.</i> <i>per Ann.</i> for a Clerk. }	30	00	00
12 other Officers, their Salaries together. —	518	00	00

South-

Southampton.*Adam de Cardonnel*, Customer and Collector. —A Clerk and 12 other Officers, with 15 more }
belonging to the *Calshot-Sloop*. — — — }

880 00 00

Colws.*Thomas Cole*, Collector. — — — — —

100 00 00

A Clerk, and 15 other Officers, with 11 belong- }
ing to the *Greenhill-Yatch*. — — — — — }

750 00 00

Poole.

Collector, — — — — — for himself and Clerk. —

60 00 00

17 other Officers, — — — — —

605 00 00

Weymouth.Collector, *Tho. Bower*, for himself and Clerk. —

60 00 00

14 other Officers. — — — — —

455 00 00

Lyme.Collector, *Peter Southwick*, for himself and Clerk. —

60 00 00

15 other Officers. — — — — —

475 00 00

Exeter.Collector, *Richard Score*, for himself and 2 Clerks. —

110 00 00

40 other inferior Officers. — — — — —

1280 00 00

Dartmouth.Collector, *T. Jenkinson*, for himself and Clerk. —

50 00 00

24 other Officers. — — — — —

715 00 00

Plymouth.Collector, *William Pierson*, for himself and Clerk. —

120 00 00

54 other Officers. — — — — —

1755 00 00

Looe.Collector, *John Dyer*. — — — — —

30 00 00

5 other Officers. — — — — —

185 00 00

Fowey.

Collector. — — — — —

50 00 00

12 other Officers. — — — — —

270 00 00

Falmouth.Collector, *Rawleigh Radford*, for himself and Clerk. —

70 00 00

21 other Officers. — — — — —

570 00 00

Penryn.Collector, *Ambrose Thomson*. — — — — —

40 00 00

6 inferior Officers. — — — — —

150 00 00

Truroe.Collector, *Nicholas Saunders*. — — — — —

40 00 00

2 Tidesmen and a Waiter. — — — — —

80 00 00

Penfance.Collector, *Charles Jones*. — — — — —

60 00 00

22 other Officers. — — — — —

435 00 00

P.M.

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l. s. d.

Padstow.

Collector, *John Blish*. ————— 40 00 00
9 other Officers. ————— 45 00 00

Widdisford.

Collector, *John Bolitho*, for himself and Clerk. — 90 00 00
25 other Officers. ————— 560 00 00

Barnstaple.

Collector, *Tho. Clinton*, for himself and Clerk. — 60 00 00
7 other Officers. ————— 185 00 00

Bzingewater.

Collector, *William Cornish*, for himself and Clerk. 70 00 00
9 other Officers. ————— 250 00 00

Winehead.

Customer. ————— for 2 Clerks. ————— 20 00 00
8 other Officers. ————— 215 00 00

Bristol.

Collector, *John Sansom*, Esq; for himself and Clerks. 460 00 00
108 other Officers. ————— 3659 13 00

Swansey.

Collector, *Matthew Seys*, for himself and Clerk. — 50 00 00
24 other Officers. ————— 472 00 00

Milford.

Collector, *David Morris*. ————— 100 00 00
33 other Officers. ————— 721 00 00

Colchester.

Collector, *James Bruce*. ————— 80 00 00
13 other Officers. ————— 415 00 00

Ipswich.

Collector, *John Knackston*, (besides the Fees from }
the Customer)! ————— } 20 00 00
6 other Officers. ————— 175 00 00

Harwich.

Collector, *Robert Meadows*. ————— 60 00 00
10 other Officers. ————— 310 00 00

Warmouth.

Collector, *Thomas Clark*, for himself and Clerk. — 120 00 00
43 other Officers. ————— 1375 12 00

Lynn.

Collector, ————— for his Clerk. ————— 20 00 00
23 other Officers. ————— 635 00 00

Boston.

Collector, *Sam. Oldfield*, Esq; for himself and Clerk. 30 00 00
15 other Officers. ————— 410 00 00

Bull

Pull.

Collector, *Hugh Mason*, Esq; for himself and Clerk. 110 00 00
 56 other Officers. 1657 00 00

Whitby.

Collector, *George Trotter*. 50 00 00
 9 other Officers. 255 00 00

Stockton.

Collector, *Thomas Loufon*, for himself and Clerk. 20 00 00
 9 other Officers. 240 00 00

Sunderland.

Collector, *William Estrick*. 60 00 00
 14 other Officers. 350 00 00

Newcastle.

Collector, ——— for himself and Clerk. 160 00 00
 55 other Officers. 1160 00 00

Berwick.

Collector, *Lionel Norman*, for himself and Clerk. 80 00 00
 17 other Officers. 240 00 00

Carlisle.

Collector, *Jos. Sewel*. 50 00 00
 8 other Officers. 239 00 00

Whitehaven.

Collector, *John Fotherby*, for himself and Clerks. 120 00 00
 31 other Officers. 965 00 00

Lancaster.

Collector, *Jos. Bentley*. 40 00 00
 13 other Officers. 283 00 00

Boulton.

Collector, *William Jennings*. 30 00 00
 5 other Officers. 75 00 00

Liverpool.

Collector, *Sir Barn. Scudamore*, for himself and } 270 00 00
 3 Clerks. }
 54 Subordinate Officers. 1965 00 00

Chester.

Collector, *Edmund Smith*. 50 00 00
 21 Subordinate Officers. 540 00 00

Beaumaris.

Collector, *William Lewis*. 40 00 00
 7 Subordinate Officers. 170 00 00

Total of the Out-Ports, 36915 05 00

Note,

Note, There are in most of the considerable Ports a great Number of extraordinary Men, paid only when employed, as in the Port of London.

Principal Officers, and Servants belonging to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess.

Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Bedchamber.

Groom of the Stole, and first Gentleman of the Bedchamber,
John D. of Argyle.

Other Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber.

<i>Agernoon, E. of Hertford</i>	<i>Daniel Lord Finch</i>
<i>Charles Ld. Marq. of Winchester</i>	<i>Carr Lord Harvey</i>
<i>— Ld. Herbert</i>	<i>Lord Belhaven.</i>

Grooms of the Bedchamber.

<i>Augustus Shutz, Esq;</i>	<i>— Trelawney</i>
<i>Alolphus Oughton, Esq;</i>	<i>Col. Cathcart</i>
<i>Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart.</i>	<i>Col. Campbell</i>
<i>Col. Paget</i>	<i>Col. Montgomery.</i>

Master of the Horse, *Richard Lord Viscount Lumley.*

<i>— Wynne, Esq;</i>	} <i>Equerries</i>
<i>— Grahame, Esq;</i>	

Lord Chamberlain to the Prince and Princess, *Scroop E. of Bridgewater.*

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, *— Perce, Esq;*
Sempstres and Laundres, *Mrs. Margaret Wyvil.*

Ladies of Honour to the Princess.

<i>Duchess of St. Albans, Groom of the Stole.</i>	
<i>Duchess of Shrewsbury</i>	<i>Countess of Berkeley</i>
<i>Duchess of Montague</i>	<i>Lady Cowper.</i>
<i>Countess of Dorset.</i>	

Maids of Honour.

<i>Mrs. Forrester</i>	<i>Mrs. Meadows</i>
<i>Mrs. Warburton</i>	<i>Mrs. How</i>
<i>Mrs. Ballanden</i>	<i>Mrs. Lepell.</i>

Bedchamber Women.

<i>Mrs. Titchburn</i>	<i>Mrs. Howard</i>
<i>Mrs. Selvin</i>	<i>Mrs. Clayton.</i>

Gentle-

Gentlemen Usbers to His Royal Highness the Prince.
Colonel Thomas Killigrew | Capt. David Campbell.

Gentlemen Waiters.
Capt. Francis Armstrong | Mr. Dedec
Mr. Rich | Mr. Hadden.

Gentlemen Usbers to her Royal Highness the Princess.
Major Charles Selwyn. | Capt. Eaton.

Gentlemen Waiters to Her Royal Highness.
Mr. O. Hara | Mr. Savage
Mr. Pierce | Mr. Trye.
Lord Almoner, Bishop of Bangor.
Sub-Preceptor to the young Princesses. The Reverend
Mr. Bsker.
Dr. Wilmot Physician.
Nathaniel Booth, Esq; Remembrancer, Council, and Commis-
sioner for his Revenue in *Wales, Cornwall and Chester.*
Spencer Cowper, Esq; Treasurer and Receiver.
William Stewart, Esq; Secretary for the Principality of Scotland.

Chaplains.
John Turner, D. D. | George Lewis, A. M.
William Burschough, M. A. |

*Commissioners for establishing the Prince and Princesses
Household.*

Sir Robert Eyre, Esq; Chancellor.
John Duke of Argyle, Groom of the Stole.
Richard, Lord Viscount Lumley, Master of the Horse.
Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq; Treasurer.
James Craigs, Jun. Esq; Cofferer.
Samuel Travers, Esq; Auditor.
Spencer Cowper, Esq; Attorney-General.
John Fortescue Aland, Esq; Solicitor General.
James Molineux, Esq; Secretary.
Hugh Chomley, Esq;

Owen W
Thomas
Humph
Philip
Phineas
Richard
James

Hugh
Thomas
Peter
Archib
Thomas
Clemen
Harry

John
Poston
—
—
Samuel
Solomon

Thomas
Sir Ch
Alexa
Charl

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

A LIST of the Field-Officers of the New Levies:

DRAGOONS.

Colonels.

Owen Wynn, Esq;
 Thomas Pepper, Esq;
 Humphry Gore, Esq;
 Philip Honeywood, Esq;
 Phineas Bowles, Esq;
 Richard Munden, Esq;
 James Dormer, Esq;

— Newton, Esq;
 Charles Churchill, Esq;
 James Tyrrel, Esq;
 Sir Robert Rich, Bar.
 Richard Moleworth, Esq;
 William Stanhope, Esq;

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Hugh Pearson, Esq;
 Thomas Erle, Esq;
 Peter Hawker, Esq;
 Archibald Hamilton, Esq;
 Thomas Strickland, Esq;
 Clement Nevil, Esq;
 Harry Killigrew, Esq;

John Moyle, Esq;
 George Bates, Esq;
 John Stewart, Esq;
 John Farmer, Esq;
 — Dansey, Esq;
 — Nanfan, Esq;

Majors.

John Dunbar, Esq;
 — Bellamy, Esq;
 Poston Knyvett, Esq;
 — Bland, Esq;
 — Ridley, Esq;
 Samuel Freeman, Esq;
 Solomon Rapin, Esq;

George Keightly, Esq;
 Hugh Drysdall, Esq;
 — Povey, Esq;
 — Goddard, Esq;
 John Orfeur, Esq;
 Richard Manning, Esq;

FOOT.

Colonels.

Thomas Stanwix, Esq;
 Sir Charles Hotham, Bar.
 Alexander Grant, Esq;
 Charles Dubourgay, Esq;

John Pocock, Esq;
 Richard Lucas, Esq;
 Thomas Chudleigh, Esq;
 Roger Handasyde, Esq;

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Thomas Weld, Esq;
 — Nortcliffe, Esq;
 — Hibbart, Esq;
 Earl of Dunbarion.

— Whitmore, Esq;

Thomas Whitney, Esq;

Majors.

— Maclean, Esq;
 George Green, Esq;
 — Cecil, Esq;

William Maidman, Esq;
 Richardson Pack, Esq;
 — Douglas, Esq;
 Ja. Howard, Esq;

Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

PAGE 313, instead of Dr. Lucas deceased, Dr. Robert Cap-
 non, who should be placed last.

Constables, Governours, &c. of Places.

p. 315, Hull, the Lord Viscount Irwin, instead of Sutton.

Serjeants at Law.

p. 317, dele Charles Whitacre, Esq; deceased.

Doctors Commons.

p. 318, dele Sir Henry Newton, deceased.

College of Physicians.

p. 321, Read Sir John Shadwell, he being lately Knighted.

Royal Society.

p. 323. dele Charles Earl of Halifax, and Thomas Savery, Esq;
 deceased, and read Sir John Shadwell, Kt.

Sion Colledge.

dele Dr. Richard Lucas, deceased.

Colledge of Heralds.

p. 328, dele Lawrence Crop, York Herald, deceased; his
 Place being not yet filled up.

Chelsea Hospital.

p. 335, Dr. Smart instead of Dr. Arbuthnot, Physician.

Government Civil of London.

p. 336, Sheriffs Elect, Sir John Ward, Kt. and Sir John
 Fryer, Bar. p. 339, instead of Edward Harle, Esq; deceased,
 Samuel

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Samuel Blount, Esq; Sword-Bearer. London Militia, Orange, instead of Sir Robert Child, Colonel, Sir John Fryer, Bar.

Commissioners of Trade.

p. 345, instead of *William Lord Berkley of Stratton, Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.*

List of the Nobility of England.

p. 347, instead of *Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury*, insert *Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton, Lord Chamberlain of the Household*; the Duke of Shrewsbury's Place being now between Duke Schomburg and the Duke of Leeds; and add to the Dukes, *Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven*; *Evelyn Pierrepont Duke of Kingston*, and *Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle*.

p. 348, dele *Robert Bertie, Marquis of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain*, and the Marquis of Dorchester made Dukes.

p. 349, dele *Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax* deceased. Item, *Thomas Holles, Earl of Clare*, made a Duke; and add as Earl of the last Creation, *George Montague, Earl of Halifax, Lord Viscount Sunbury*.

p. 351, *Charles, Lord Willoughby of Parham* deceased; his Son a Minor; dele *Gervase, Lord Pierpont* deceased, the House being extinct.

Knights of the Garter.

p. 353, dele *Earl of Halifax* deceased.

Baronets.

p. 364, Add to those of *Queen Anne's* since the Union, *Anthony Sturt*; and to *King George's*, *George Warenden*, and *Fisher Tench*.

Privy-Seal.

p. 367, dele *John Woodson, Deputy*, deceased.

Lord Lieutenants.

p. 368, *Northamptonshire*, instead of *Charles Earl of Peterborough*, *John Duke of Montague*; *Surrey*, instead of *Charles Earl of Halifax*, deceased, *John Duke of Argyle*; *Warwickshire*, instead of *George Earl of Northampton*, *John Duke of Montague*; *West-Riding*, and *City of York*, with the Ansty thereof, instead of the Lord Carlton, *Richard Earl of Burlington*; of the Tower Hamlets, *Hatton Compton, Esq;* *Monmouthshire*, *John Morgan, Esq;* instead of the Earl of Pembroke. p. 369. *Brecknock*; *Cridigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Glamorgan*, *Pembroke*, and *Radnor*; *John Morgan, Esq;* instead of *Thomas Earl of Pembroke*.

Custos Rotularum.

p. 369, dele the Lord Carlton during the Minority of the Earl of Burlington.

370, dele *John* before *Marquis of Winchester*, and read *John Lord Viscount Lisburn*.

Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded.

p. 377, Vacated, and that Affair committed to the Care of *Richard Burton*, and *John Fowler*, Esqs; of the Navy Office.

Treasury.

p. 377, instead of *Charles Earl of Halifax*, deceased, *Charles Earl of Carlisle* first Commissioner:

p. 378, instead of *George Montague*, Esq; *George Earl of Halifax*, Auditor.

Universities.

p. 382, instead of *Dr. Gardiner*, *Dr. Charlett*, Vice-Chancellor.

Commissioners of the Stamp.

p. 389, Read *Sir Nicholas Carew*, Bar.

Commissioners of Hackney Coaches.

p. 390, instead of *Charneck Heron*, *Abraham Magney*, and *Euret Folivet*, Esqs; *John Wey*, *Thomas Sutton*, *Thomas Moun,* and *Thomas Molineux*, Esqs.

Commissioners of Hawkers, &c.

p. 390, instead of *Samuel Atkinson*, and *Thomas Evesby*, Esqs; *Francis Brown*, *George Townshend*, Junior, and *Montague Bacon*, Esqs;

Clerks of the Signet.

p. 391, dele *Mr. Woodeson*, Deputy.

p. 392. Add at the end, *John Keel*, Esq; Decypherer.

Publick Ministers Abroad.

p. 393, instead of the *Lord Cobham*, *George Carpenter*, Esq; of *Paul Methuen*, *George Bub*, Esq; *Cyril Wich*, Esq; Resident at *Lubec*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*. Item, *Charles Whitworth*, Esq; Resident at *Ratisbon*. Item, *Sir Richard Vernon* Envoy Extraordinary to *Poland*.

Foreign Ministers in England.

p. 394, *Baron Imhoff* Envoy Extraordinary from *Wolfenbuttel*. Item, Resident of the King of *Sicily*, *Monsieur John du Hamel*.

Alienation Office.

p. 398, *John Ramsden*, Esq; Commissioner in the Room of *John Hungerford*, Esq;

House of Commons.

p. 404, *John Cater*, Esq; instead of *John Harvey*, Esq; for the County of *Bedford*.

p. 415, *John Middleton*, Esq; for *Aberdeen*. *Jeffrey Gilbert* Chief Baron of the Exchequer in *Ireland*, and *William Cramfield*, Esq; one of the Judges of the King's Bench in his Room.

Earl of Cardigan surrender'd his Place of being Master of the Hart and Buck-hounds.

Sir *John Vanburgh* Surveyor of the Gardens, and Waters belonging to the Royal Palaces, Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

John Floyer, Esq; Secretary for *New England*.

George Vaughan, Esq; Lieutenant Governour of *New Hampshire*.

Bailiff of *Jersey*, the Lord *Carteret*.

Lieutenant Governor, *Robert Wilson*, Esq; in the Room of Col. *Collyer*, deceased.

Serjeant at Arms to attend the King's Person, *Mark Delves*, Esq;

Note, That his Majesty's Household both above and below Stairs, as also the Officers under the Master of the Horse, being not yet fully settled, those Lists are not so perfect as might otherwise be expected.

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F I N I S.

THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND,
NOW
North Britain.

PART II.

The Third Edition.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the Country in general ; of each County in particular, with the Families of chief note ; of the Western and Northern Isles ; of the Product of the Nation for Trade, especially Fish ; of their Export and Import ; of the nature of the Climate, Soil, Fountains, Rivers,

Lakes and Seas ; of the Customs of the ancient and modern Inhabitants ; of the Antiquity, Independency, Government, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical ; Members of Parliament, Officers of State, Privy-Councillors, Judges, Military Officers, and standing Forces of the Nation.

LONDON, Printed for J. Nicholson at the Queen's Arms in Little-Britain ; A. Bell at the Cross-Keys and Bible in Cornhill ; R. Smith under the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange ; and J. Round at Seneca's Head in Exchange-Alley. 1715.

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THE PRESENT
STATE
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SCOTLAND,
NOW
North Britain.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

Containing a brief Description of the Country in general.

S COTLAND, the Northern Part of Great-Britain, is bounded on the South by England, from which it is divided thus: By the River Tweed on the East Border; by Cheviot Hills in the middle Marches; and by the Rivers Esk and Solway on the Western Border. On the North it is bounded by the Deucalidon Sea; on the West by the Irish Sea, and on the East by the German Ocean.

Authors vary as to the Extent of this Country. Polydor Virgil makes it 480 Miles in length, wherein he agrees with all those ancient Authors; who, with Caesar, make the Isle of Great Britain 800 Miles; considering that Geographers make England 320. But we take Sir Robert Sibbald's Account to be the most exact, who, in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of

Scotland, Part 1. Book 1. Cap. 2. says, from the *Mule of Galloway* to *Dunsby-Head* in *Caithness*, it is 380 English Miles in length; and from *Ardermouth-Head*, near the Isle of *Mull*, to *Buchanness*, it is 190 English Miles in breadth, and is so frequently cut by Inlets of the Sea, that there's scarce a House in the Kingdom above 60 Miles distant from it. But in order to make good *Casar's* Computation as to the length of the Island, we must reckon from the most Southerly part of the Border of *Scotland*, to the most Northerly parts of the Isles of *Schotland*, which, by Mr. *Adair's* Map, is above 520 Miles, including the Seas betwixt *Orkney*, *Schotland*, and the Continent or main Land of the Island, which makes *Great Britain* 900 Miles in length.

Besides the Main Land, whose Extent we have accounted for, there are above 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, belonging to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which are distinguish'd into three Classes; the Western Islands called *Hebrides*, or *Ebrides* by Latin Authors; the *Orkney* Islands called *Orcades*, and the *Schotland* Isles called *Hebrlandicæ*, besides other Islands which lie in the Firth of *Edinburgh*. Those three Classes of Islands, do in a manner incircle the Kingdom; but we refer the particular Description of them to its proper place.

The Air of the Country in general is wholesome, and tho' colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most part, clearer, being purified by more frequent and stronger Winds. This contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live to a great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings, the People, especially those of Education, being of sharp Wits, good Judgments, and a brisk Temper, in which they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their Northerly Situation. Their longest Day is commonly reckon'd about Eighteen Hours Two Minutes, and their shortest Nights about Five Hours and Forty Five Minutes in the Continent; but in the Isle of *Skye*, about the Summer Solstice, the Night is not above an hour and a half; and in *Orkney*, about *June*, one may see to read all Night. Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in that same *Cap.* of his *Prodromus* says, they have Nineteen Hours Day in *Orkney*, and from the Mountain of *Huy*, one of those Islands, about the *Summer Solstice*, the very Body of the Sun is seen all Night above the Horizon, as it were a little obscur'd with a Cloud, from half an hour past Eleven at Night, till half an hour past One in the Morning. The Winter is longer in *Scotland*, and more subject to Storms of Snow and hard Frosts, than in *England*; but the Air is clearer, and nothing so much infested with stinking Fogs.

The Soil, tho' not generally so fruitful as that of *England*, produces all things necessary for Human Life; and not only enough for its Inhabitants, but sufficient for Export, to exchange for such Foreign Commodities as they want, and to bring home considerable Sums. Tho' the Country for most part be Moun-

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Cap. II. Scotland, now North Britain.

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tainous, and full of Heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful Valleys, abounding with Corn and Grass, and more of the latter they might have, were the Tenants encourag'd by long Leases to inclose as in *England*; and had they any Vent for their Cattle when fatted, as it's probable they may now have upon the Union. In a word, the Country produces all sorts of Grain that are found in *England*; and contrary to what some Authors have said, in several Counties they have great store of good Wheat, not only for their own Consumption, but for Exportation; and they have store of Beer, which they distinguish from Barley, and of this Beer they make good Bread and Ale, and it is as proper as *French* Barley for Broath, &c. The most general Grain of the Country is Oats, which exceeds those of *England*, and grow in the Highlands, and other Mountainous Countries, where other sorts of Corn will not grow so well, and of this they make good Bread and Drink, and other wholesome and palatable Food, not only to Natives, but to Strangers also when us'd to it.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are also found in *Scotland*, and in those Countries were they delight in Orchards and Gardens, their Fruit-Trees succeed well; but tho' they have very good Apples, they have none comparable to the *English* Pippin; nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes and some sorts of Wall-Fruit, yet those who are able and willing to be at the Expence, may have very good of both; and the Soil is productive of good Herbs and Roots for Food and Physick.

They have the same sorts of Timber as in *England*, and exceed it much in Forrests of Fir, especially in the *North* and *Highlands*, where their Woods affords Masts for the greatest Men of War, tho' in some Places hard to come at, because of the Rocks and Mountains; but Art and Industry would soon overcome those Difficulties were there Incouragement for it.

In most places of the Lowlands, especially on this side *Forth*, the Country is but ill stor'd with Timber, occasion'd partly by the long Wars betwixt the Two Nations, during which it was cut down and destroy'd, as well as in the Northern Provinces of *England*; but that this does not proceed from any Defect of the Soil, is evident from the handsome Plantations about many Gentlemens Seats, and other Places where the Woods have been look'd after with tollerable Care; so that upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and inclose, this part of the Kingdom might be as well provided with Fruit-trees and Timber for Ornament, Building and Fewel, as any part of the Island.

For Fewel, many parts of the Country are well provided of Coal, better for Chambers than that of *England*, tho' not generally so good for the Forge, yet sufficient for their own use that way, as also to boil their Salt; and of this Coal they export great Quantities to other Countries.

In the North and Highlands, they have store of Timber for Fewel, and in other places they have Turf, Peat, Heath, Brooms, and Furzes; but in some Corn Countries, where most of the Land is plough'd up, they burn much Straw, with which they bake their Oat-Cakes well, and with the greatest Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepar'd in any part of the known World.

The Country in general abounds with Flocks of Sheep, and Black Cattle, except in Corn Countries, where they seldom keep any more of the latter than are necessary for Cultivation, and other domestick Uses. But it's observable that such as are bred in those Countries, are much larger than those bred in the other Parts of the Country, and equal in size to those of most Places in *England*; yet in general thro' the Country, their White and Black Cattle are much smaller than those of *England*, but of a more delicious taste. They export Salt Beef and Pork from the Northern Parts of the Country; and from thence and Highlands, they bring annually great Herds of their small Black Cattle into the Lowlands and *England*, where they sell them, and being fat red, are extraordinary good Meat.

In the Highlands and Isles they have abundance of Deer, but there are few in the Lowlands, except in *Galloway*, and the Parks of some Persons of Quality. The Hides of their Black Cattle being generally small, are not so fit for strong Shoes, Boots and Coach-Harness, &c. as those of *England*, but are proper enough for other uses; and in the Lowlands, where they have Cattel of a larger size, their Hides might with Industry and Incouragement be improv'd well enough to serve for their own Domestic Use, as well as for Export.

In the Highlands, North and West, and in *Galloway*, they breed great number of Horses, small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, and more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in those Countries, than Horses of a larger size, because more hardy, and living well upon what would starve great Horses; but in the Lowlands, they are capable of breeding and maintaining Horses fit for Coach, War and Carriage.

They made great Profit of the Skins and Wooll of their Sheep, by exporting them in kind and manufactur'd before the Union. Their Wooll in some places, especially in *Galloway*, *Tweedale*, and some of the Isles, is very good for Stuffs, Searges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockins and Cloath; and in making of which they have improvd much of late. Their Wooll affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home Consumption, but for Export, especially a coarser sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern parts of *Europe*; but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities, has for many Years been with the United *Netherlands*, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the Antient Priviledges they enjoy'd by Treaties with the *Dukes* of

Cap. I. Scotland, now North Britain.

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of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Town of *Rotterdam* has acquir'd considerable Wealth, in consideration of which the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces, and the States allow them Churches and Maintenance for their Ministers.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make store of Linnen, coarse and fine, Holland, Camrick, Muslins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, &c. for their own Use and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those Things; and it must be own'd to the Reputation of the Country, whatever unmannerly Writers have said to the contrary, that many of their Women, and those of Note too, do very well answer *Solomon's* Character of a good Hufwife, *That they seek Wooll and Flax, and work willingly with their Hands; they rise while it is yet Night, give Meat to their Household, and a Portion to their Maidens; they lay their Hands to the Spindle, and hold the Distaff; they perceive their Merchandize is good, and their Candle goes not out by Night; they make themselves Coverings of Tapestry, and their Husbands are known in the Gates when they sit among the Nobles of the Land; they make fine Linnen, and sell it, and deliver Girdles unto the Merchant; they look well to the Ways of their Household, and eat not the Bread of Idleness.* Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them that there's no Hyperbole in this, since many of their greatest Ladies take care to have most of their Linnen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own and their Husband's Wearing, made in their own Houses.

In this place it's proper to mention their Plaids, a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations, both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancy'd in *England*, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night-Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in *England* to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness and Workmanship, as is evident at first sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for domestick Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is remov'd by the Union. The stronger sort of those Plaids is the usual Cloathing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not us'd elsewhere; yet it must be own'd, that as they are us'd by those of the better sort in the Highlands, they make a manly as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the ancient *Goths*, when they overrun *Europe*; and it's very probable, that were they introduc'd into *Africa*, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant; and the fine Plaids,

such as are wore ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climate, being not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their neat Stripes and various Colours.

For variety and plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* exceeds any Country in *Europe*, affording not only Food and Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation; and since it's known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by fishing in the *Scott* Seas, it will be an unaccountable Neglect, if upon the Union, that Fishery be not improv'd to the general Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, and Lead white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; they abound also with Quarries of Free-Stone for Building, Slates of a Gray Colour, ordinarily made use of for Covering Houses, and those of a Blue Colour, which they call Skelley, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer sort in Towns and elsewhere: They have also Quarries, nay, Mountains of Marble, some white, with Veins of several Colours, and some Green, with Veins of Red and other Colours, and they have fine Greek Stone, Calmstone and Limestone.

They have also Agat, fine blue Amethysts, and many small Stones, about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise Pearl and Coal, and Amber-greese is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, as mention'd before, that there's scarce any part of it above 60 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek or Arm of the Sea, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burthen.

The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are *Forth*, *Ty*, *Clyde*, *Spy*, *Dith*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Nesse* and *Tweed*. The most convenient for Trade are *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, might be joyn'd, and open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island; some who have view'd the Country say it's practicable, and it has been pretty much talk'd of since the Treaty of Union.

Having thus given a brief Description of the Country, we shall next consider more particularly what Materials it affords for Trade; which, by due Improvement, may very much enlarge the Wealth as well as the Strength of the United Kingdom.

C H A P. II.

*Containing a more particular Account of Scotland's
Product for Trade.*

WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with Whales which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Lewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had 20 to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East side of that Island, where the People take them after this manner: They assemble a great number of Boats, and chase the Whales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally, upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tracts of its Blood, and running also near the Shoar, many of them are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the Western Isles, says, that about seven or eight Years ago, there were fifty young Whales killed there in this manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them plump and fat in a very little time; they call it Sea Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one sort of them remarkable for their Greatness, which they call the *Gallan Whale*, Because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them about eighteen Years ago overturn'd a Fisher-Boat, and devour'd three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-Fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be manag'd with much more Ease, and less Expence than the Whale-fishing in *Green-Land*.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skve*, and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, 160 little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tirey*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives, who at that time labour'd under Scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney* Islands, where 114 run ashore in 1691. at one time. It is better boil'd than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsly, Hyssop, Savory, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper; the Fat is good against the Itch. The Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island *Norvisk*, where 320 have been killed at one time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fishermen surprize them on the Shoar, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot

them, and sometimes take them with Nets; the Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea-Ware, and say they are good Food, but astringent, and the Broth and Flesh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isles eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husbandmen make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs, and the use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Chincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but especially in the Western Isles, which are reckon'd the best and fattest, tho' not so large as those taken on the Eastern and Northern Coasts. The Scots Herring fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the Dutch have got a great part of their Wealth by it. The Herrings come to the Coast of the Isles in April, May and June, and continue in some places till January.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King Charles I. in Conjunction with some Merchants, and a Magazine was erected for that Use in *Hermotra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vaeksay*, but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King Charles II. and succeeded well for a time; the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their kind in Europe, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterward to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves did also withdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

Some Dutch Families settled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing-Trade, during the small time of their abode there, that they still exceed all those of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise for their Sea and Land Fowl; but King Charles II. being prevail'd on to send away the Dutch, it was a great loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 *d.* per Barrel, and when cur'd. and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 *s.* per Barrel, and sometimes 36000 Barrels of White Herring have been exported to France from Clyde in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dumbar*, and other Ports of the Kingdom to France, and other Nations, which may serve as a Specimen to shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of the West of Scotland and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them than from any part of England or Holland, which will be the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and

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sooner than the *Dutch* can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are oblig'd to send to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be out-done in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great-Britain*, who may lie ashore at Night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any Danger from Tempests or Enemies, many of those Bays where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-fishing are *Brassas* Sound in *Shetland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lockbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis*, *Harries* and *Skye*, and the lesser Isles adjacent to each. From *Lochmaddy* in *Harris* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen, and in the Bays of *Altvig*, one of the Isles adjacent to *Skye*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they entangle the Boats. The Isles of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Jurah*, and others about the Coasts of *Argile*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the Isles of *Arran*, *Boot*, &c. in *Clide*, the River *Forth* on both sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, where the Herrings are very large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg* and *Holland*, and the more westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or Ten Days Sail of *France* and *Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the Atlantick Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish* or *British* Channel, and by Consequence lie also more commodiously than any part of *Great-Britain* for a Trade to the *Streights*, and *East* or *West-Indies*, without so much Danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment, so that from thence, and the Neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure fatigue, and live hardily. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Lawrence* in *Orkney* is well known, he married when 100 Years of Age, and liv'd 40 Years after, and went out a fishing to the last in the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmitiy. *Dr. Wallace*, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who, not long ago, liv'd 80 Years with one Wife; and another who had a Son at 100, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and 1683, a Woman was brought to Bed of a Child in the 63d Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Elders. *Mr. Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harris* at 90 Years of Age; and one *Donald Roy*, in the Isle of *Sand*, died

died in his 100th Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The *Lady Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skye*, liv'd to 103, had then a comely Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Jurrah*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillour Maccrain*, who died above 50 Years ago, liv'd 180 Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man very lately in *Southbriff* was 130, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Baylis Campbell* liv'd in *Jurrah* to 106. And about 6 Years ago, a Woman, in the Isle of *Scorba*, liv'd 140; and one *Tairville* liv'd to 180 in *Schetland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of living, which is very good Incouragement for others to adventure Stocks and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the Peoples Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

In a word, the Number, Safety and Commodiousness of the Bays and Harbours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing-Trade; and the Soil being generally better than in the Neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all sorts of Grain, and fit for Orchards and Gardens; and were the Inhabitants better instructed in Fishing, Manuring and Planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants; and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the Neighbouring Continent till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with Black Cattel, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh Water Lakes and Rivers with Salmon, Trouts, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skye* particularly, there are Thirty Rivers which afford Salmon.

This brings us in the next place to the *Salmon Fishing* of *Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Done*, at *Aberdeen*, remarkable for its noble Salmon-fishing, from whence they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in time of Peace; and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Streights*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe*; and tho' their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded Ten Livres more *per* Barrel in *France*, partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd, wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the Navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are lesser, in most

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parts of the Kingdom ; and they valu'd them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament, they forbade selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous ; and Bishop *Lesly*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they us'd in his Time to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer ; but it's much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Done* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon, for which he assigns this Reason, That they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. It's also observable, that the Salmon Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People us'd to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution ; and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places most remarkable for Salmon-Fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dovern* at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loffey* and *Spey* in *Murray* ; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochlounmond* in *Lennox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Lochou* in *Argile* the like ; and there's good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Louth* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwall* Castle, and in the River *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *Northuist* and *Benbecula*.

We come next to their Cod Fishing, of which and Ling they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 d. or 2 d. per piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger sort sold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 18 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herring, and in the Country of *Fife* alone, 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and Herring-Fishing ; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt, they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburg*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal* ; but since the *Dutch* and *Hamburgers* have applied themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an Eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth* Man who us'd to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 400 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 d. or 2 d. per piece, and retail'd them again from 12 d. to 2 s. 6 d. a piece, which shews the

the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland* is, that they are catch'd with fewer Hands and Vessels, of far less Expence than Doggers, which must be well Mann'd and strong, because oblig'd to lye out at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Night.

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Schotland* and *Bara-head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers* and others, come usually to *Brass's-Sound* in *Schotland* about the middle of *May* to fish for Herring, Cod and Ling. There have been upward of Two Thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* or *September*. When they arrive they set up Shops in several parts of the Island, and barter Linnen, Beer, Brandy, Bread and other Things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions, and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities they readily pay it them; by this means *Lerwick*, which about Thirty years ago consisted only of about Three Families, is now increas'd to above Three Hundred, which may serve as a Specimen, how much that Fishery and Country may be improv'd, if the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* once come to manage it with Joynt-Stocks. They have abundance of Fish on that Coast call'd Tusk, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 s. per Hundred; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants, observe, that the further North the Fish are the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carlway* in the Isle of *Lewis*, where the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales; but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burden. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large size, as do *Loch-tarlatt*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-eport*, in the Isle of *Harris*; the Coast of *Barry* Isle, the Isle of *Sandreray*, the Isle of *St. Kilda* or *Hart*, where they are very large; the Isle of *Skie*, *Sabbretil* near *Skie*, the Isle of *Arran*, the Isle of *Ilesay*, the Isle of *Goll*, and the Isle of *Cannar*.

The Fish already mention'd being such as make the principle Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home Consumption, several of which are also capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish call'd Haddocks, which eat very well fresh or salted; those call'd *Findon-Haddocks*, which abound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admired by Strangers; good Haddocks of other sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. They have

have also Sturgeon, abundance of Turbat, Scate, or Thorny-back, Grey-lord, in Size and Shape like a Salmon, Mackrel, Keeling, Whittings, Sea-Urchin, Cat-fish and Cockpadle, small Cod, Lyths, Spirlings, Soles, Flukes and others, and *Garvie* Fishes, so call'd because taken chiefly near *Inchgarry*, in the River *Forth*, equal almost to Anchovies; Eels in abundance in their Lakes and Rivers, the largest of which are salted in some parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish, we may also reckon Otters, because they are Amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the Isles, both West and North; the Use of their Skins for Muffs, &c. is well known; it's also wore next the Skin for the Palsy; the Blood mixt with Vinegar helps Swellings in the Sinews; the Liver dry'd helps the Bloody flux; and the Testicles are made use of against the Epilepsy and fits of the Mother. For Shell-fish of all sorts, especially in the Western Islands, their Number is incredible, such as Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters in some places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in Three or Four pieces before they can be eat, Cockles, Muscles, Limpets, Wilks, Clams, and Spouts, which are cast up by the Tide in such Numbers in the Isles, as the People are not able to consume them: At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the Isle of *Sky*, a Spring-Tide commonly leaves 25 or 20 Horse Load of Oysters on the Sands, and in like manner thole Tides throw up vast Quantities of Muscles on that Coast.

Of Pearl, *Ambergrease*, Coral, *Agat*, and other valuable Stones.

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scots* Pearl here. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant abovemention'd, who understands the Pearl Trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above 40 years, says, he has sometimes given 100 Rix-dollars, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scots* Pearl, and that he had *Scots* Pearl as fine, clear and more transparent, than any Oriental Pearl; tho' the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a Yellow Water, yet Foreigners he says covet *Scots* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there is in a Pearl Shell, the more sign he says it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl, for the smooth Shells are young and barren, therefore he propos'd that a Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl, for the longer they stay in the Water the more valuable they are; so that he would have no Shells taken up less than Four Inches in Length, or Two or Three in Breadth, and that none should be allow'd to offer any Pearl to be sold that weighs less than Five Grains, which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have Time to grow and increase, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be forbid, except once in Ten Years at least, because he has
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been sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to Sale that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from Four to Fifty Crowns a piece.

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken, and once in Twenty Years he says there's a great Pearl-Fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder but that Pearl-Shells of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound are the Rivers in the Isle of *Skie*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20 l. per piece, and in a fresh Water-Lake near the South side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good use in Physick, being accounted the Chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pettilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heartburning, Giddinels of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at Home than from the *Indies*. The Physical Preparations to be made of Pearl are found in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 428.

To this we may add Coral Red and White, and Coraline, which grow in the Isles of *Lewis* and *Skie*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding Six Inches in Length, nor a Goose's Quill in Bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Fura*. Besides the use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poyson, Malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the Running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds, &c. and being Poulder'd and given to new born Children in Womens Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling sickness or Convulsions. The Coraline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthening, and good in hot Gouts. For the Noble Physical Preparations of Coral, see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 422. The Islanders add a Quantity of Red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the *Diarrhæa*.

Ambergrease is also found on the *Scots* Coasts, particularly on that of the Island *Bernera*, one of the *Harris* Isles, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him Light, when the strong Scent discover'd it, and made his Head ake. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-west*, *Kintyre* and *Orkney*. The several Preparations of Ambergrease in Physick, and the excellent Uses of it for recreating the

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Spirits, and Antidotes against Plague and Poyson, for strengthening the Body and helping Conception, &c. are known. For those Preparations see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 400.

Marcasites Black and White, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Startle* in the Isle of *Skie*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Womens Breasts, and against hard Chærades. The excellent Physical Preparations of *Marcasites* may be seen at large in *Salmon's new London Dispensatory*, p. 351.

The *Lapis Cernuus*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skie* in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun; some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the inside; others less, with yellow Furrows on both sides; the Natives Steep 'em in Water for some Hours, and by washing the part affected with the Water, cure the Cramp in their Cattel, and for that Reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among the precious Stones, says it has a Colour, is impress'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a place blasted with Lightning, which does not agree with *M. Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea shore.

The *Lapis Hæcticus*, or white Hætick Stone, abounds likewise in the Isle of *Skie*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria*, *Diarrhea* and *Consumptions*, by making them Red hot in the Fire, and then quenching them with Milk or Water, which they Drink with Succels; and sometimes Bathe their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a Red Colour.

Aggat grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lachfallart*, in the Isle of *Skie* of different Sizes and Colours, some Green, some of a Pale Sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has it's Physical Use, the Powder of it apply'd being good against the Biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other Poisonous Creatures; refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Chrystal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skie*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one sort of a Purple Colour. There's Chrystal also in the Isle of *Arran*. The use of Chrystal for making Glasses, Cups and Chrystals for Watches is well enough known. It has besides its Physical Uses, the Powder of it being good against the *Diarrhea*, *Dysenteria*, *Lienteria*, *Celiac Cholick*, whites and reds: It's also accounted good for increasing Milk in Nurses, for breaking the Stones in Reins and Bladder, and for the Gour. See the Preparations of it in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 409, 410.

Os Sepia is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Isle of *Harris*, the Natives powder it, and being Drank in boy'd Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy against the *Dyarrhea* and *Dysentery*; and they also make use of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle Fish.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coasts of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Harris*; the superstitious Natives use them as Amulets, particularly the White ones, and say, that when any hurt is intended the Person that wears them, the Beans turn black; that they do change Colour Mr. *Martin* is positive, being an Eye Witness of it; but the reason he leaves to Enquiry; one strange effect of them he mentions, viz. that a Gentleman's Cows in that Isle giving Blood instead of Milk for several days, by throwing one of these Nuts into the Pales, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at first, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk, and the very Nut, by which it was perform'd, he was presented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on the Coast of the Isle of *Lingay*, drunk in Milk or *Aquavitzæ*, is made use of by the Natives against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysentery*. These Beans or Nuts are drove in great quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coast of the Island *Tyre* &c. They are also found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney* Islands.

Fullers Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dunvegan* and *Nisboft* in *Skie*. The use of this Earth for Clothiers, &c. is very well known; for the Physical Uses of it, against Burns and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 434.

Corkir for dying a Crimsom Colour is a Scurf, growing on the Coasts and Hills of *Skie*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Croftil, a Courser Scurf of a dark Colour is also found there, and made use of to dye a Philomote Colour.

Wampumpeg, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some Parts of the *Indies*, for Money, are found in great Numbers, with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Cannay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the Stony ground near it, the Needle went often round with great Swiftness, and instead of settling towards the North settled due East; for the Physical Uses of it, against the Dropfie, Bleeding, Gonorrhæa, Gout, Convulsions, &c. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 414.

Spermi Ceti is also found on the Coast of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is, some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purified by some Lixivium. It is of a white fat Substance, which easily takes fire, and is in English commonly call'd *Parmacity*.

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Gold Mines where found in *Crawford Moor* in *Scotland* in the time of King *James IVth*, says Bishop *Lesly* in his History of *Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James Vth*. Some Rich Germans skill'd in Mines, came over with abundance of Money, and obtain'd leave from the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they employ'd abundance of Men; and forming the Earth dug into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was abundance of pure Gold; they bought them from the King, and carried them with them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts in the Streams and elsewhere; and that Azure is to be had there in great Quantities almost without any Labour. The Bonnet Pieces coin'd before the Union of the Crowns in *Scotland* were of that Gold.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell Hill*, three Miles South of *Linlithgow* in *West Lothian*; in the Reign of King *James VIth*. by one *Mund* a Coal-digger.

Copper Mines are also found in *Airthey*, belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*, within Two Miles of *Sterling*, where 100 Pound Oar yielded 50 of very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in a good proportion.

There are rich Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hoptoun's* Lands in *Clidsdale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*, and we have formerly mention'd the Mines of Tin and Lead in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spruel* in his *Scheme of Scotland's Product*, says, if others follow'd the Example of the Earl of *Hoptoun* and his Predecessors, they might export Ten times more Lead than they do, which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom, because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World, and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their exporting of Money and Bills, because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

There are Iron Mines at *Dumfermlin* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal-Mines are very frequent in *Lothian*, *Fife*, and elsewhere, from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for home Consumption.

Mines or Quarries of Free Stone, as good as any where for Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom, as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses, much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn Ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Statues, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom;

in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the North, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from Italy, or other Foreign Countries.

Precious-Stones.

Sir Robert Sibbald in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of Scotland, says they have

Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make it the more probable, he adds, that the Diamond proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces Chrystal, of which there's great Quantities in Scotland.

Rubies of a Red Colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of *Ila*, and other places, where it shines like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Jacinth also of a Red Colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the Rubies, Carbuncles and Jacinths, to be different Species of the same kind.

Jasper. resembling Blood in Colour; some of them are also Green, and others mix'd with Red and Green.

Agats of several Colours, some of them impress'd with the likeness of Animals and Vegetables; some of them bearing an Impression resembling a Cro's, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of Chrystal in them, being a Species of the *Ætites* found in Eagles Nests.

Cornelian of a fleshy Colour; some take it to be the Matrix of the Amethyst.

Chrystal of several sorts; some of a dark reddish Colour, some black and transparent, some of the Colour of a Carbuncle, Mountain Chrystal very clear, Chrystal, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colours of the Rainbow, and therefore called *Iris*; white Chrystal and red Chrystal.

Corn.

The *Wheat* of Scotland is so very good, that *Joseph Senigen*, which had been in the Country, says in *Exercit.* 140, and 200, there's no Bread in *Europe* comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easie Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the *Mers*, *Lothians*, *Gowree*, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use, but for Exportation.

Oats is the most Universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceeds those of *England* for all Uses. They grow very well everywhere in the Country, and that in such Quantities, as affords a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Pease they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption and for Exportation; and they are so good of the kind, that in some Parts of the Country, the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans they have also in great plenty, for their own Use and for Export.

Barley grows likewise very well in *Scotland*, but they sow more of that sort they call Beer, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas *Barley* has but two; of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale and Beer, and export great Quantities.

Rye grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they don't cultivate so much as they do the other Grains abovemention'd.

Flax and Hemp.

Flax abounds in *Scotland*, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great Quantities of Linnen brown and whiten'd, which is one of the greatest Manufactures of the Kingdom; and if duly regulated and encourag'd, might save a great deal of Money in the Island, besides what it may bring in to it, for the *Scots* have improv'd their Linnen Manufacture much of late; and besides fine Linnen, make very good Holland, Cambric, Muslins plain and strip'd; Callicoes, Lennick, Dimask, Ticking, for Beds, &c. White and Dy'd Threads; Laces, Tape, &c.

Mr. Spruel in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England*, say, he has known out of a Pound of Flax of *Scots* Growth, which cost but 12 d. fix Spangle of fine Yarn spun, which was sold at *Glasgow* at about 4 s. 8 d. per Spangle, which made the Product of that 12 d. to the Spinners 28 s. and made into fine Muslin, that same Pound of Flax amounted to 10 or 12 Dollars, which is 2 l. 16 s. 8 d. or 2 l. 16 s. the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, That from one Pound of *Scots* Flax, Lacemakers have made Lace to the Value of 8 l. Sterling, which is sufficient to shew how much the Linnen Manufactory may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, that are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their Hemp is also capable of being improv'd, not only to save Money in the Island which is exported for Canvas, Sailcloth, &c. but also to export, and to make Nets for their Fishery, and other Uses.

Wooll,

The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of Wooll, from whence come Manufatures

tures of several sorts, as Broad-cloth, course, or Hufwife's-cloth, Fingrines, Serges, Bays, Crapes, Temmin, *Glasgow* Plaids, Worsted Camlets, and other Stuffs and Stockings for Home Consumption and Export; besides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wooll in general is not so good as that of *England*, yet they had brought their Broad-cloth lately to great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that part of Woollen Manufacture; yet their Wooll is very proper for Serges, Bays's, Camlets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a Foreign Trade. They are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs, and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wooll we have from Mr. *Spruel* in his Account current, viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20 and 30 s. a Pair for Womens Stockings, which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have Store of very good Wooll brought thither from the Highlands and Isles; and because sold at the Cross of *Aberdeen* is commonly call'd Cross-Wooll. The most remarkable Places besides in *Scotland* for good Wooll are *Galloway* and *Twedale*, from which a great Improvement might be made in Bays, Serges, and Shaloons.

Horses.

In *Scotland* they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands, which, tho' but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey Riding, or Post, and for that end are much coveted by many People in *England*, especially on the Borders, when Gratiers, who go to *Dumbarton* Fair, buy Numbers of them. Those *Galloways*, as they call them, of 40 or 50 Shillings apiece, will tire out a large Horse of 20, 30 or 40 l. in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waste made by larger Horses. An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. *Spruel* says, that he exported 50 of them for *Surinam*, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and *Galloway*; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield thirty Guineas apiece.

Black

Black Cattel.

Of these there are great Multitudes in *Scotland*, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers into the Lowlands and *England*, which tho' sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 s. per Head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home Consumption, which is likely to be promoted, if their Trade be improv'd by the Union; they make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and *English* Purchasers, that they feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattel cannot eat, but tread under Foot, and would by Consequence be otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold sometimes at 3 l. Sterling per 100 Weight at *Bristol*, and from 40 to 50 s. Sterling at *London*, besides the Profit made of their Hides, which being tann'd are fit for Upper-leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed Black Cattel of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground, and to be killed and salted for Export as well as for Home Consumption; and 'tis observ'd that their Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* Black Cattel, and their Hides, if dress'd and tanned right, are fit for Soal Leather, Harness for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer.

There is Plenty of all sorts of Deer in the Parks of those of Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes in the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of 'em run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep.

Of these they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a larger and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wooll, Skins, and Lambs, of which they are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho' of a less size, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheese.

From the Milk of their Black Cattel and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, not only for Home Consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of further Improvement,

provement, if the Trade of the Country increase, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. Spruel inform us in his Account current, that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands as ever he saw from *Ireland*; besides 'tis evident from what's made in Gentlemen's Houses, and others of the better sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheese as in *England*.

Goats.

The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding of this sort of Cattle, but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of 'em which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills, and yield good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kids, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make fine Gloves; the Cheese made of their Milk is valued for its good Taste, and their Milk it self is much us'd for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

Hogs.

It's a vulgar Error in *England* and elsewhere, that the *Scots* have a general Aversion to this sort of Cattle, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably in such Numbers as in *England*, but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in Plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants, not only for Home Consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of *Scotland* into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Fowl.

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are common in other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend; but if their Trade increase, as probably it may upon the Union, their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses; their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick: But we defer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Place of the known World.

Tim'cr.



Timber.

There are many large Woods of Oak in *Scotland*, which afford Material for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encourag'd; however they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipe-staves and Barrels, and their Bark is of Use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland* and elsewhere; they have likewise Ash-Trees, Elms and others, fit for Building and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and might, with due care, afford Pitch and Tar without being obliged to bring such large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous, but there is now scarce any Remainers of it. The Woods, as has been observ'd, are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar* and *Torewood*; but in the North, especially in *Perth-shire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch* and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them Twenty, and some of them Thirty Miles in Length.

Fruit Trees.

They have abundance of these of all sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home Consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

Herbs.

Scotland affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick, as the Curious may see by casting their Eye upon *Sir Robert Sibbald's Historia Plantarum Hortensium in Scotia, Prodromi naturalis Historia Scotiae, Partis secundae, Lib. secundus*. And in the Eighth and Ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; he gives us curious Tables of Foreign Herbs and Plants, and other Things, imported from Foreign Parts for the Use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produc'd in *Scotland* of the like Vertue, in opposite Columns, which shews that they are in no Necessity of their Trade of Export and Import, being at much Expence for Foreign Drugs,

Having thus given a brief Account of Scotland's chief Product for Trade, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. Spruel's Scheme, how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From *England* the Goods usually imported into *Scotland*, are the Woollen Manufactory of all sorts, Alom'd Leather, Shambo Gloves, Lead, Pewter, Tin, Iron, Black Cattel, Horses, Hops, Cider; and some Years when their own Harvest proves bad, Corn of all sorts, Manufacturies of Pewter, Iron, Steel, and Brasses, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods the *English* import from *China*, *Persia*, the *East-Indies*, and other Nations; for exchange of which, *Scotland* Imports into *England*, Linnen Cloth of all sorts, Coals, Salt, small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmon, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto *Scotland* has been Losers by the Ballance of Trade with *England*, because they generally imported more from *England* than they exported to it; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity, for did they take *Joseph's* Precaution, to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations; for their Black Cattle and Horses, except it be now and then for the sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead and Iron, they have enough at Home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather they have enough of their own, without being oblig'd to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufacturies they need none from *England*, or any other Country, except fine Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better sort.

From *Ireland* the *Scots* import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wooll and Woollen Manufacturies, with some Corn and Horses, for which they have to exchange Linnen Cloth, Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Red and White Herrings, Oak, and Oak Bark, and Fir Timber.

The *Scots* import from *Norway*, Fir Timber and Deals, Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper, and Carvie-Seed, Oak, Wainscot, Pipe-Stacks and Firs, and sometime Horses from *Denmark*. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the *Scots* have Oak and Fire-wood enough to serve themselves, were they at pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to *Ireland* from the Highlands; and for what else they need from *Norway* and *Denmark*, they have to export and exchange Oat-meal and Malt, Woollen and Linnen Manufacturies, Salt Beef and Tallow.

The *Scots* import from the *Baltick*, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir Timber and Deals, for which they have to exchange White and Red Her-

rings, which is sufficient to Ballance all they need from the *Baltick*; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linnen, Butter and Tallow, Tobacco, which now they may have from the *Englifo* Plantations in exchange for their own Product and *Canary* Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The *Scots* import from *Nerva*, *Revel* and *Riga*, the best Hemp, Flax of all sorts, Knapple, Tar, Linseed, Firs, Pot-Ashes and Train Oil. for which they have to exchange White and Red Herring, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lamb-skins, Lead, Woollen Manufacturies, and fine and coarse Stockings; besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lamb-skins, Dear-skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Mertricks, except it be for thole who are curious.

The *Scots* import from *Dantzick* and *Poland*, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Tar'd Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak, Wain-scot, Glafs, Black Beer, Strong Waters, Pot-Ashes, White Pease Rye, and other Corn, for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

From *Holland* they imported most of their Grocery Ware, Materials for dying, fine *Holland*, Silks, Toys, Spices of all sorts, Currans, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all sorts, Gun-Powder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thred, Callicoes, Mullin, *East-Indian* Goods of all sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco, Linseed, Garden-seed, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wain-scot, Planks, Hops, Earthen Ware, and all sorts of Household Furniture.

And they imported into *Holland*, Salmon, Herring, Coals, Wheat and Barley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef Hides, Courle Woollen Cloth, Wooll, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingrims, Bazes, Plaiding, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of *Norwich*, Worsted, Yarn, Stockings, Lead and Lead Oar, Gloves and Pearl.

From *France* they imported Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chestnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they imported Salmon, Herrings, Cod, Coals, Lead, Wooll, Courle Woollen Cloath, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From *Spain* they imported Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemmons, Salt, Raisins and Cocheniel.

And imported Salmon, Herrings, Cod-fish, Linnen of several sorts, coarse Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Candles, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, *Montrose* Pistols.

The *Scots* import from *Naples*, Oil, Silk, Silk Stuffs, and Rice, for which they have to Exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Tan'd Leather, Calf skins.

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They import from *Galipoli* Oils, Rice, Juice of *Liquorish*, and *Liquorish*; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for *Naples*. They import likewise the same Commodities from *Messina* and *Sicily* in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for *Naples*.

They import from *Venice* Brimstone, the finest Red Pile Rice, fine Chrystal Drinking-Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Cabinets, Small Beeds, Silk and Silk Stuffs, Muscadin Wine, Greek Wine, Currans, Roman Scented Gloves, *Venice* Necklaces, Sham Pearls; for which they have to exchange Red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Log-wood, Tan'd Leather, Calf-skins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bazes white and dy'd, dry Cod and Ling.

They import from *Cephalonia* Currans, Greek Wine and Rice, and Trade thither with the same Goods as to *Venice*, or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at *Venice*.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper, for which they have to exchange Locks of Guns, Arms, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

From the *Canaries*, *Mulvasia* Wines, Green Wines, Red and White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserv'd Fruits, Cordecidron, Sugar Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Log-wood; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import Red and White *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordecidron, Brasil, Sugar, Shumack, and Archald for Dyers, for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salmon, Linnen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the English *West-Indies* they import Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotten-wooll, Lime-Juice, and Rum; for which they have to exchange Salt-Beef, Red and White Herrings, Wheat and Flour, Candles, &c.

Their Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt-Beef, Red and White Herrings, Flour, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico*, *Surinam*, *Curaçasso*, *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, *New-York*, *East* and *West Jersey*, *Virginia*, *Pensylvania* and *New-England*.

They import from *Russia* Pot-Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tarr'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Hony, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhubarb, Agarick, Musk, Ising-glass; for which they Exchange Lead, Red and White Herrings.

They import from *China* China-Ware, Silks, Stuffs, Fanns, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphir, China-Root, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quicksilver; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East-Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuffs, Callico, Mullins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes,

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Canes, Coffee and Cinnamon, they have but little Product to Answer that Trade except Lead, fine Stuffs, Red and White Herrings, which Mr. Spruel says have been sold for him there for Sixpence apiece by way of Barter; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Persia*, which, besides the same with the *East-Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces; the *Scots* have to Exchange Broad-cloth, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guinea*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Looking-glasses, and other Toys, Strong-waters, Beads, Pewter Dishes; and he supposes *Glasgow* plaids and Blue Bonnets, may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of the Negro Coast, viz. Negro's, Elephants-Teeth, Bees-Wax and Gum-Arabick; *Scotland* has to exchange *Wam-pum-pig*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse White Linnen and Fingrims, Toys, Strong-Waters and Pewter Dishes.

This is the Substance of what Mr. Spruel has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to Trade to all those Places without Money, but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to Trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he on the other hand suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs; for from many of them the *Scots* bring Home Gold and Money for their own Product.

We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade, to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much impos'd upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Soil of Scotland.

THO' the Country be for most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all sorts; their Valleys, especially those toward the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all sorts of Corn and Fruits, they have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For Manuring
the

the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-ware, Tangle and Lime. In many Places the Ground yields Sixteen or Eighteen Fold; and Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says the Ground yields sometimes Thirty Fold, and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general, varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World; in some places the Hills are almost perpetually cover'd with Snow, in other Places the Lakes and Waters never freeze, and the Ground smokes with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels; in some places the Aspect looks very Melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks and Hills, which produce nothing but Heath; in other Places there are fruitful Corn-fields and lovely Pastures; and as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under Ground, so that *Scotland* partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and New discover'd World, but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for Human Life, and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho' the Country be populous, and the People very prolific.

Of the Mountains of Scotland.

The *Scots* are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Forreigners because of their numerous Mountains, but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small Black Cattel, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much Cause to reflect on the Country upon that Account. And here it is proper to take notice of what the Learned *Kircher*, *Lib. 2. Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, viz. That they are the same to the Earth as Bones are to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these Things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the Mountains, which keeps the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers; and as *Job* expresses it, sets Bars and Doors to it. 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Dugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serves as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to sanctify the Neighbouring Valleys and Countries.

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4. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing variety of Herbs, Trees and Plants, which could not subsist without them; they conduce also mightily to temper the heat of the Sun, and to make the Air wholesome. 5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for Human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful shade they give to the Neighbouring Valleys. In short Sir Robert Sibbald says, that Scotland owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger influence upon its Valleys, the Air is made more serene and healthful, and the Country is deliver'd from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion Pestilential Diseases.

It's obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country, for its evident that they afford more room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods and other Uses, than can be in a plain Country of equal Breadth and Length.

The most remarkable Mountains of Scotland are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyle-shire*, almost the whole breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battel fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the ancient *Scots* or *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West; next to these are *Pentland Hills*, which run thro' *Lothian*, and join the Mountains of *Twaddel*; and these again are joyn'd by others, which run thro' the whole breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those call'd *Cheviot Hills*, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms, *Drumbenderlaw* and *North Berwick-law*, both in East *Lothian*, *Arthur's-Seat* in *Mid-Lothian*, *Cairnapple*, in West *Lothian*, *Tentock* in *Clidesdale*, *Binmore* in *Argyle*, the *Ochel Mountains*, the *Lowmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithnes Ord*; and in the *Orkney Islands*, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Seasons of the Year in Scotland.

THE Winter continues usually Four Months, viz. from the middle of *November* to the middle of *March*, tho' the Season does not continue severe above half the Time; the Wind blows usually in the Winter from the North, which brings Snow;

Snow ; and for the most part, especially in *December*, *January*, and part of *February*, there is more Snow than Rain, and the Snow lies, when it comes late, till the beginning of *April*. 'Tis observed, that those Winters which abound most with Snow and Frost are more healthful for the People, and better for the Soil ; whereas those that are open and rainy are worse for both, and also for Cattel. In the Spring, viz. *March*, and the beginning of *April*, Rain is more frequent and the Wind more strong, and blows for most part from the East, North-East, and South-East. The Summer is very temperate from the middle of *June* to the middle of *September*, the Length of which compensates the Distance of the Country from the Sun ; for then, generally speaking, 'tis neither parch'd with Heat, nor depriv'd of necessary Moisture, being watered with much Dew, frequent Showers, and continual Fountains, yet the Heat is sufficient to ripen the Corn and Fruits, and being fann'd with continual Breezes, occasions a pure and serene Air, especially in the Mountainous Countries, which is very healthful as well as grateful to Man and Beast ; the Wind blows then for most part from the West, North-West and South-West.

The *Autumn* in *Scotland* is variable, abounding sometimes with continued Rains, sometimes with Fogs, and sometimes with tempestuous Winds, but the beginning of the *Autumn* frequently resembles the Summer, and is very temperate ; in this Season the Wind generally blows from the South and South-East : Diseases abound most at this time, and in the middle of the Spring, but neither so frequent nor so malignant as in the neighbouring Countries, because the Air is more purify'd by the Winds.

CHAP. V.

Of the Scottish Seas.

THE Country is watered by the *Atlantick* Ocean, the *De-caledonian*, *German* and *Irish* Seas ; the *Atlantick* is that part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish* Seas, and by the situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea, nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish* Seas there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the flux and reflux ; the reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, first, in the narrow Passage, where

Cap. II. Scotland, now North Britain.

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where *Kintire*, belonging to the Shire of *Argile*, is joyn'd to *Cnapdale*; it is about a Mile in length, and when the Tide is out is a low Sand, thro' which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one side, it flows back at t'other, as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke thorow by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lies the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Core Urekan*, betwixt the Isles *Jura* and *Scarba*, it has such an impetuous Current as is not to be match'd any where about the Isle of *Britain*; the Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Pot, and increases gradually till it appear in many Whirlpools, which immediately after, spout up in shape of Pyramids, with a great Noise as high as the Mast of a little Ship, and the white Waves, occasion'd by the Fall of the Water, run Two Leagues with the Wind before they break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the beginning of the Tide till above half Flood, when it decreases gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water; and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fish-boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood, and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise. 2. On the Coast of *Bernera*, one of the *Harries* Islands, which Sir *Robert Murray* gives an Account of in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, in brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the Third Day after the New and Full Moon, in the Western Isles and Continent, they are commonly at the highest, and about Quarter Moons at the lowest, (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tides from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide increase to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

It's suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Signs; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide, so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise, from the highest Spring-Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seem to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tides move faster, but in a small degree increasing its Swiftness till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in swiftness again from the middle to the top of

of the High-water ; it's suppos'd that the inequal spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of swiftness, and consequently the Degrees of the Risings and Fallings of the same inequal spaces of Time, are performed according to the Proportion of Signs. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believed to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Course ; so that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's return to the same Meridian cannot be always performed in the same time ; and the Tides from New-Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but 57, sometimes 58, sometimes 59, (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactness.

At the East End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the Sea ; there is another no less remarkable upon the West side of the *Long Island*. The Tides which come from the South-West run along the Coast Northward, so that during the ordinary Course of the Tides, the Flood runs East in the *Firth*, where *Bernaer* lyes, and the Ebb West, and thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after, (the ordinary Spring-Tides rising some 14 or 15 Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation, for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Course of the Tide being Eastward ; when it begins to flow, which is about 9 and a half of the Clock, it not only continues so till about 3 and a half in the Afternoon, that it be High Water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb, so that it runs Eastward 12 Hours together ; that is, all Day long, from about 9 and a half in the Morning, till about 9 and a half at Night. But then, when the Night Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some 12 Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before ; and thus the Reciprocations continue flood and Ebb, running one 12 Hours Eastward, and another 12 Hours Westward, till 4 Days before the Full and New Moon, and then they resume their ordinary regular Course as before, running East during the six Hours of Flood, and West during the six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails : That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for six Months together, the Course of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, 12 Hours, as from about 9 and a half to Ten exact Eastward all

all Night, that is, 12 Hours more Westward; during the other six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward, and all Night Eastward. I have observ'd the Tides as above for the space of some Days both in *April, May, July* and *August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they all agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney* Islands, which we refer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Fountains, Rivers and Lakes of Scotland.

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where, nor are they unfrequent in the Valleys; and what is more remarkable, they are found upon the tops of some of the highest Mountains, as in the highest of the *Lowmond* Hills, and in one of those of *Hey* in *Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drink of it he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock, in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated there are Two Fountains, about 3 Foot distant from one another, of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear; and betwixt the two Rocks within the Castle there is a fresh Water Pool, within Fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Castle of *Stains*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton* Wood, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Moss.

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well call'd, *The Routing Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the part of the Well, which looks to that Quarter of the *Skye* from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West side of *Campsey* Hills, which divide *Sterling-shire* from *Lennox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in Scotland are

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Moffet Wells, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Anandale*; the Wells are Two in Number, near one another, the higher Well runs thro' whitish and chrytaline Stones, and the lower thro' black ones, resembling *Marcalites* of Antimony, the Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling sinking Sulphur of Antimony of a yellowish red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and some of them contain a metallick Matter that sparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a Neighbouring Brook there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the *Dieuretick* Virtue of the Water. Thole Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against Cholick and Nephritick Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels; they are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the driest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a Rainy or in the Winter Season. And *Mahom's* Well, near *St. Mahom's* Church, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same nature discover'd not many Years ago at *Hall-Yards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kinghorne* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes thro' the Body, is of excellent use for recovering a lost Appetite, and against the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watery and itching Eyes, and against Redness and Pimples in the Face: There flows also from the same Rock a whitish viscid Liquor, which is an excellent Cosmetick.

Arthrey Well, Two Miles North of *Sterling*, flows from a Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine, with some mixture of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows thro', is of use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are us'd against Cholicks and Obstructions of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing thro' Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against Dropsies, Cholicks and Nephritick Pains.

At *New-Mills* in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing thro' the same Minerals, much commended for Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the want of them in cold Distempers may be in some measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet* Waters, and of the Oil which swims upon *St. Catherine's* Well, within Two Miles of *Edinburgh*,

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burgh, which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warm'd and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from cold Causes, and restores Strength to decay'd Limbs.

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*, the most famous are *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Tay*, which are Navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, anciently call'd *Bodotris*, the noblest and largest of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Rise not far from the Bottom of *Laimon Hill*, and runs from West to East, and receiving several other Rivers by the way; near *Sterling* it is pass'd by a noble Bridge, and has afterwards so many Turnings, that tho' it be but 4 Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is 24 by Water, which affords a most pleasant Aspect by the Meanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each side. Below *Alloway* the Channel enlarges it self several Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both sides, it is contracted into about 2 Miles in Breadth, where for the most part there's a safe Passage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Passage there's a little Island or Rock call'd *Inch-Garvy*, upon which there was a Fort to defend the Passage, which by raising one on the shore on each side, might be made impregnable; and in the River above it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greatest Fleets of Men of War or Merchant Ships, to ride or lye safe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempests. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in case of cutting a Canal, as formerly mention'd, betwixt this River and *Clyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and *German* Ocean. Below this Passage the *Forth* enlarges it self by degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, beautify'd with considerable Towns and Harbours on both sides, and several Islands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, and there it is call'd the *Scotish* Sea.

Tay is next to the *Forth*, the largest River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of 24 Miles long in *Braid-Albin*, it washes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Athal*, the Towns of *Dunkil* and *St. Johnstoun*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over; it is Navigable as high as *St. Johnstoun*, which is about Twenty Miles. This River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Perth's* House of *Stob-hall*, which in time of a Flood, makes so great a Noise, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey is next to *Forth* and *Tay*, the most considerable River in *Scotland*, it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the Hills of *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, and after a Course of Threescore Miles, falls into the *German* Sea, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* House, call'd *Bogie*; it runs from West to East

East with a very quick Stream, till it come within six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward thro' a plain Country, where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observ'd of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer, when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-Fishing.

The *Done* and *Dee*, which falls into the Sea near *Aberdeen*, have been formerly mention'd, as very considerable for their Salmon Fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water never freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately dissolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Inverness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde is the greatest River in the Lowlands next to the *Forth*, takes its Rise out of *Tinto-Hill* in that Country, and falls into the *Irish* Sea; it is also considerable for Salmon-Fishing, and its convenient Situation for a Trade to the *West-Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Streights*: The rest of the Rivers we omit till we come to the particular Counties thro' which they run.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Nesse* and *Loch-Levin*, which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch lomand*, which sends forth the River of *Levin*, and *Loch-jern*, which sends forth the River *Jern*. And 'tis also observ'd that *Loch-Nesse*, *Loch-Tay* and *Loch-jern*, never freeze; but whether it proceed from subterranean Fires, or from Sulphureous Minerals, thro' which they run, is not determin'd by Naturalists.

Loch-myrtoo, in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one part of it freezes in the Winter Season, and the other part never does. There is a *Loch* in *Strath-errick*, in the Lord *Lovat's* Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*, and then in one Nights time it freezes all over, and if the Frost continue two Nights the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same Nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Gromarty's* Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglasb*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of Two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflections of the Sun Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattel grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood of as high a Situation wherein no such thing is seen.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achignigle*, there is a Stream which turns Holly into a greenish Stone, of which they make
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Moulds for casting Musket-bullets and Melting pots, for melting Brass and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

In *Linlithgow-shire*, there is a Lake call'd *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a Neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones, and after it has run thus under Ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great force from a Fountain about three Foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-Mill.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

TIS observ'd by *Hippocrates*, that the lineaments and temper of Inhabitants partakes of the Nature of their Country, and that it is principally the Change of Seasons or Climates which makes a Change in the Nature of the People; and since there are frequent Changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an influence upon the Tempers of the People. Hence it is, as *Sir Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their Lively Genius, Courage and Warlike Temper.

Hector Boethius, describes the way of Living, and Customs of the Ancient *Scots* thus: Our Ancestors in War and Peace, did among other Vertues chiefly cultivate Temperance the Mother of the rest, and therefore did not indulge themselves in much Sleep, or much Eating and Drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at hand, and most easily prepar'd; they made their Bread of such Corn as the several Counties produced; they fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthened their Bodies, and at other times they eat Beef, and Fish with which their Rivers and Seas abounded; they commonly made a small Breakfast of those things, and then Eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies being cramm'd with Victuals, their Minds should be render'd more unfit for Business.

They Eat more at Supper, but seldom exceed one Dish: When they had a mind to be Merry, they drunk *Aquavita* not made of Foreign Species, but distill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme*, *Mint*, *Anise*, &c. Their Common Drink was Ale. When they were at War they contented themselves with Water, and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought sufficient for a Day; they mix'd it with Water, and boil'd it to a consistency, as they do now that which they call *Pottage*, in

the same manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himself did in their Camp. They seldom eat any Flesh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they eat half Raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with no Booty, they eat Fish dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, less Slothfulness shou'd make them Effeminate, they accusom'd themselves to Hunting, Running and Wrestling. Their Heads were continually bare and shav'd, leaving a lock of Hair on their Foreheads, after the manner of the Ancient *Spaniards*, and they either went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually mott, especially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all Seasons. Their Cloaths were made for Use and not for Luxury, their Stockings were never higher then their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linnen or Woollen; their Breeches were most part of Hempen-cloath, and they had short Cloaks or upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and courser for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches with Sackcloth under them. They breed their Children hard, and the Mothers nursed them themselves, and those who wanted Milk, they suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully Born; and they also thought that Milk of other Nurser made Children to Degenerate from their Parents. They for most part Travell'd on Foot, and when at War, carried their Baggage ordinarily on their Backs; but sometimes made use of Horses, and refus'd no hardships their Commanders put upon them. If they lost the Battel they retired to the Mountains, and were so accusom'd to Running, by Hunting and Racing in time of Peace, that they were almost as swift as Horses. They reckon'd a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they aveng'd it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckon'd it glorious to Fight in the Van, and if any of them were in Danger, their Followers would either rescue them or die with them; for this reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks as many in number as they and their followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp was found without a Flint-stone or a Sword by his side or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace; their Armour was light, and their Herbergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carried either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword, he was hiss'd out of the Army with Contempt; and if any Man fled out of the Camp for fear, or went off without leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited. Nay, the very Women, especially

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Maids, would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or Superannuated, and frequently did good Service; they thought it Glorious to Fight in the open Field, either against the publick Enemy or in their own private Quarrels, and abhorred to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as labour'd under Madnels or Infectious Dislemper, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring, they Gelded; and Women in the like case they remov'd from all Society of Men, lest the Race should be spoil'd, and if any such were found to be with Child afterwards, they buried them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drown'd, and were so exact in their Bargains, that they will perform more than they promised. They made use of Hyroglyphicks, and especially Figures of Animals, some of which are still to be seen in Ancient burying Places; but that Art is now utterly lost. Some peculiar Characters which were then common, still remain, and very aptly express all the Aspirats and Diphthongs of the Ancient Language, but they are not now commonly used. For Physick, they made use of native Herbs, in which they are still very skilful. In the War they made use of a certain sort of Food, of which the quantity of a Bean would stay their Hunger and Thirst for several Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman History*. Sir Robert Sibbald has a Learned Dissertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Highlanders* call *Karemyle*; that they Chaw in case of Hunger and Thirst, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir Robert says, the Taste of it resembles that of *Liquorish*.

Of the Customs of the Modern Scots.

The Scots are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themselves the Ancient Scots, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a mixture of Ancient Scots, French, English, Danes, Germans, Hungarians and others. *Buchanan* describes the Customs of the *Highlanders* Graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Household Furniture, they follow the parsimony of the Ancients, they provide their Dyet by Fishing and Hunting, and boil their Flesh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beast; while they hunt they eat it Raw, after having squeezed out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of Boil'd Meat or Whey they keep some Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainment, but most of them drink Water; their Bread is of Oats and Barley, the only Grain produced in their Country, which they prepare very artfully, they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themselves with that, Hunt, or go about their Business without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially strip'd; the Colours they effect most are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors as do most of them still, make

use of Plaids very much variegated, but now they make them rather of a Dark-colour, resembling that of the Corps of Heath, that they may not be discover'd while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game, being rather wrapped up than covered with those Plaids; they endure all the rigours of the Season, and sometimes sleep cover'd all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath, the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to Feathers for softness, but much more Healthful; for the quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours; when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping, and if at any time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their Plaids, lest they should be spoil'd by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War, they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Harbergeons, made up of Iron Rings for the most part as low as their Ancles; their Arms are Bows and barded Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a great Wound; and others of them make use of Broad Swords and Battle Axes. Their Marrial Musick is a Bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick, especially Fiddles, some with Brais strings, others with Cats-gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver or Jewels, and the Poorer sort imbelish them with Chrystal; their Songs are artfully enough compos'd, and the subject of them is generally the Praise of brave Men. They make use a little of the old Gaulick Tongue, and take long Journies in the height of Winter on Foot without inconveniency, and trouble themselves about no other Provision, than a little *Aquavita*, and some *Cheese*; the *Orkney* Men's Language is a Dialect of the old *Gothick*, and living after the old temperate way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind; their ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physicians Art does to that of their People, and makes their Stature Manly, and their Complexion Comly; they have little Corn but Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with Black and White Cattle, and Goats, from whence they have plenty of Milk, Butter and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable; they have no Poysonous or Deformed Animal in the Country, they abound with little Horses Contemptible to the Eye, but fit for all sorts of Domestick Business, beyond what can be imagin'd. Their Ancient Discipline begins to grow into desuetude by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no small detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the same Customs, but then retain somewhat more of the ancient Pur-

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mony; their Habit is that of the Germans, and tolerably decent; their subject of Trade are Course Cloath, Fish, Oyl, Butter and Cheese; they Fish with Boats of Two Oars, which they buy from the Norway Men, and they Cure their Fishes partly with Salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenness, but once a Month entertain one another chearfully for Cultivating mutual Friendship, without Brawls or Quarrels, the usual Companions of Excess. The firmness of their Constitution is extraordinary, an instance of which is given in one Lawrence, who Marry'd a Wife, as has been formerly mention'd, when he was an Hundred years old, and returning from a Tempestuous Sea, where he had been a Fishing at 140, lay down and died, being perfectly dissolved by Age, without any visible Dis temper.

Of the Lowlanders and their Language.

The Lowlanders partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mention'd them to be compos'd, but most resemble the French, occasion'd by the long League betwixt the two Nations; their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Custom of Travelling into France to study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the French Armies. But since the Union of the Crowns, the English Customs, and way of living have obtain'd much in the Lowlands, where the English Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years, but still retains more of the Ancient Saxon. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a Foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independant of England, and where the Inhabitants were of another Lineage, and maintain'd such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty, the Scottish Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons of it. 1. The frequent Saxon Auxiliaries sent to assist the Picts against the Scots, which occasion'd many of those Saxons to settle in the Lowlands of Scotland, then possessed by the Picts. 2. The last considerable Effort made by the Picts in Conjunction with the English, to recover their Country against Donald the Vth of Scotland, who after he had defeated the English and Picts upon the River Jedd in Tiviotdale, neglected to improve his Victory, and was afterwards surpriz'd by them near Berwick, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men; upon this Success the English, under the Conduct of Osbreth and Ella, possessed themselves of the Country, as far as Dumbarton, without restoring the Picts, the major part of whom retired to Denmark and Norway, and the remainder were cut off by them without English, to prevent their calling in Forreigners. Thus the English continued in possession of that part of the Country, from about the Year 858, till about the Year 875. That King Gregory the Great

Great of *Scotland* recovered the Country, and the *Scots* Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertain'd the *English* Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that time infested by the *Danes*; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans. 3. Great numbers of the *English* came into *Scotland* to assist King *Malcom* III. against the Usurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in *Scotland*. 4. A great many *English* came to *Scotland* after the *Norman* Conquest, with *Edger Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to King *Malcom* above mentioned, which makes the Reasons of the *Scots* Historians for the prevailing of the *English* Language in the Lowlands of *Scotland*, very probable; it has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the *Highlands*, and the *Isles*, where most of those of Note do also understand *English*.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to strangers, and the Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportion'd and comely, as any Nation in *Europe*, which together with their Native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valued by all the Princes of *Europe*, for Soldiers; so that *Speed* says, there has been few great things done in *Europe*, where the *Scots* have not been with the first and last in the Field. *Cluverius* in his Geography says, they are *mente & ingenio felices*, nor is it to be deny'd, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms as that of any People in Christendom, and it's known, that the Country has produced great Men in all Faculties, who were the Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular instances of *James Duns Scotus*, *Joannes Erigena*, *Buchanan*, and *Chrichtonius Mirabilis*, are scarce to be parallel'd, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Privileges they formerly obtain'd in *France* on the Account of their Valour, and the great things they did under *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great share they had in the late stupendious Victories of *Hochstet* and *Ramillies*, are not to be controverted.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high, they have indeed been controverted by some *English* and *Irish* Historians, but well defended by Sir *George Mackenay* against

Against the Bishop of St. Asaph, in his Two Books, entituled, *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, and the Antiquity of that same Royal Line farther cleared and defended against the Exceptions lately offer'd by Dr. Stillingfleet in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*, Printed at London in 1685 and 1686, to which we refer, the Controversie being too large to be here insisted upon; only in short, the thing is evident on it self, from the *Roman* Historians, and from venerable *Bede*, who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possess'd of *Ireland*, when the *Picts* came into *Britain*; and from *Buchanan*, who says the *Scots* were then possess'd of the Western Isles of *Scotland*; and both he and *Bede* agree, that the *Picts* obtain'd Wives from the *Scots*, and assistance to settle in the North Part of *Britain*, where the *Scots* did also settle a little Time after, without any great Difficulty, which shews that the Country was not then well Inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possess'd of the Island very long before that Time, since they who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of Resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have Peopled the whole Island, which is plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possess'd the greatest part of it. But that which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all doubt is, the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the Time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle on the *Grampian* Mountains in the Year of our Lord 84; for it must be own'd that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War, since no Historian pretends to give any Account, that ever the *Caledonians*, or Ancient *Scots*, properly so call'd, were exterminated, (tho' it's own'd they were once expell'd but return'd again) which could not have fail'd being taken notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer, had any such thing happen'd. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots* is own'd by the ablest Criticks in *Europe*, as may be seen in *Sir George Mackenzy's* Books above mention'd, and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* Time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and he himself owns that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigenæ*, or Strangers.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Scotland.

THis has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and sometimes betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King *Edward I.* of *England*, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege Lord of *Scotland* on foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* for the Crown of *Scotland*, after the Death of the *Scots* King *Alexander III.* and his Grand-daughter the Maiden of *Norway*, who was affianc'd to *Edward II.* of *England*, but died before Marriage; that which gave some Colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of *England*, by the Kings of *Scotland*, or their Eldest Sons, for the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, granted to the *Scots* for their assistance against the *Danes*, on Condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of *England*; and that King *William* of *Scotland*, being taken Prisoner by the *English* in time of Truce, as riding abroad carelessly near their Army in *Northumberland*, was constrained, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee from *Henry IV.* King of *England*; but this Homage was renounc'd by King *Richard*, Son to the said *Henry*, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *John Baliol*, a born Subject of *England*, but descended by his Grand-mother, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*, from the Blood Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of *Edward I.* that he might, as Umpire, adjudge the Crown to him, and maintain him in Possession of it by his Power; this was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by *Baliol* and the States of *Scotland*, as unjust in it self, and perform'd without their Consent, which issu'd in a War of about 60 Years continuance, and was at last determin'd by the Sword in favour of the *Scots*, as it had been soon after the extorting of it by Pope *Innocent*, Pope *Boniface VIII.* and Pope *John*; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King *Edward III.* of *England* to King *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, and all the Monuments of it Surrender'd; and if any of them were retain'd thro' Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declar'd void and null. It's true that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King *Henry VI.* and King *Henry VIII.* in their Declarations of War against the *Scots*; but as the Bishop of *Carlisle* very justly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour,

our, in the Preface to his *Border-Laws*, 'The Stile of those Declarations, is strangely different, and their Pretentions and Claims quite of another nature than what we find them to be in their Treaties of Peace; and this occasional and extraordinary stretching of Titles and Change of Phrase, not intended to by our heedless and impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great many false Notions of the Ancient Government of these Two Kingdoms.

Besides it appears plain that *Edward I.* himself, the Great Asserter and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretentions he made to it, when chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown, since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heiress of *Scotland* and his own Son he agreed, That failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of *Scotland* should return absolutely free from all Subjection to the next Heirs, and the Freedom and Honour of the Kingdom of *Scotland* was expressly reserv'd by the Governors of *Scotland* in their Deputation to the *Scots* Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage, and this reserve was inserted in his own Warrent to the *English* Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of *Scotland* been held in Fee of the Crown of *England*, the keeping of the Heiress of *Scotland*, and disposing of her in Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limets of this Book will not allow us to insist on this Controversy, but such as have a mind to be satisfy'd in it, may find the Matter fully argued in *Sir George Mackenzie's* Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, Cap. 3. *Sir Thomas Craig's* Dispute concerning Homage, entituled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and prefac'd by *Mr. Ridpath* in 1695; *Mr. Tyrrel's* General History of *England*, *Sir James Dalrymp's* Collections concerning the *Scottish* History, and *Mr. Auderson's* Essay, shewing that the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland* is Imperial and Independent; and that which may put a final End to this Controversy, the late Treaty of Union concluded betwixt *England* and *Scotland* as Two Independent Nations.

CHAP. X.

Of the Counties of Scotland, as they lye in order from the Borders of England.

M*Arch*, commonly called the *Mers*, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering Country, in the Law Writings of *Scotland* it is call'd the Shire of *Berwick*,

wick, which was formerly the principal Town of the Country, till it was taken by the *English*. It is abounded by the River *Tweed* on the South, by *Lothian* on the North, by the *German Ocean* on the East, and *Tiviotdale* on the West. This Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People before the Union of the Crowns had the Reputation of being among the most Warlike, and at the same time among the most Just of any in *Scotland*; they could, together with the Neighbouring County of *Tiviotdale*, assemble 10000 Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers in this Country are *Tweed*, *Whitteter*, *Blaskader*, *Eye* and *Ednew*; the chief Places of Note are the Town and Castle of *Duns*, remarkable for the Birth of the Famous *Joannes Duns Scotus*, who had his Surname from it, some of which Family is still in being there; it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattel, and is the Place of best Trade in the County. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, it was the Seat of the Sheriff's Court, which have been remov'd since the Revolution to *Greenlaw*, a Market Town, four Miles further West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scots* Army there under General *Lesley* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to invade *Scotland*.

Home, which gives Surname to that Great Family, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Home*, whose strong Castle there is now demolish'd. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about 1100, and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who, during a *Danish* Invasion, disfigur'd herself, and perswaded her Nuns to do the like, by slitting their Noes, to prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Fastcastle*, a strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory call'd *St. Ebba's head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolish'd. *Eymouth*, a Sea Port, where Fortifications were formerly rais'd to be a Curb upon the Garison of *Berwick*; it gives the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, *Coldstream*, a Market Town, where there was anciently an Abby. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abby. *Erskilton*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermouth*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Rhimer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhime; as much admir'd by the Vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The Ancient Families of this Country are the *Humes*, *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spotswoods*, *Nisbets*, *Wedderburns*, *Blacaders*, *Rentons*, *Manderstons*, *Polwarths*, *Duns's*, all arriv'd from the Estates possess'd by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use, which as it favour'd of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attended it; that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the common Family, from whence those Gentlemen were descended: Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, tho' originally of the same Family,

came to be thought different: In like manner the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *Spotswoods*, tho' all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, and the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all as to those Families call'd of *that ilk*, i. e. whose Surname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*, and except some few late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own Names, are generally esteem'd Ancient and Honourable. This County formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who were very Great Men, and deriv'd their Origine, according to *Cambden*, from the famous *Gospatrie*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman* Conquest, and was honour'd with the Castle of *Dunbar*, and Earldom of *March* by *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dunbar*; and another Branch of the Family being possess'd of the Barony of *Hume*, took that for Surname, which they retain to this Day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*, *George de Dunbar* being proscrib'd in the Reign of King *James I.* that Family lost the Title of Earl of *March*, which was afterwards conferr'd upon *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, then upon the Family of *Stuart* and *Lennox*, which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to — *Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* is reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Rippeth* to the *Bown Milk*, on the West and South by *Twedale*, and on the North by *Lothian*. This Country takes its Name from *Leeder*, or *Lauder*, a small River that runs thro' it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, that gives Surname to an Ancient Family, lies pleasantly situated; it's remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James III.* Minions by the Nobility, who, under Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court and hang'd 'em over *Lauder-Bridge*. This County was formerly the Patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a Great Family, Constables of *Scotland*, but being forfeited for Treason it was annex'd to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff, as others of the King's Lands, which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the Chief of the *Maltlands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauder-Forth*.

Tiviotdale, bounded on the East by the *Mers* and part of *Northumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the Forrest or Shire of *Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*, It derives its Name from the River *Teviot* that runs thro' it, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Flocks. The Inhabitants have always been noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joyning to *England* on dry Marches has frequently

quently been the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, rais'd themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot* of *Buceleugh*, formerly of *Kirkurd*, of which the Dutchess of *Monmouth* and *Buceleugh* is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given 'em by *Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and *Queen Mary*, for their Service against the *English* and the *Douglases* that join'd them when under Proscription; the Family of *Buceleugh* was made Lords in 1606, and Earls in 1619, and the late *James Scot*, Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Buceleugh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families of this Sirname in *Tiviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County are those of *Cesford* and *Farnibest*, both very Ancient and Warlike Families; the Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelso* and *Lesmabago*, were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607, for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders; the Representative of the other is the Marquis of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor *Mark Lord Neubottle*, the Abbey of *Neubottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and in several other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according to the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Douglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable, being Hereditary Sheriffs of it. This Family have the Standard of the brave Lord *Douglas* that was kill'd at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsely call'd *Gheviot-Chase*, just as he had gain'd the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Douglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*, and had that noble Compartment added to their Arms of a *Pale of Wood* wreath'd in, because the Lord *Douglas* in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce* defeated the *English* in *Jedburgh* Forrest, and wreath'd them in that they might not escape; but the Barony of *Douglas*, the Sirname of the Family, being in *Clydsdale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that Country. Other Families of Note in *Tiviotdale* are *Riddel* of *Riddel*, one of the ancientest in the Kingdom; the *Elliot*s, of whom *Sir Gilbert Elliot* of *Stobs* is Chief; the *Turnbulls*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the ancient *Burrough* and *Castle* of *Roxburgh*, now demolish'd, (from whence the

the County is call'd the Shire of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of Scotland was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun; but now of Note only for giving Title of Duke, as formerly of Earl, to *Ker of Cessford*. *Fedburgh*, a Royal Burrough on the River *Fed*, which gave Title of Lord to *Ker of Farniberst*. *Kelfo* a Town of good Trade, pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is Superior, and near which lyes one of his Noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Hawick*, a Market Town on the River *Teviot*, near which lyes *Branksholm*, the ancient Residence of the Family of *Buceleugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abby of *Melrose*, on the River *Tweed*, noted for its Monks the Authors of the Chronicles of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Douglafs Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abby. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Teviot*, *Fed* and *Fal*.

This County by *Pont's* Map, is 26 Miles from East to West, and about 17 South and North.

Liddesdale, which belongs to this County, is by *Pont's* Map, about 26 Miles from South-West to North-East, and about 12 from South to North.

Eusdale and *Eskdale*, which belongs also to this County are about 17 Miles South and North, and 12 Miles East and West.

Chief Seats in this County, The *Floors* and *Friers*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*. *Bridgent*, Sir *William Ker's*. *Marlesfield*, Sir *William Bennet's* of *Grubet*. *Kingdale*, Sir *William Scot's* of *Harden*. *Amcrum*, Sir *John Scot's*. *Cavers*, *Archbald Douglas's*. *Riddel* Sir *Walter Riddels*, *Woolley* and *Stobs* Sir *Gilbert Elliot*. *Branksholm*, Duke of *Buceleugh's*, besides many other of less Note.

West from *Tiviotdale*, upon the Borders lye the small Countries of *Liddesdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale* and *Wachopdale*, so called from the Rivers, *Liddel*, *Ew*, *Esk* and *Wachop*. In *Liddesdale*, there was an ancient and strong Castle called the *Hermitage* now demolished; it formerly belonged to the *Hepburns*, Earls of *Bothwell*, and then to the *Stewarts* of *Coldinghame*. The most remarkable place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most note in those Parts are the *Armstrongs*, formerly the Principal Men in those little Countries; the *Grahams*, *Johnstons*, *Eliots*, *Irwins*, *Bells*, *Carlises*, of the latter there was formerly a Lord, *Beatifons*, *Littles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendunnings*, *Canthers*, *Jordans*, *Moffets*, *Latimers*, *Nixons* and *Crofters*, but the chief Proprietor is now the Family of *Buceleugh*. On these Borders lay the debatable Lands, claim'd by the Borderers of each Nation, but were at last adjudg'd to the Scots by King

James VI. after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeoffment to Sir Robert Douglas and James Maxwell, who sold them to Sir John Ker, and he sold them to Walter Scot, Earl of Buccleugh.

The furthest Country on the Western Border is *Annandale*, about 18 Miles from East to West, and 10 from South to North, so called from the River *Annan*, which runs thro' the Country, and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a Course of 27 Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from South and North; it has many pleasant Woods, and fruitful Fields on both sides. This Country gives Title of Marquis, as it did formerly of Earl, to the chief of the *Johnstons*; an ancient, great and warlike Family, who derived their Sirname from the Barony of *Johnstown* their Patrimony, which gives Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Family, who are also Stewards of this Country; it was anciently the Patrimony of the *Bruces* Lords of *Annandale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstons* was Wardens of the West Borders before the Union of the Crowns, and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandeur by their remarkable Service against the *English*; and the *Douglasses*, who joyned them in Invading this Country when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who during the War, betwixt the Nations, committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to Surrender. There are many Families of Note of that Sirname in this Country, and in other Parts of *Scotland*. The principal Places of *Annandale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annan*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffered much in the Wars with *Edward VI.* The Town and Castle of *Lochmaben*, three parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish; and one peculiar found no where else, which the Inhabitants call *Vandesii* or *Gevandesii*. *Moffat*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivell*, in the Banks of which over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up, and boiling the Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a Warlike People, and much given to Incursions, from which the Western Borderers of both Nations could scarce be restrained either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasion'd those Border Laws, of which the Learned Bishop of *Carlisle* has lately published a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lesly* in his History says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled thro' such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventur'd on by Day; During which, it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible

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fible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way, than by Shuth-hounds which follow'd them by the Scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so Eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.

Next to this Contry lies *Nithsdale*, which together make up the Shire of *Dumfrice*, where the Sheriffs Courts are held. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Country. It takes its Name from the River of *Nith*, which runs thro' it. This River is remarkable for its clear Water, and receives several other from *North* and *South*; near the head of it lies the Town of *Sanquebar*, which gives Title of Lord to the Family of *Queensberry*, a Branch of the Family of *Dowglass*, and near its Mouth lies *Dumfrice*, a pleasant, considerable and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade; and a famous Bridge of hewn Stone with nine Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a-breast on it. The Tide flows up to the Town, which has a convenient Harbour, and Exchange for Merchants. There are many considerable Woods in this Country, the chief of which are *Hoy Wood*, which gave Sirname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro bosco*, *Anglice*, Holy Wood. *Drumlanrick*, which gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*; and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak six Miles in length; and a Noble Palace, with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras Walks. There are a great many more remarkable Woods in this Country, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfrice*, lies the famous Loch of *Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel; the Water of *Locher* runs thro' this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each side; and in the Channel of this Water, there was an impregnable Fort called the *Isle*. The Shire of *Dumfrice* is 36 Miles in length, and 24 in breadth; encompassed by Mountains, fruitful in Corn, and Pasturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattel to *England*. It is bounded on the *South* by *Solway Firth*, on the *North* by *Clydsdale*, on the *West* by *Galloway*, and on the *East* by *Tiviotdale*; it had one Monastery called *Holywood*, and has four Presbyteries.

Chief Seats here, *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnston's*; *Lisber-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnston's*; *Lochwood*, Marquis *Anmandale's*; *Apple Girth*, *Kelwad*, Sir *William Douglas's*; *Springkel*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Castle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas's*; *Dornick*, *Douglas's*; *Kelburn*, *Thomas Scott's*; *Erkleton*, *William Elliot's*; *Langholm*, *Melvin's*; *Kameickale*, *Thomas Caruther's*; *Denby*, *John Caruther's*.

To return again to the River *Forth*. *Lothian* is bounded by this River on the *East*, and is divided from the *Mers* by *Cockburnspath*,

burnspath, and the *Lammermoor Hills* on the *Southwest*; it is bounded by *Lawderdale* and *Tweddale*. Some derive its Name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*, others from the River of *Leeth*, and say it should be called *Lethian*. This Country for Cultivation, Gentlemens Seats, and plenty of all necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other Country in *Scotland*; 'tis particularly fruitful in Corn, especially Wheat. 'Tis divided into *East*, *West*, and *Midlothian*; which together are about 35 Miles long, and about 11 where broadest, according to *Pont's Map*. The chief places of Note are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave Title and Sirname to the Great and Ancient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Homes* are descended; this Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle now demolished, and of late has been too well known, for the great Defeat given near that place by *Oliver the U. surper* to the *Scots Army*, that was raised by King *Charles II.* in 1650. 'Tis still noted for its noble Herring fishing, and has a Weekly Market, but is much decay'd from what it formerly was. *Haddington*, a Market Town, pleasantly Situated upon the River *Tyne*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both Nations, having been seized and fortified by the *English*, who held out a long Siege in it during the minority of *Queen Mary*; it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Illustrious Family of *Hamilton*. *Dalkieth*, a Town and Castle pleasantly Situated on the River *Eske*; it gives Title of Earl to the Eldest Son of the Family of *Buceleugh*. *Musselburgh*, famous for the Defeat of the *Scots Army* near that place in the Reiga of King *Edward VI.* of *England*, and during the minority of *Mary Queen of Scotland*, and likewise for the Cowardly Flight of the Earl of *Bothwell*, who with the same *Queen Mary*, then his Wife, brought an Army thither to fight against those who pursued him for the Murther of King *Henry* her former Husband. Upon which the Queen not thinking it safe to hazard a Battle, dismissed her Army, and put herself into the Hands of the Nobility &c. of the other side, who soon after sent Her Majesty Prisoner to the Castle of *Lochleven*; and upon her demission of the Government set up her Son, then an Infant, in her stead; other Towns of Note in this Country, are *Trenent* and *Prestonpans*. In *Mid-Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Palace of *Holyrood-House*. The City has also, of a long time, been the usual Seat of the High Courts of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts of Judicature. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the strongest by Art and Nature of any in *Europe*. It was formerly called the *Maiden Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their Daughters in it. It was more anciently called *Alata Castra*, or the *Winged Castle*, perhaps from its Form, and is supposed to be *Proton's Eiletoiridh arigoris*, which signifies the same. This City has

has been Built here for the Protection of the Castle, from which the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as is to be seen any where, lies on the ridge of a Hill to the King's Palace; and from this Street on both sides the Hill, there runs a vast Number of the Lanes, equal almost to Streets down to the Lake on the North side, and to another Street called the *Cowgate*, on the South side; from whence also there are many Lanes, which run up the Hill, on the South towards the University, and *Herriot's Hospital*, and the principal Suburbs on that side. This City, from the Castle to the Palace, is a large *Scotts Mile* in length, and above half a Mile in breadth, from the North to the South side of the Town. It is accounted as populous, if not more than any City of *Europe* for its Bounds; the Houses being very high, large and contiguous, but rather too close, except in the principal Street; and in the Situation it is evident, the first Founders had a principal regard to Strength, but no view to Trade, of which there was little at that time in those parts of the World. It was naturally fortified by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs, which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air, and from the Castle Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful Prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality, and particularly down to *Leith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the *Forth*, into the County of *Fyffe*, whose well inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea which intervenes, forms as fine a Prospect as can be desired.

We shall only add, that the City lies in a Country abounding with all things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well watered with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from neat stone Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its nearness to the Borders, from whence being but 40 Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring heights do very much expose it, so that its rise and subsistence did chiefly depend on the residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament, and Courts of Judicature, and the residence of the chief Nobility, many of whom have great Houses there. They are built with Stone, and cover'd with Slates, blue or grey, and the Fronts to the Streets being generally of hewen Stone, are very magnificent as well as durable; they formerly used to Front them with fore Stairs of Timber very neat, but for the more security from Fire, they are by late Acts ordered to Front them with Stone, and the excessive height of the Houses, some of

which near the Parliament Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater ease and conveniency of the inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Palace, are the Parliament House, a stately, convenient, and large Structure, with a large Court call'd the Parliament Close, being Square, well Pav'd, and having the Effigies of King Charles II. in the middle, well proportion'd, and cut with great Art. Over the entrance into the Parliament House are the Arms of Scotland well cut, with Mercy and Truth on each side for Supporters, and this Inscription, *Stant his felicitatem regni*, importing that those Vertues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unioem*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their advice was necessary for the maintenance of it; the Room for the meeting of the Parliament has a high Throne for the Sovereign or the Commissioner; with Benches on each side for the Nobility, and Forms conveniently placed in the middle for the Commons. Without the Area there is a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular occasions, and behind the Pulpit, a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons and the Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. The West side of the Parliament House is enclos'd by the Council House, where the Town Council assembles. The South side is bounded by the Sessions House, where the supreme Courts of Judicatory are held. In the upper part of this Edifice are the Apartments for the Lords of the Privy Council and Exchequer.

Near the Council Chamber stands the Royal Exchange, made up of a double row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North side of the Close stands the High Church, a large Edifice now divided into four Churches; the Steeple is very high, and of good ancient Architecture. The Summit of which resembles an Imperial Crown; the Churches of this City, including the Chappel of the Castle, are 12, and the Ministers 23.

Heriot's Hospital on the South side of the City, is a large beautiful and stately Edifice, which was Built at the charge of George Herriot, Goldsmith to King James VI. for the Education and Entertainment of Forty Boys, who if they be fit for Learning, and go to the University, have each an Exhibition of about Seven Pounds Sterling; and if they go to Trades Eleven Pounds Sterling, and besides convenient Lodgings for the Officers of the House and the Scholars, has very large and pleasant Gardens. Mr. Herriot left 200000 l. Scots for the Maintenance of this Hospital. Upon the South side of the Town stands the College, which has large Precincts enclosed with high Walls, and divided into Three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other Two. These Courts are encompassed with neat Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which

which looks to the City. The Publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for the Students, handsome Dwellings for the Professors, and Fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580, by King *James VI.* upon a Petition from the City for that end, to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an University, but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons established by the Foundation were a Principal or Warden, a Professor of Divinity, four Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a Professor of Philology, called the Regent of Humanity, or *Humanarum literarum*. In 1640, the Town added a Professor of Hebrew, and since they have added a Professor of Mathematicks; the dignity of Chancellor, and Vice Chancellor of the University is in the Magistrates and Town Council. They have a very good Library which was Founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh* in 1635, since which it is much increased by Donatives from the Citizens and Persons of Quality, and others who had their Educations there. The Library is neatly kept, well furnished with Books, put in very good order, Cloistred with Doors made of Wire, that none can open but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and less incumbring than multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the several Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donors Name set over them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes, and of most of the Reformers at home and beyond Sea, and near them is kept the famous *Buchanan's* Skull very intire, and so thin that we may see the Light through it; it was lodg'd thereby *Mr. Adamson*, formerly Principal of that University, who procur'd it to be taken out of his Grave, and fasten'd some Latin Verses to it in commendation of that great Author. The Original of the *Bohemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance* for burning *John Huss* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, in 1417, with 105 Seals of the Princes of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and others appended to it, is also kept here. It was brought from Abroad by a *Scots* Gentleman, who procur'd it in his Travels.

Under the Library, is the Queens Printing House, where they are chiefly imploy'd in Printing Bibles; at the farther end of the Librar; there is a Stair-case, which leads to the Common-Hall, where they have their Commencements, and College Entertainments; in this place there are several Maps, Globes, Books and Rarities, and among others, a crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head, when 50 Years of Age, who lived 12 Years after it. *Sir Robert Sibbald* gives an Account, and a Cut of it in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; it is several Inches in length, and was cut out of her Head by a Surgeon, the fourth of *May*, 1671.

The Learned Men that have been of this University, were Mr. Robert Bullock principal, Mr. Henry Charters principal, Dr. Patrick Sands, Mr. John Adamson principal, Mr. Alexander Henderson principal, Mr. William Covil principal, and Dr. William Keith.

In Gray's Close, near the *nether Bow*, is the Mint House, with a large Court, adorn'd with neat and convenient Buildings, for the Accommodation of the Overseers and Workmen. Near to the Collegiate Church is the Hospital of St. Thomas, in which decay'd Citizens of both Sexes are very handsomely maintain'd, and have their Chaplain to perform the Duties of the Pastoral Office to them. Over against that Church is the Correction-house, commonly call'd *Paul's Work*, where dissolute People are obliged to earn their Living by working on Manufactures of Linnen, Wooll and Silk.

The common Burial place of this City is *Gray-fryars* Church-yard, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very Magnificent.

The City is inclosed with a kind of old *Roman* Wall on every side, except the *North*, where it is secured by a Lake.

It has six Gates, two to the *East*, two to the *South*, one to the *West*, and one to the *North*. The chief Gate is one of those to the *East*, called the *nether Bow*, which was magnificently Built in 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both sides; this is the entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb called the *Cannogate*. The other *East* Gate is called the *Cowgate*, and gives entrance to the Street of that Name; one of the *South* Gates is called the *Pitara* Port, and gives entrance from the Suburb so called. The other is the *Society* Port, called so from the Society of Brewers, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it; the *West* Port which gives entrance from a Suburb of that Name, lies below the Castle. The *North* Gate is at the lower end of the *North* Lake, consists of an inner and outer Gate, and gives entrance from a Suburb called *Mutter's Hill*.

The Castle is situated at the *West* end of the City where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit, 'tis inaccessible on the *South*, *West* and *North*, the entrance is from the Town where the Rock is also very high, and the entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the Foot of it; there is in the Castle a Royal Palace of hewen Stone, where the *Regalia*, and chief Records of State are kept, as also the Magazine for the Ammunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chappel in it for the use of the Garrison, and it is furnished with Water by two Wells in the Rock; from the Castle there is a delicate prospect over the City and Neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road.

Road. The Governour is always a Person of eminent Quality, and is at present the Earl of *Levin*, who is also General of the Forces.

At the *East* end of the City is the Palace, formerly an Abby for *Augustine* Monks, founded by King *David I.* but that being consum'd by Fire, there remains nothing of it now save the Church, in which several Kings and Queens lie buried. The Pallace consists of four Courts, the outer Court, which is as large as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several lesser ones from the adjacent Gardens. The entrance of the Palace is adorn'd with great Pillars of hewen Stone, and a fine Cupola in form of a Crown over it. In the Front of the Palace there are four high Towers; the inner Court is very stately with Piazza's round it all of fine hewen Stone; from these Piazza's there are entrances to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent; and the long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings, from *Fergus I.* The Palace is almost surrounded with lovely Gardens, and on the *South* side of it lies the King's Park, which has great variety of medicinal Plants; and an excellent Fountain, that is brought by Conduits to serve the Palace, of which his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Keeper.

In the City there is a College of Physicians, of which is President, where they have a noble *Museum*, commonly called *Museum Balfurianum*, from the Founder, Sir *Andrew Balfour*, Dr. of Physick, which has been much augmented by the Bounty of the Learned and Industrious Sir *Robert Sibbald*, Dr. of Physick. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, Foreign and Domestick; an Account of what Sir *Robert* added to it was printed in 12vs. at *Edinburgh*, in 1697. under the Title of *Auctarium Musei Balfouriani, E. Euseo Sibbaldiano*; the design of this *Museum* is to assist, and encourage those who have a Mind to study true Philotophy. It is divided into four Books, and each Book into Chapters, for the greater ease and conveniency of those who have a Mind to know what is contained in this noble *Museum*, in which there are several valuable Books and Manuscripts.

In this City there is also a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the *North* side of the City, there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants under the care and inspection of Mr. *James Sutherland*, the Learned and Industrious Intendant of it; an Account of which he published in 1683. under the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgenfis*.

The design of it is to furnish Simples for the use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them; for which end they are disposed into the most Rational and Natural Method, particularly according to that of the Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Morison*, the *Oxford Botanist*, a Native of *Scotland*.

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This City is govern'd by a Lord Provost (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of *London*) Four Bayliffs, who besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs, and a Common Council, which consists of twenty five Persons ; all these are chosen annually, and the Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesman be chosen to those Offices, for his Qualifications, he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without leave of the Magistrates and Town Council ; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bayliff, Dean of *Gild*, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two Members of the Common Council. No Man is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except they be Members of it by Vertue of a Superiour Office ; the Bayliffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed, and none is to be elected Deacon of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Master of his Trade two Years at least ; and none to continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cord-wainers, Weavers, Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers, and Bonnet-makers, *i. e.* Cap-makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after *Michaelmas-Day* by thirty eight Persons, whereof twenty are to be Merchants, and eighteen Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualified ; and the said Magistrates, with the Town Council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases ; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of *Gild* and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Bounties and Places, and other publick Matters. In which Cases they are to take the advice of the fourteen Deacons of Trades. None of the Merchants or Trades are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-Laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town Council, except it be to chuse their own Deacons, at the times appointed, to make Persons free of their Trade, or to Try their Work ; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament, was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal number of Merchants and Tradesmen ; the Lord Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time ; and the Bayliff is to be one Year Bayliff, one Year Old Bayliff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord Provost for the time being is always one of the Privy Council. The Train'd-Bands of the City consists of Sixteen Companies, besides which they have a standing Company of Town Guards.

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Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, the best frequented Harbour in Scotland, and a thriving Town; it was noted in Queen Mary's Minority for being fortify'd, and held out by a French Garison by Authority of the Queen-Dowager, a Daughter of the House of Lorrain, against the Nobility, &c. of Scotland, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were oblig'd to call for Queen Elizabeth's Assistance to drive out the French. The Shire of *Edinburgh* contains that which is call'd *Mid-Lothian*. This Shire is reckon'd about twenty Miles long, in some places about sixteen, and in others not above six Miles broad. The Sherifdom is in the Queen's Gift. Several Monuments of Roman Antiquities have been found in this County, particularly near the Town of *Cramond*, and in the Lands of *Ingliftoun*, where were dug up two Stones, now in Sir Robert Sibbald's Garden at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which there's a Laurel Crown, and on the other a Roman *Securis*, they are suppos'd to have been part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian's* time, when *Agricola* was in that Country.

Chief Seats in *Mid-Lothian*, *Halyrood House*, the Queens; *Dalkeith*, Dutchess of *Buceleugh's*; *Newbottle*, Marquis of *Lothian's*; *Dalbusy*, Earl of *Dalbusy's*; *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, once Lord *Borthwick's*, now Sir *James Dalrimple's*; *Roseline*, *Sinclar's*, descended from *Sinclar* Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once Lord *Cranstoun's*, now Sir *John Dalrimple's*; *Cranstoun-Mac Gill*, Viscount *Oxenford's*; *Prestoun Hall*, Mr. *Roderick Mackenzie's*, a Lord of the Session; *Smetoun*, Sir *James Richardson's*; *Royston*, Earl of *Cromartie's*; *Barntoun*, Earl of *Rutherglen's*; *Haltoun*, Earl of *Lauderdale's*; *Calder*, Lord *Torphichen's*; *Arnistoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundas's*, a Lord of the Session; *Shank*, *Mackenzie's* of *Rosehaugh*; *Pinkie*, Marquis of *Twedale's*; *Midistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowles*; *Bonningtoun*, Sir *Robert Chesslys*; *Melvin Castle*, Lord *Ross's*; *Cranstoun*, Mr. *William Maitland's*; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick's*; *Wollmet*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwarth*; *Elphinstoun*, Viscount *Primrose's*.

In *West Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow*, where there is a stately Palace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stor'd with Fish. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Levinstoun*. This Shire is about fourteen Miles long, and nine broad, abounds with Coal, Lime, and Salt. The Earls of *Linlithgo* are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bayliffs of the Bayliffwick here belonging to the Crown, and Hereditary Constables of the Castle of *Blackness*. The Royal Palace stands on a rising Ground, which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a descent resembling Terras-Walks. There are Towers at each Corner of the Court with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the Middle, adorn'd with several fine Statues, from whence

whence the Water rises to a good height. They have also a stately Town-house, and a curious Church built of hewn Stone. There's also a fine Park belonging to the Paace *Torfishen*, two Miles South West from *Linlithgo*, is a Burrough, formerly the Residents of the Knights of *Malta*, and now gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near a place called the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgo*, there's an ancient Altar of great unpolish'd Stones, leaning so as to support one another: The Vulgar calls them *Arthur's Oven*, but the Learned think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*. Near this Altar there are several great Stones erected in a Circle, and upon two adjacent Hills, there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and ancient Graves, suppos'd to be the *Roman Works*. About four Miles North-East from *Linlithgo* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, suppos'd to be the *Kebercurnig* of *Bede*, where the *Roman Wall* begun, suppos'd to be built by *Severus*, according to *Buchanan*, whom the Curious may consult for an Account of those Antiquities in his last Book. *Hope*, Earl of *Hoptown*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Mers* on the South, by the *Forth* on the North, by *Sterlingshire* on the West, and by the *Sea* on the East. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the *Two Ecks*, *Leith* and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others cover'd with Heath on the Borders of *Lanwermoor*, which afford Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle; the Rivers and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and in short, it is the richest and best inhabited part of the Kingdom: They have plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Preston-pans*, and elsewhere, make great Quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this Country, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan Geese*, which come hither in April in Flocks, and before they come, send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd their Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, and fix it so dexterously to the Rock by one end, that if it be remov'd 'tis impossible to fix it again; they hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish catch'd by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks they bring for their Nests furnish them with Fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in September, but whether they retire during the Winter is not known. This Island lyes a Mile from the Shoar, rises very high, has Grass on the top, with a fresh Water Spring, and is about a Mile round.

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Tentallon, a strong Castle, formerly belonging to the Family of *Douglafs*, stands on the Shoar of *Lothian*, opposite to the *Raſs*. This Country has many Sea Ports, the moſt remarkable of which are *Dumbar*, *Cockeney*, *Preſton Pan*, *Muſſelburgh*, *Leith*, already mention'd, *Burrowſtowneſs*. The chief Families in theſe Countries are the *Hamiltons*, *Douglafſes*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maitlands*, *Siatons*, *Scotts*, *Elphingſons*, *Napers*, *Craighſons*, *Drummonds*, *Senclairs*, *Ramſeys*, *Johnſtouns*, *Hepburns*, *Dundaffes*, *Preſons*, *Fletchers*, *Edmondſtons*, one of the ancientſt of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Eden* near *Kelſo*. *Cockburns*, *Lawders*, *Wauchops*, *Forreſters*, beſides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hoom* had once a conſiderable Intereſt in this Country, which is now in other Hands, particularly the Barony of *Douglafs*, where the Earl of *Hoom* had a noble Seat; it is remarkable for a ſad Tragedy acted by one *Paris*, an *Engliſh* Man, who was Servant to the Earl of *Hadington*, and intruſted by him with the keeping of the Magazine there, at the beginning of the Civil War in *Auguſt*, 1640. This he rewarded in a brutiſh manner, by ſetting Fire to the Magazine, which blew up the ſaid Earl, at that time Governour of the Caſtle; the Sheriff of *Leſt Lothian*, and nine other Perſons of Quality, beſides ſeveral that were wounded; the Occaſion of it was the Arrival of the News that the *Scots* Army had defeated the *Engliſh* who oppos'd them at *Newburn*; the Wretch himſelf periſhed in the Act. This Place is alſo remarkable for a ſtrong Paſs, of a conſiderable Length, eaſy to be defended by a few Men, which was a conſiderable Barrier to that part of the Country, during the War, betwixt the Two Nations, and was ſtopp'd and guarded to prevent *Oliver's* Flight, who retir'd before the *Scots* Army, that thought themſelves ſure of him, before the Battle of *Dumbar*, where he gain'd the Victory, by ſurpriſing them in their Security, occaſion'd by their Contempt of him, becauſe of ſome former Advantages obtain'd over him, and of the Straits they had then reduc'd him to.

The Shire of *Stelkirk*, bounded by the *Mers* on the *East*, *Tweed* on the *West*, *Tiviotdale* on the *South*, and *Lothian* on the *North*: It is commonly call'd the *Forest*, or *Etrick Forest*, from the River *Etrick* that runs thro' it, which, with *Tarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers in this Country, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The Country takes Denomination from *Stelkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray of Philiphaugh*, a very ancient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick*, near this Burrough, noted for the Victory which Sir *David Leſly* gain'd there over the Marquis of *Montroſe* during the Civil War, which prov'd a Fatal Blow to thoſe who appear'd for King *Charles* I. in that Kingdom. *Galloſhiels* is another Market-Town in this County. The other Families of chief Note here are

are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This Country is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn. *Pont* makes it about twenty two Miles from East to West, and about ten where broadest from South to North. It was formerly covered with Forrests, well stock'd with Deer. The Inhabitants of this and the Neighbouring Counties are accounted sober, frugal, of strong Constitutions, and a Warlike Temper. The Chief Seats are *Hangingshaw*, belonging to *Murray of Philiphaugh*; *Whitford*, *Robert Scots*; *Newark*, a House pleasantly seated in a Valley formerly belonging to the Crown, now Lord *Elibank's*. There are several others of lesser Note.

Tweddale, so call'd from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the East, that of *Lincoln* on the West: *Annandale* on the South, and *Lothian* on the North, is 28 Miles in Length, and 18 in Breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County, 'tis pleasantly situated betwixt the Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and is remarkable for its Three Churches, Three Gates, Three Streets, and Three Bridges; That over *Tweed* has Five Arches, that over *Peebles* Two. There are several other Rivers that fall here into *Tweed*, which supply the Country with Plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake call'd the *West Water Lake*, abounds so with Eels and other Fish about *August*, that, during a *West Wind*, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, as sometimes they overthrow the People who go in o the River to catch 'em. There is another Lake here call'd *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen Hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Precipice of two hundred and fifty Paces high, that many times Fishes are kill'd by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wooll is excellent. There are also many Valleys on the Rivers fruitful in Corn and Grass. There are abundance of Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we cannot insist upon. It gives Title of Marquis to a Branch of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweddale*, were anciently the chief Proprietors of this Country, particularly that Great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtain'd in one Day over Three *English* Armies at *Roslin* in 1311. during *Wallace's* Administration. The Marquis of *Tweddale* was formerly Sheriff of this County, but now the Duke of *Queensbury*. The Principal Seats are *Nidpath*, the Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, the Earl of *Traquairs*; *Davick*, Sir *James Nisbet's*. The other Seats in this Country are *Pern*, *Griefston*; *Cardron*, *Ormiston*, *Horseburgh Castle*, *Smithfield*, *Manners Castle*, *Possau Caverhille*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Stenhop*, *Pomud*, *Hawkshaw*, *Kingildores*, *Kutlehall*, *Littlehop*, *Hartrey*, *Skirlin*, *Lower Urd*, *Quota*, *Urd Church*, *Halmire*, *Romano Drochel*, *Darnhall*, *Wilkinson* and *Fowledge*. There's the

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Remains of a Roman Camp in this Country. They have some Coal and plenty of Turf for Fuel. There are fourteen Parishes belonging to the Presbytry of Peebles, and four to that of Biggar in this Country. Merlin is said to be buried in Drumelzier Churchyard; and according to an old Prophecy, *That the Kingdoms should be United when Tweed and Paulsel met at his Grave.* They say that it hapned so by an Inundation, when King James came to the Crown of England; which never hapned before or since.

Galloway, so called because of its ancient Inhabitants, descended from the Gauls, is bounded by the Mouth of Clyde on the West, the River Nith on the East, the Irish Sea on the South, and the Counties of Kyle and Carrick on the North: It is in Length from East to West Seventy Miles, and from North to South in some Places sixteen, in some Twenty, and others Twenty four: It is divided into two Sheriffalties, called the Upper and the Nether; of the Upper, the chief of the Family of Agnew is Sheriff. The Shire Town is Wigtoun. Of the Nether, called the Stewartry of Kircubright, the chief of the Family Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale is Hereditary Sheriff. This Country had formerly Princes of its own, but were forfeited for their Rebellion. The Family of Douglas afterwards enjoy'd the Title. It contains the Presbyteries of Kircubright, Wigtoun and Stranraer, making in all thirty six Parishes, besides several that belong to the Presbytry of Dumfries. It had formerly the Abbys of Whitehorn, St. Ninian, Lofse, New Abby, Tunland, St. Maries Sidde, and Glenluce.

The Chief Seats in this Country are Glaslon and Garls, the Earl of Galloway's; Castle Kennure, the Viscount of Kenmure; Castle Kennedy, formerly the Earl of Cassile, now the Earl of Stair's; Dunskey, belonging to the Adairs; Garthland, to the M. Dougals; Lochrain, to the Agnews; Ravenskn Stuart's of Castlemilk; Sorbie, Collonel James Stuart's, Brother to the Earl of Galloway. Crugulton, Clara, Cuthbert, Cardoness, Ruscowen; besides many others we have not room to insert. The Chief Woods are Kenmur, Cree and Garlis. This Country produces all things necessary for Human Life, and is remarkable for its excellent Wooll, and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence called Galloways. It is watered by six Rivers, viz. the Ur, Dee, Ken, Cree, and Lofse, which all fall into the Irish Sea, and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthful, and the Soil not Mountainous, but Hilly. It has three very high Mountains, one at the Mouth of Cree, called Cranes-moor, Marrock not far from that, and Cresford, at the Mouth of Nith. The Country beyond the Lofse is called the Rine, or Beak of Galloway, and the furthest Promontory of it called the Mull, the Nonantum of Ptolomy, under which, in the Mouth of the River Lofse, is the Bay called by Ptolomy Rerigonius, and from the Mouth of Clyde, on the other side the Vidogara of Ptolomy, now

now called *Loch-Rian*. The remarkable Sea Ports in this Country, are *Kircubright*, a very large, safe and commodious Harbour; *Garvellan*, a very secure Harbour; and three in the *Rine*, viz. *Nessock*, *Loch-Rian*, and *Port Patrick*. The most remarkable Towns are *Kirkcubright*, on the Mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade; it is a Royal Borough, and gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Maclellans*, a very ancient, and formerly a very great Family in this Country. *Wigton*, very well situated for an *Emporium*; it gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whitehorn*, at the Mouth of the *Cree*, fam'd for its Monastery called *Candidacasa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranraer*, a Borough on *Loch-Rian*, and *New Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kenmore*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this Country very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of *Scotland*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Maxwells*, *Macdonels*, *Machars*, *Macculloughs*, and *Adairs*. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a Warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentlemen's Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish: It had formerly Seven Abbies.

Next to *Galloway* lies *Corrick*, on the North, a Country fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea; here *Protony* places the Town and Bay of *Ravignium*, which in an old Copy Printed at *Rome* in 1380. is called *Berigonium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is supposed to derive its Name, and to stand in its Place. This Town gives Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. This Country gave formerly Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Prince of *Scotland*. The chief Family of this Country now, is that of the Noble and Ancient Name of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bailiff of this Country, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties; but those who presided over such Countries as were part of the Patrimony of the Crown, were called by this Name, a Word us'd in the Middle-Age among the *Greeks*, *Sicilians* and *French*, which signifies a Contervator. There are many other Gentlemen's Seats in this Country, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle, or the Shire of *Air*, lies next to *Carrick*, by which 'tis bounded on the South, by *Cunningham* on the North, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Clidfsdale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus* a *British* King, who was defeated and kill'd there by *Fergus I.* King of *Scotland*. There are many

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Monuments of this Battle still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is called *Coil-field*; a Church near it, is from thence called *Coil-Town Kirk*; the River near which the Battle was fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of that Name, is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamp'd, is called *Lake-fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill Sound, was digg'd up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprinton's* House, called *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides this Country from *Carrick*, has a Bridge in the Road to *Air*, consisting of one Arch of 90 Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River *Irwin*, which divides it from *Cunninghame*, has a Bridge with four Arches over it. This Country is extended two and twenty Miles Westward to the Sea, and is about ten Miles in Breadth; betwixt the Rivers *Dun* and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Nithsdale*, and Eastward on the Heads of *Lesmehago* and *Evendale*, parts of *Clydsdale*. On the East side there are only two strait Passes into this Country, the rest being Moss and Heath. The largest Pass is on *Raidon* Water, and the least at *Packenholm*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains and the Moss rises the Water of the *Air*, which divides the Country into two *Stewartries*, the one call'd *Kyle Stewart*, which lies to the North, and is bounded by the River of *Irwin*; the other call'd *Kings-Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increased by several others which fall into it, and beautify'd with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemens Seats. Over this River there is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town of *Air*, and South of the Bridge lies the old Town of *Air*, famous for its Antiquity and Priviledges; it was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction of sixty four Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*; the Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant Green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air* there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade; it is noted for the treacherous Murther of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in *Wallace's* Time, when they were call'd together in a Time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, on Pretence of holding a justice Air, and treacherously hang'd one after another as they enter'd the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely reveng'd by *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as Warden of *Scotland*, and whom they endeavour'd to have entic'd thither by their Charter of Peace, or safe Conduct, as they had done a great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what pass'd, surpriz'd 'em that very Night in their Joviality, after

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this barbarous Murther, by which they thought they had secur'd Scotland for ever; and having set a Guard round the Barns, that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the English who were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this Country are the *Stewarts, Campbells, Cunninghames, Wallaces, Crawfords, Lockarts, Chambers, Dumbars* and *Crichtons*. This Province abounds with all Necessaries for Life, except White Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of *Carrick*. **Campbel*, Earl of *Lowdon* is Hereditary Bailiff of the Country of *Kyle*; but the Sheriffdom of *Air* is in the Gift of the Crown.

Cunninghame has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *Clydsdale* on the East, and the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West. The Name of this Country is *Danish*, and signifies the King's Habitation, whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possess'd by the *Danes*, and others think it was call'd so because the King's of *Scotland* did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this Country is *Irwin*, upon the Mouth of a River of the same Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a Stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery call'd *Kilwinning*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lies the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Great and Ancient Family of the *Boys*. Not far from *Irwin* lies the Castle of *Eglinton*, which formerly gave Sirname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the Hands of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bailiffs of this Country which lies further North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Further upon the same Bay lies the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians*, by *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*. *Kilmaers* in the same County is the Seat of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Cunningham* Earl of *Glencairn*, who derive their Sirname from this County, and are probably of a noble and higher Original than from any of those concern'd in cutting off *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into *Scotland*, as *Cambden* alledges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pale in their Arms, since its plain from their Motto, *Fork over Fork*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pale.

The Chief Seats in the Shire of *Air*, and the three Bailiwicks, besides those already mention'd, are, The Cove *Kennedy* of *Colclains*; *Craig*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's*; *Duncharron*, Sir *John Ferguson*; *Askings*, Earl of *Dundonald*; *Closeturn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick's*; *Garvenmaint*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*, Earl of *Stair*; *Enterkin*, *Cunningham*, *Garthgirth*, *Chambers*, *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunningham's*; *Adamton* to the *Blairs*; *Crosby* to the *Fulletons*; *Kyle* to the *Crawfords*; *Kilburny* to the Lord *Garnock*. *Boyl* Earl of *Glasgow* is now the most considerable Estate in *Cunninghame*; *Monkton Castle* belonging to the *Cunningham's*. There are

are many other Castles and Gentlemens Seats in *Pont's* Maps that we have not room to mention.

Renfrew, commonly call'd the Barony, has *Cunningham* on the South, *Lennox* on the North and East, is about twenty six Miles long, and thirteen broad; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Necessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very wholsom Air. The Rivers are *Cart* and *Black Cart*, which join before they fall into *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough on the left of *Clyde*, from whence the Country takes its Name. *Pasley*, another Borough, lies also in this Country on the River *Cart*, is a much larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abby of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle call'd, *The Black Book of Pasley*. It gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglinton* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Barony, but the Title of the Barony it self belongs to the Prince of Scotland. The Lord *Semple* was formerly Hereditary Sheriff. At the West end of the Town there's the Remains of a large Roman Camp, and *Pratorium*, suppos'd to be Vaulted underneath, because the Ground sounds hollow when trod upon: Here it was that *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by the Protestant Nobility, &c. under the Earl of *Murray*, from whence she fled to *England*, where she was Imprison'd till Beheaded. In the Lands of *New-jards*, near *Pasley*, there is a Fountain on a high Ground, which ebbs and flows with the Tide. That part of the Country on the *Clyde*, is Pleasant and Fruitful, and abounds with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, most of whom are related by Intermarriage. There being safe Riding for Ships in the *Frith*, and Coast of *Clyde*, the Country is much improv'd by it. At the West end of a Bay on the *Frith* Island, lies *Gumrock* or *Gourock* Town and Castle, where there is a good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. And about two Miles further East, lies *Greenock* Town and Castle, well built, with a good Road, one of the best on that Coast. 'Tis the chief Seat of the *Western* Herring-Fishing, for the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a convenient House here.

The Chief Seats in this Country, are *Pasley*, the Earl of *Dun-donald's*; *Halkhead*, the Lord *Ross's*; *Castle-Cruickston* and *Inchinnen*, the Duke of *Lennox's*; *Cardonal*, Lord *Blanty's*; *Nether Pollock*, Sir *John Maxwell's*; *Arbaine*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Castle Sempil*, the Lord *Sempil*; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaw's*; *Houston*, *Houston's*; *Stainly*, *Johnstoun*, *Ellersly*, of which Family was the Great *Wallace*, *Craigans*; *Carmichael*, Earl of *Winford's*; *Finlston*, Earl of *Glencairns*; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock's*; *Argowan*, Sir *A. Stuart's*; *Douglas*, the Duke of *Douglas's*; *Boothwell*, the Earl of *Forfar's*; and others we have not room to mention. The chief Families which have Possessions here are the Duke of *Lennox*, the Earls of *Eglinton*, *Glencairn*, *A-*
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bercorn and Dundonnald, the Lords Cathcart, Ross and Semple, all Three Chiefs of very ancient and honourable Families, and the Lord Blantyre a Branch of the Family of Stuarts. The chief Gentlemen are the Stewarts, Houstons, Maxwells, Bircbams, Wallaces, Flemmings, Cunninghams, Semples, Shaws, Potersfelds and Cicchbrans.

Clydsdale has *Cunningham* and *Renfrew* on the West, *Lothian* and *Twedale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Sterlingshire* on the North. This Country gives Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the Illustrious Family of *Hamilton*, it derives its Name from the River *Clyde*, which runs through the middle of it, and falls into the *Irish Sea*; it is divided into two Wards, called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contained the Barony of *Glasgow*; the County Town is *Lanerk*, from whence the whole is called the Shire of *Lanerk*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lesly* derives its Name *a lanarum arca*, i. e. the Store-House of Wooll, for a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. The Nether Ward, by *Pont's Map*, is thirty six Miles from East to West, and twenty from South to North, the Upper Ward thirty five Miles from East to West, and about eighteen from South to North. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the best *Emporium* of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately and well built City, and for its Commerce and Riches is the second in the Kingdom; it is pleasantly situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is Navigable to the Tower by Ships of considerable Burthen, but its Port is *Newport Glasgow*, which stands on the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatest Burthen. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload here; have a large Publick House, and the Custom-House for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is joyn'd to the Suburbs on the West Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful Bridge of eight Arches, built with square hewen Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a manner foursquare; in the middle of the City stands the Toll-booth, a magnificent Structure of hewen Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which ring pleasantly at the end of every Hour. The four principal Streets that divide the City into four Parts centre at the Toll-booth a Magnificent Structure, and all of them are adorn'd with several publick Buildings. In the higher part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and called by the Name of *St. Mungo's Church*; it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the Beholders with its stupendious bigness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it consists of two Churches one above the other, and the several Rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers, shew a wonderful piece of Architecture. Near to the Church stands the Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop; it is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewen Stone, and has a

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the Prospect into the City, but the chief Ornament of this City is the College or University, a magnificent and stately Fabric consisting of several Courts; the Front towards the City is of hewen Stone and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by the King and the States, and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall; it was erected first at the Expence of Archbishop *Turnbul*, and founded by King *James II.* in 1453. according to a Bull from Pope *Nicholas V.* granting it all the Priviledges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. The Persons established by the first Foundation were a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology; Three Philosophy Professors, and afterwards some Clergy Men taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577. King *James VI.* established twelve Persons here, viz. a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four Bursers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave the Ground on which the College stands with an adjacent Field. The Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons have been Benefactors to it. And in 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave 1000 Pound Sterling to it, for the maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanan*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Mr. *John Strang*. Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*, and Mr. *George Hutchinson*, besides several others whom we have not room now to mention, It ought also to be mention'd for the honour of this City, that it has always, since the Reformation been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject. The other Places of chief Note in this Country, are *Hamilton*, which gives Sirname and Title of Duke to that Ancient, Great, and Illustrious Family, who have a magnificent Palace, and a noble Park here. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East of curious Workmanship, and the Court is adorn'd on all sides with noble Buildings; and there are large Gardens well furnished with Fruit-trees and Flowers. The adjoining Park is about seven Miles round, is famous for its Tall Oaks and Firs, and a small River called *Aven*, runs thro' it. The Town of *Hamilton* is pleasant and well built, and the Family has their Burying place in the Church. There is good ground to believe, that this Family is much more ancient in *Scotland*, than the time of King *Robert Bruce*, to which *Cambden* and *Buchanan* assign their Original, tho' it's certain they were very considerable at that time; but their Grandeur was much rais'd by King *James III.* who

gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been marry'd to the Lord *Boyd*, with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James* the chief of that Family. His Grandson *James* Earl of *Arran* was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the minority of *Queen Mary*, and Duke of *Chattelerault* in *France*, by *Henry II.* of *France*; and by the consent of the Queen Dowager and the States, he was declar'd the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing *Queen Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in *June* 1606. the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of his Majesty in free Lordship and Barony by *James* Marquiss of *Hamilton*. The Causes mention'd in the Narrative are, First, the Princely Duty of his Majesty to reward the virtuous Actions, and great Services of his Subjects. 2. That *James* Marquiss of *Hamilton* is nearly descended of his Majesty's Blood, and that *James* Duke of *Chattelerault*, his Grandfather, was Governour of the Realm to *Queen Mary*; and that for the Defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Chattelerault* in *France*, and in Defence of the said Queen, he himself and his Children suffered Banishment. 3. Because of the good Service of *John* Marquiss of *Hamilton* his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenancy, and pacifying several Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James*, and Duke *William*, both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the late Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, Father to the present Duke, was the principal Instrument of saving the Religion, and the Constitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution, as his Predecessor had been in the time of *Queen Mary*. There are of this Family at present besides the Duke, the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Orkney*, and *Ruglen* his Grace's Brothers. The Earls of *Abercorn* and *Haddington*, and the Lords *Bargeny* and *Builhaven*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Hamilton*. The Town and Castle of *Douglas* in the upper ward, gives Sirname and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl and Marquiss, to the Ancient, Noble and Heroick Family of *Douglas*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*, of which there has been more great Men and Generals at Home and Abroad, than of any Family that have not been crown'd Heads in *Europe*, of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by *Mr. David Hoom* of *Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signaliz'd themselves for adhering to the Interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*; for which, and their great Atchievements in War, they became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings, which was the Foundation of the Ruin of the principal Branch of this great

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great Family, in the Reign of King *James II.* So that the present Family of *Douglafs* is of the Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produced many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in *Scotland*, viz. *Douglafs*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray* and *Morton*, of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Turren* in *France* by King *Charles VII.* of that Country, for his Service in the Wars against the *Engliff*, &c. and this Title was enjoy'd by feveral of his Posterity. This Family, for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allow'd them by King and Parliament, viz. That they should have the first Vote in Parliament. 2. Should lead the Van of the Army. 3. Should carry the Crown, if present, at publick Solemnities.

There are of this Family still, besides the Duke, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Forfar*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, Earl of *March*, the Lord *Wittingham*, and the Lord *Mordington*, besides many Gentlemen of Note.

X *Crawford-Lindsey*, in this Country gives Title of Earl to a noble and ancient Family of the same Sirname, who have long contended for the Precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom; there have been many great Men of this Family, one of them was created Duke of *Montross* during Life by King *James III.*

There are many other remarkable Places and Families in this Country which we have not room to mention; the Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, abounds with all necessities for human Life, and is well furnished with Fish from the Sea and Rivers. It abounds with Coal, Turf-peal, Limestone, and Lead-mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*. In X *Crawford Moor* there's Gold found in the Sand of the Brook after Rain in pretty large pieces, and abundance of *Lapus Lazuli* is dug up. The Remains of a *Roman* Cause-way, or Military Way are to be seen in this Country from one end to the other. There's another which is suppos'd to have reach'd from *Lanerk* to *Falkirk*.

Sterlinshire is bounded on the East by the River of *Aven*, on the West by *Lochlomond*, and the Rivers *Blane* and *Aneric*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*; the County derives its Name from the Town of *Sterling*, which in the *Saxon* Tongue signifies a Rock or Mountain on a River, alluding to the situation of the Town and Castle. The Town is situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Prospect; the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure, and very strong by Art and Nature; it has a most curious prospect into the neighbouring Country, and the Windings and Turnings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Sterlin* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water: This Town is reckoned the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the Passage from the South to the North, there being no such easie Passage over the *Forth* as by

Sterling-Bridge, which is of hewen Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches; Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earl of *Mar*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Areskin*, is Hereditary Governour of the Castle, which is well stor'd with Ordnance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garison for its security. The King's Park lies at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridge of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclos'd by a Wall, and on the North side has the River *Forth* for its security. The Church stands in the upper part of the Town, towards the East, is of very good Architecture, and adorn'd with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church lie the Houses of the Duke of *Argile*, and Earl of *Mar*, both very large, and of excellent Workmanship; it was anciently called *Binabara*, which in the Old *Scots* Language signifies the same with *Sterlin* in the *Saxon*, whence *Ptolemy* is suppos'd to have given it the Name of *Vindovora*: This was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inscription of a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, which imports, That one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the Right Hand of the Town stood the noble Abby of *Cambuskenneth*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Grains, and abounds with Flocks of Sheep and Black Cattel; it is well stor'd with Fish, especially Salmon, from *Forth* and its other Rivers, and for Fuel abounds with Coal and Peat.

The principal Rivers are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron* and *Bannockburn*. *Carron* is famous for some *Roman* Monuments, particularly two little Hills, call'd by the Vulgar *Dunnipace*, i. e. the Hills of Peace; and two Miles lower there is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles that which the *Romans* call the Temple of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather Monuments erected as Trophies for some great Actions perform'd here. *Cambden* thinks the *Roman* Wall, which begun near this Place, commonly thought to be *Severus's* Wall, was built by *Antonius Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assum'd his Name. We have not time to examine whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's* Wall, or *Cambden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain that in all the *Scots* Histories 'tis call'd *Graham's* Dyke, and that *Grayham* in the Old *Scots* Language signifies the same that *Severus* does in *Latin*. *Bannockburn*, famous for the noble Victory the *Scots* obtain'd over *Edward II.* there, under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the *English* receiv'd; it is also memorable for the Defeat and Death of King *James III.* of *Scotland* by the Nobility, who, finding him incurably addicted to Arbitrary Government, arm'd his Son against him, and set him on his head. The chief Families of this Country are the

Levingstons, of whom the Earl of *Calendar*, a Branch of the Family of *Lithgow*, has a Seat here at *Calendar Castle*, and is Hereditary Sheriff of the County. The *Bruces*, the *Flemmings*, who have their Seat at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in Defence of their Country; the Lord *Elphinston*, who has his Seat at *Elphinston Castle*; the *Murrays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napiers* and *Buchanans*.

Other Seats here are, *Hoaston*, *Sharps*, *Dundasse*, *Dundasses*, *Abercorn*, Earl of *Hopton's*; *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Craigyhall*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Cogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's*; *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterson's*; *Cardross*, Earl of *Buchan's*; *New Liston*, Earl of *Stairs*; *Bins*, Sir *Thomas Dalzeil's*; *Carri- ridden*, Earl of *Dalbush's*; *Blackness Castle* the *Queens*; *Ken- neil*, Duke *Hamilton's*.

Lennox, is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Argyleshire* on the North and West, and by *Menteith* and *Sterlingshire* on the East. *Pont* makes it twenty six Miles and a half long, and about eighteen where broadest. This Country is call'd the Shire of *Dumbarton*, its head Town, corruptly call'd *Britanno dūmum* by Latin Writers, since *Dun* in the Old Scots Language signifies a Hill or a Rock, and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town took its Name; it was anciently call'd, according to *Bede*, *Alquith*, which signifies the same thing. The Country, especially upon the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other part is Mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The ancient Inhabitants were by *Ptolomy* call'd *Wacomagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Desarts. This Country is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing, in two Bays which break into it from the mouth of *Clyde*, call'd *Lochlong* and *Lochfin*. It is suppos'd to take its Name from the River *Levin*, *quasi Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Ptolomy* call'd *Lelalonius*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomond*, which is twenty four Miles in length from South to North, and where it is broadest eight Miles, and narrowest two; it contains thirty Islands, three of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited, the chief of 'em is *Inchmurin*, about twenty Furlongs in length, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, well inhabited and abounds with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* were accustomed to hunt there. The other remarkable Isles here are *Island Nachastel*, so called from an old Castle in it. *Inchdavanan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens and Fruit-trees. *Inchconnangan*, noted for Birch-trees and Corn-fields. *Inchnolaig*, noted for its Ew-trees, which grows no where else in these Islands; and *Rouglask*, where the Laird of *Mackfarlan* has a handsome Seat on the East side of that Lake; *Kilmarnock*, a fine Seat formerly belonging to the Earls of *Cassils*, *Buchanan Castle*, and several others.

others. This Lake abounds with Fish of several sorts, and with one sort call'd *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake, and very delicious to eat, being a kind of Eel; it gave occasion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred Fish without Fins, as the Beams fasten'd together in some places of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and cover'd with Turff, for them to have recourse to in time of War, and to move from part to part, gave occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. The famous *Grampian Mountains* begin at this Lake, and run Northward near *Aberdeen*. This County gave Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of *Scotland*; and *Matthew Earl of Lennox* was Father to *Henry Lord Darnley*, Father to King *James VI.* by Queen *Mary*, which brought this Earldom into the Royal Family; and it was given afterwards by King *James VI.* to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Aubigny* in *France*, a Branch of the Family of *Lennox*, whose Posterity fail'd in the Dutchess of *Richmond* and *Lennox* lately deceas'd. This Family had very Great Men, particularly that Branch which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in *France* in the time of *Charles VI.* *Bernard* one of them in the Reign of *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* commanded six thousand *Scots* in the *French Service*, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were call'd six thousand Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he subdu'd the Kingdom of *Naples* for the King of *France*, and was made Viceroy of that Kingdom. He was also an inseparable Companion to *Henry VII.* of *England*, and attended him thither from *France* when he came to claim the Crown of *England*, which he obtain'd. The Title is now enjoy'd by the Duke of *Richmond*, one of King *Charles II.* Natural Sons by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*. Other Families of Note in this Country are the *Campbells*, *Colchouns*, *Napers*, of which Family was the famous Mathematician the Lord *Merchiston*; the *Mardalans*, *Macalans*, *Haldens*, some of the *Hamiltons* and *Semples*, and the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country, which is famous for the Birth of *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all Polite Learning, and not hitherto equal'd by any Poet or Historian since his time. *Dumbarton*, the County Town, was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decay'd, but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in *Europe*. *Buchanan* gives an elegant Description of it in the 21st Book of his History, in substance thus. Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Levin*, there's a Plain about a Mile long, at the end of which, where the Rivers joyn, there's a Rock with two Summits; on the Westernmost there's a Watch Tower with a large Prospect into the Neighbouring Country. The Eastern Summit is lower, and betwixt them there are Steps cut out of the Rock passable only by one Man at a time. When any part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it sends forth

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a sulphurous Smell: At the upper part of the Castle there's a great Rock of Loadstone. The Rock is very steep on all sides, but towards the *Clyde*, where the ascent is more easy, and betwixt the two Rocks, there's a space of Ground inclosed by Art and Nature, which contains many Houses, makes a safe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Castle, and opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Ascent in the middle there are Houses which look like another Castle separated from the former; the same serves for a Ditch on the West, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the East side, and on the North, where the Rock is steep, there's a Green Plain. There are three Wells in the Castle always flowing with Water, besides many Springs, so that 'tis impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it on the Bank of the *Levin*. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro' this Country, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*.

Other Seats in this Shire are the Castle of *Mugdock*, the Duke of *Montross's*; *Roseneath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Rosedue*, *Calhouns of Luss*; *Ardincaple*, *Macalans*. The Duke of *Montross* is now Hereditary Sheriff.

The Shire of *Bute* contains the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran*, of which *Stewart* of *Bute*, now Earl of *Mount Stuart*, is Sheriff; but is suppos'd to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery, which the Word signifies in the Old *Scots* Language. *Buchanan* says 'tis eight Miles long and four broad. Bishop *Lesley* says 'tis ten Miles in length. Both of them agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough call'd *Rothsay*, with an ancient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is suppos'd to derive its Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave Title of Earl of *Rothsay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*; the first of them who had that Title was *David*, Son to King *Robert III.* about the Year 1390. It has another Castle call'd the Castle of *Kems*, and four Churches. It afterwards gave Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say, *David* above mention'd, was the first who had that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* conferr'd this Title upon the Lord *Dernly*, before she marry'd him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing; it lies in the Mouth of *Clyde*, eight Miles East from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argile* on the West, and about six Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isles of *Arran*, which together with *Bute*, makes up the Sheriffdom, lies also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, twenty four Miles in length, and sixteen broad. fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island is mountainous, the highest, call'd *Capra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and it's an excellent safe Harbour, cover'd by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. It has four Churches, and several Castles, of which that of

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Brodick is the strongest, and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of 'em come there, to whom this Island gives the Titles of Earl. The oldest Family here is that of *Macklowis*, but by the Lowlanders call'd *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichal*, and are said to be of seven hundred Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they held formerly of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cod and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argile* contains the Country of that Name, *Knapdale*, *Cowal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with most part of the Western Isles. It is commonly call'd the Shire of *Innerara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argile*, Chief of the Ancient and Great Family of *Campbel*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lennox* on the East, by the *Deucaledonian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea and the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kintyre* is a *Peninsula*, which runs thirty Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about thirteen, or, as some say, sixteen Miles distant from *Ireland*. The chief Family here is that of *Maccowel*, to whom the Duke of *Argile* is Superiour. *Campbel* Town, a Royal Borough, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Cambden* says, they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possess'd themselves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale is join'd to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Sand, scarce about a Mile broad, thro' which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round to *Kintyre*. This Country has *Rochfin* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

Argile, properly so call'd, has *Knapdale* and *Cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lennox* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argile*, taking in the constituent Parts above mention'd, has seven Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are call'd *Lochs*, the chief of 'em *Loch-fyn*, which is about sixty Miles in length, and at the narrowest place above four Miles in breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake call'd *Lochow*, from whence the Family of *Argile* deriv'd their ancient Title of *Lairds*. Bishop *Lesly* says, this Island is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, contains twelve Islands, in two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glemurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argile* on the Sea, or as far as *Loch-fyn*, abounds with high Rocks and black Mountains, cover'd with Heath, which afford Pasturage for Black Cattel and Deer. Their Black Cat-

tel run for most part wild, but are excellent Meat, and their Fat, when boyl'd, does not congeal like that of others of their kind, but continues for some Days like Oyl. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the Lowlanders. *Knapdale*, formerly mention'd, which lies upon *Lochlow*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful part of the Shire of *Argile*; it formerly gave Title of Lord to the Eldest Son of the Family of *Argile*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heiress of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, anciently Lords of it. The Castle of *Dunstaffage* lies in this Country, which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings, where many of them are buried. 'Tis now the Duke of *Argile's*, and govern'd by an Hereditary Captain under his Grace. The Family of *Argile* was made Earls by King *James II.* They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom, but surrendered that Office to King *Charles I.* on Condition of having the Jurisdiction of *Argile* and the Isles, and are still great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Sirname, according to *Cambden*, from the Castle *Campbel*; and their Pedigree from the ancient Petty Kings of *Argile* by a long Series of Ancestors. This Country was the first in which the *Scots* landed from *Ireland*, it abounds with Castles and Gentlemens Seats; the chief Clan is that of the *Campbels*, and in *Lorn* there is the *Mack-dowgals* a very ancient Family. There are besides the Duke of *Argile*, the Earl of *Lowdon*, the Earl of *Braid Albin*, and the Earl of *Illa*, with a great many Gentlemen of Note of the Family of *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County; 'tis a peculiar right of this Family, that when they Marry any Daughter, their Vassals are oblig'd to pay their Portion, and are taxed in order to it according to the Number of their Cattel.

Other Seats in this Country are *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbels* of *Ouchinbrek*; *Kilchurn*, the Earl of *Braid Albins*.

Pertshire, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief Town of the County, is bounded on the North and North West by *Badenock* and *Lochaber*, on the East by *Mar*, on the West and South West by *Argile* and *Lennox*, on the South by *Clackmanan*, *Sterlinshire* and *Forth*; this Shire is Twenty Five Miles in length, and Forty Eight in breadth. It contains *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Glenfhee*, *Strathardel*, *Braidalbin*, *Ramach*, *Balwhidder*, *Glenurch*, *Stormond*, *Mentaitb* and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Athol*, chief of the Noble, Ancient and Numerous Family of *Murray*, descended by Marriage from the *Stewarts* formerly Earls of *Athol*; *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Athol*, being married to *William Murray* of *Tullybardin*, who for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John* Earl of *Gowry* their Provost was killed, had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County confer'd upon him and his Heirs. This Country

Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that place of it called *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn Fields; this Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkel*, and another at *Dumblane*. It had also three Monastries and one Nunnery, it has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are *Perth*, commonly call'd *St. Johnstoun*, pleasantly situated upon the South Bank of the River *Tay*, the second Town of the Nation for Dignity, and Parliaments have several times been kept there; Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood anciently the Town of *Berth*, which was overflowed by an Inundation of the River, which occasion'd King *William* to build this Town in a more commodious place. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkel* lies on the North side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods; it had once a very stately Cathedral, but its chief Ornament now is a noble House belonging to the Duke of *Atrol*; it is the chief Market Town of the *Highlands*, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumblane*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Workmanship. *Scoon* near *Perth*, remarkable for being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly Crown'd, upon that called the fatal Marble Chair, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*; but upon the extermination of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continued till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is; it had this Distich upon it:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Inveniunt lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Importing that the *Scots* should Reign wherever this Stone was found, which some think to have been accomplished by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Arrol*, the Mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Country-man, who in the Reign of *Kinneth III.* being at Plow with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he and his two Sons stopped their Flight, renewed the Battle, and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Arrol* bestowed upon them. The present Earl of *Arrol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Yokes for his Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this Famous Victory, which his Ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Plows. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the time of King *Robert Bruce*; of this Family are the Marquiss of *Tweddale*, the Viscount of *Duplin*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. That part of the Country called *Strathern*, takes its denomination from the River *Ern* which

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which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is supposed to be the *Ferna* mention'd by the *Roman* Historians and Poets, as the Country of the Ancient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this Country lies the Castle of *Tullybardin*, which gives Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Arbol's* Eldest Son, being the ancient Seat of the chief of the *Murrays*. On the same River lies the Castle of *Drimmein*, the ancient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of *Duplin*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hay*; it is remarkable for the greatest Defeat that ever the *Scots* received from the *English*, in *Edward Baliol's* Reign, whom the *English* came to assist. In this Battle there perished Four-score of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hay* so many, that the Name would have been extinguished, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

Menteith, another part of this Country, derives its Name from the River *Teith*, upon which lies the Town of *Dumblane*; the principal River in *Pertshire*, and indeed of the Nation, is *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long and one broad, and after a Course of Forty six Miles, falls into the *German Ocean* below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; one of which called *Keith*, is remarkable for its noble Salmon-Fishing, and a *Cataract* near *Blair Drummond*, which makes so great a noise by the fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it stuns those who are near it. There are many considerable Lakes and Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Families in this Country are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stewarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbells*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthwens*, *Ogilvys*, *Haldens*, *Robertsons*, *Rollos*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toschobts*, *Meinies*, *Fullartons*, *Rosses*. That part of the Country called *Braidalbin* lies among the *Grampian Hills*; it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Campbel*. The Word in the old Language signifies the highest part of *Scotland*, and part of it called *Drumalbin*, signifies the Ridge or Back of *Scotland*; this appears to have been the Country anciently called *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the ancient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnich* from the Country, and retain the ancient Language and Habit. They are a hardy Warlike People, and follow much of the ancient Parsimony in their Way of Living; and from this Country it was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we Read of who enjoy'd this Title was *Robert Earl of Fyfe*, who had that Honour conferred upon him by his Brother King *Robert III*. The last who enjoy'd it was the late King *James*.

At *Ardoch* in this Country there's the Remains of a *Roman* Camp, and near *Pert* there's a *Roman* Way, or, *Via Militaris*, where several Medals, Sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity have been found. The Earls of *Pert* are Hereditary Stewards of *Stratherna* and *Menteith*, where the Earls of

of *Menteith* of the Family of *Graham* have their principal Seat. Other Seats in this Country are *Blair Castle*, and *Hunting Tower* belonging to the Duke of *Athol*. *Taymouth*, the Earl of *Braidalbins*; *Nephan*, Mr. *Smith's*. The Viscount *Duplin's*. *Kincairn*, the Duke of *Montross's*.

Clackmannan, part of *Fyfe*, a small County, has *Fyfe*, on the East, *Perthshire* on the West and North, and *Sterlingshire* on the South; the Sheriff of this Country is *Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, a Branch of that ancient and noble Family. This Shire is about eight Miles long, and five broad, has good Corn, Pasturage, store of Coal and Salt. The chief Seats here are *Alloway*, the Earl of *Marrs*; *Kennet*, Collonel *Bruce's*; *Mensfri*, Sir *James Holburns*; *Tillibody*, *Abercromby's*; *Tillicutri Stuart*, a Lord of the Sessions; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw* of *Greenock's*; *Forth Gordon's*.

Next to this lies another part of *Fyfe*, called the Shire of *Kinross*, which lies between *Lochlevin* and the *Ochel Hills*. The Sheriff of this Country is the Earl of *Kincardin*. In this Shire lies *Culross*, noted for a Trade in Salt and Coals; and for a stately House belonging to the Earl of *Kincardin*, with fine Gardens and Terras Walks. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, lies about the middle of it, near a Lake four Miles long, and four broad, abounding with Pikes, Trouts, and all sorts of Water Fowl. From this Lake springs the River of *Levin*; and the Castle is noted for the Imprisonment of *Queen Mary*, by order of the States, for the Murther of her Husband and other Crimes, as appears by Act of Parliament.

Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lake, there's a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* has built a stately House, which for the goodness of the Stone, the curioseness of the Architecture, Gardens and Inclosures, and the pleasantness of the Prospects, yields to few Seats in *Britain*.

East from this lies the Country properly called *Fyfe*, having the *German Sea* on the East, the River *Forth* on the South, and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North; it is thirty two Miles in length, from *Fyness* to the Town of *Culross*, and is but seventeen Miles in breadth. The Air of this Country is good both for preserving and recovering Health; the Soil is unequal and various, on the West it is high; but the Skirts of the Country are very fruitful in all sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers. The chief of which are *Levin*, which rises from the Lake of that Name, noted among other things for its Island and Castle, where *Queen Mary* was imprison'd, and falls into the *Forth*; the other call'd *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland Wood*, and running through the middle of the Country by *Couper*, &c. falls into the *German Sea*, both of them abound with Fish, and have several Stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this Country are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of Black Cattel,

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Cattle, with Skins of Deer, Goats and Sheep; it has many safe Harbours, of which the chief are reckoned, *Inerkithing*, *Burnt-Island*, and *Ely*, from whence it happens that it abounds with good Mariners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this Country abounds with Towns, and these following send Members to Parliament, viz. *Culross*, *Inerkithing*, *Burnt-Island*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirchaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pittenween*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilrenny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews*, on the Eastern Shoar, *Couper* in the middle of the Country and *Dumferling*; so that it sent more Members to Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here which do not send Members to Parliament, are *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*; the two *Weems's*, *Levinmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monans*, *Newburg* on the *Tay* over against *Gowry* and *Kinross*, on the West of *Loch-levin*. The chief and most remarkable Town of *Fyfe* is *St. Andrews*, formerly an Archbishop's Seat, is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, has a pleasant Prospect into the German Sea, which supplies it with all manner of Fish; it has an Harbour on the East part, but capable only of small Ships; it had formerly a very strong Castle which is now demolished; it suffer'd much by the *French*, who attack'd it by consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, who was kill'd there by *Norman Lesley*, a Son of the House of *Rothesse* and others; the Town was formerly very considerable, consists of several broad Streets which cross one another; there are two of them that lie from the West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was liker the Magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty, as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewen Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets. This Town is particularly famous for its University; it was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in 1412. and is endow'd with very ample Priviledges; during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is chosen Yearly, and by the Statutes ought to be one of the three Principies of the three Colleges here called *St. Salvators*, *St. Leonards*, and the New College. *St. Salvators* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnish'd it with costly Ornaments, and endow'd it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Batchelor, and Licentiate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Schollars. The Earl of *Cassels* settled a maintenance for a Professor of Philology. It has a good Library which was Founded by Doctor *Sheen*. *St. Leonard's* College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrews* in 152 — before the Reformation, with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, Four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot*, of *Scots Tarvett*, with a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library with several considerable Volumes; and Sir *John Wedderburn* at his Death

left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordon's* Manuscript of the *Scottish History* is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *James Beaton* in 153—before the Reformation, also with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in the same Family, for no Philosophy is taught in this College; a Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University.

The Learned Men of most Note bred in this University were *John Major* Provost of *St. Salvators*, a Learned Man according to the then times; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of Sentences: He flourished about the Year 1520. Mr. *Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very Learned Man, well versed in the *Hebrew* and *Rabbinical* Writings. Doctor *John Baron*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, Sir *John Wedderburn* formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence. Mr. *Samuel Rutherford* Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his extraordinary Piety and Learning, but we have not room to mention his Works. *Alexander Colvil*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in *France*, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College. Mr. *James Wood*, Mr. *John Johnston*, famous for their Latin Poems. Mr. *David Calderwood*, well known for his Learned Book against Episcopacy, called *Altare Demasceum*. Mr. *James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the *Revelations*, and Song of *Solomon*; his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments. Mr. *George Gilesgy*, noted for his Learned Books against *Erastianism*, and the *English Ceremonies*. Mr. *James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary Learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College-Garden, and furnished it with good Mathematical Instruments. The Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks. The late Duke of *Lunderdale*, remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Poets. Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter and Fellow of the Royal Society, a Person of Universal Learning. The Cathedral Church was reckoned to be the largest in Christendom, being Seven Foot longer, and Two broader than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the height, the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry, and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best *Gothick* Structures in the World.

The chief Church in the Town now is that called the *New Church*. Near the *New Church*, there are two other Churches, viz. that called *St. Leonards*, adjacent to the College of the same Name; and the Church of *St. Salvator*, which has a lofty Steeple of hewn Stone. This City takes its Name from *St. Andrew* the Apostle, whose Relicks are said to have been brought hither from *Patras* in *Peloponnesus*, by one *Regulus* a *Grecian*

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Grecian Monk about 368. He was a Person much esteemed for Piety in those times; and from him this Town was anciently called *Fanum Reguli*.

The Shire of *Fyfe* takes its Name from *Fifus*, Surnamed *Duff*, to whom it was granted by *Kinneth II.* King of *Scots*, for his Valour against the *Picts* about 840. His Posterity were first called *Thanes of Fyfe*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcolm II.* about 1057. and endowed with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Mac Duff's Cross*, upon the publick Road near *Abernethy*, to which if any within the Ninth Degree to the great *Mac Duff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a small number of Cattle; it had an Inscription importing those Privileges now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms, mix'd with half Latin Words, that no Man alive could now understand it. From this *Mac Duff* the Families of *Douglas*, *Weems*, and the *Clan Chattan*, are said to be descended; the Title of Earl of *Fyfe*, was according to *Sir John Skene*, in his Book *de Verborum significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in Favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Menteith*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annexed to the Crown. The Earl of *Rothesse*, chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Lesley* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are four Presbyteries in this County, viz. one at *Cowper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kirkcaldy*, and another at *Dumfriesling*.

The Kings of *Scotland* have two Pallaces in this County, one at *Dumferling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery: It is noted as the Birth-place of King *Charles I.* and gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Pallace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Arthol* is Hereditary Keeper of this Pallace. The Town gives Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Cary*.

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry; the Earl of *Rothesse* has his Residence here at Castle *Lesley*, on the Water of *Levin*; the Earl of *Crawford*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lindsey*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kinghorn*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lyon*, had his Seat at *Kinghorn*; the Earl of *Kelly*, Chief of the Family of *Fenton*, has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalhouse*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Ramsay*, has a Seat here at *Abbots-Hall*, now *Sir Andrew Ramsay's*; the Earl of *Melvil*, Chief of the An-

cient and Noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at *Melvin*. The Earl of *Levin*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his House at *Balgony*; the Earl of *Dumferling*, already mention'd, has his House at *Dumferling*; the Earl of *Balcarras*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindsey*, has his Seat in this Country; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, has a noble Seat here at *Dunnibersel*; the Earl of *Morton* has his Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this Country are the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of that Great and Ancient Family, whose Predecessors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*: He has a Seat here at *Ravenstheugh*; the Lord *Burleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balwarinock*, a Branch of the Ancient Family of *Elphinstone*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Arnots*, *Anstruthers*, *Erskins*, *Beaton*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balcagnals*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Colvils*, *Carstairs*, *Crichtons*, *Cunninghams*, *Clepan*, *Forbesses*, *Gibsons*, *Hamiltons*, *Hendersons*, *Hockets*, *Hays*, *Hops*, *Herriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kilcaldies*, *Kinninmonts*, *Lundies*, *Lumsdals*, *Monnypennys*, *Moncriefs*, *Mirtons*, *Macgills*, *Orocks*, *Pitcarns*, *Prestons*, *Scots*, *Sybbalds*, *Wardlaws* and *Woods*.

Other Seats in the Country are *Burnt-Island*, *Colin Mackenzie's*, *Raeth*, the Family of *Melvils*. *Dury*, *Sir Alexander Gibson's*; *Belcarras*, the Earl of *Belcarras's*; *Balkasky*, *Sir John Anstruther's*; *Cambo*, *Sir Alexander Askins*, who is Lion King at Arms.

Angus is bounded by the *River Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Gowry* on the North, and the *German Ocean* on the East. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The first we read of who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus* was *Gilchrist*, a Great Man in *Malcolm IVth's* Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewards*; and since the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Douglass*, who still enjoy it. Since *George Douglass* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III's* Daughter, they were reckoned the first Earls of *Scotland*, and had the Honour to carry the Crown at Publick Solemnities: *Forfar*, the County Town, gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who, for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Douglass*. *Dundee* is the most noted Town of this Country for Strength, Situation and Trade: It has been famous upon many Accounts in the *Scots* History; and the Constable of this Town, of the Family of *Scrimger*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Time of *Oliver*, and being taken by Storm, felt the severe Effects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth place of *Hector Boethius*, the *Scots* Historian, a Man Famous in his Time. It has Two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorn'd with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hospital for decay'd Townsmen. It

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gave Title of Viscount to *Graham of Clavers*, who commanded the Troops that appeared for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was kill'd at the Battle of *Gillicranky*. Near to this, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty Craig*, formerly very well fortified: There is a noble Salmon-Fishing near this Place. *Brechin*, formerly a Bishops See, lies upon the River *South Esk* in this County, has a stately Bridge of Two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattel, and gives Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Pannmure*. This Place is also memorable for a great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lies the the Town of *Montross*, a Town of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burthen: It is adorn'd with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants, It gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquiss, to the Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemen and Gentlemens Seats in this Country, that we have not room to mention. The Chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grahams*, *Lindseys*, *Maules*, *Scrimgers*, *Abbruthnets*, *Grays*, *Neavoys*, *Fullertons*, *Durhams*, *Hunturs*. The Sherifffdom of the County is in the Queen's Disposal. This County is about Twenty Eight Miles long, and about 20 broad, has Quarries of Free-stone and Slate, Mines of Lead and Iron, and abounds with Deer, Fowl, Salmon and other Fish. Near *Brechin*, a considerable Market Town in this County, the *Danes* were defeated; and the chief of the Family of *Keith* having kill'd their General, he was advanc'd to great Honours by King *Malcolm II*. There was a high Stone erected over the *Danish* General's Grave, which is still call'd *Canus's* Cross from his Name, and at ten Miles distance there's another Cross over the Grave of a *Dane* of Note, and both of them have antique Letters and Pictures upon them. *Aberbroth* or *Arbroth*, a Royal Borough in this County has a Harbour for Ships, and had a Noble Abby formerly endow'd with large Revenues by King *William I*. who lies buried here under a stately Monument.

Other Seats of this County are *Dun Areskin* of *Areskins*; *Ingilismady*, *Falconer* of *Newtons*; *Hetherwick*, *Mr. Scots*; *Burrowfield*, *Mr. Taylor's*; *Fullerton*, *Mr. Fullerton's*; *Pittarow*, *Sir David Carnagy's*; *Newmans Walls*, *Mr. Scot of Logy's*; *Galro*, *Mr. Falconer's*; *Brime*, *Turnballs* of *Stricathro*; *Edgehill*, *Mr. Lindsay's*; *Old Barr*, *Mr. Robert Young's*; *Corse*, *Lyons's*; *Morplie*, *Mr. Graham's*; *Logge*, *Mr. Wishart's*; *Balmiquien*, *Barklay's*; *Kirktownhill*, *Ferguson's*; *Grangi*, *Mr. James Martins*; *Achter House*, *Mr. Patrick Lyons*; *Maine*, *David Graham* of *Fintri*; *Castle Pouri*, *Mr. Pouri's*; *Lethem*, *Sir James Woods* of *Bonitoun*; *Bonitoun*, *Mr. Ferguson's*; *Montross*, *Earl of Middleton's*; *Craig and Rossie*, *Scots of Rossie*; *Duinald*, *Mr. Robert Scot's*; *Ulfes Haven*, *Mr. Patrick Renny's*; *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's*, *Pannmure*

and Brechin, Earl of Panmure's; Kinard, Earl of South Esks; Ethive, Earl of North Esks; Carriston, Stuarts of Garntully; Fotheringham, Thomas Fotheringham of Pouris; Inverchartie, Mr. John Ogilvy's; Blackness, Mr. Wedderburn; Cragy, Mr. Keedi.

The Merns has Angus on the South, Mar on the North, Goury on the West, and the German Ocean on the East: It is called the Shire of Kincardin, the County Town, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Ancient and Noble Family of Bruce. The County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; is about twenty six Miles long, and twenty broad. The Place of chief Note in this Country is the strong Castle of *Dunnoter*, the Residence of the Hereditary Earl of Scotland, Chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Keith*, who have enjoy'd this Honour a long time, for their Gallantry in the War against the Danes. *Fordon* lies also in this Country, famous in the Popish Times for the Relicks of *Palladius*, first Bishop of the Scots, which were suppos'd to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Sirname of *John Fordon*, the Scottish Historian, Author of the Book called the *Scoti Chronicum*, to whom the succeeding Scots Historians have been very much obliged. *Paldykirk* in this Country, which takes its Name from *Palladius*, is remarkable for its Yearly Fair, which continues Three Days; and the principal Commodity bought there is course Cloth, which is commonly transported to the Netherlands. The chief Families of this Country are the *Keiths*, *Arbruthnets*, *Grahams*, *Stratons*, *Strauchans*, *Burnetts*, *Barclays*, *Falconers*, *Ramsays*, *Allereds*, *Carnaiges*, *Bannermans*, *Woods*. The Earl Marshal is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Mar, or the Shire of *Aberdeen*, has *Goury* and *Merns* on the South, *Buchan* on the North, *Padenoch* and part of *Perthshire* on the West, and the German Ocean on the East, and is about sixty Miles in length. The chief Places of this County are Old and New *Aberdeen*; Old *Aberdeen* lies a Mile North from the Town, called otherwise *Bon-accord*; it is situated at the Mouth of the River *Don*, which some Criticks would derive from the *Danube*, by the Germans called *Donaw*, by the Poles *Dunawum*, and by the Latins *Danubium*, from whence they would infer, That the *Picts*, who inhabited this Country, were of *Scythian* Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the *Donaw*, which was one of the Boundaries of their ancient Country; however that is, the Town derives its Name from this River; *Aber* in the old Scots Language signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. The *Don* is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. About half a Mile from the Town there is a stately Bridge, of one large Arch over it. This Town was formerly a Bishops Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly call'd *St. Machars*, a large and stately Structure; it was formerly much more magnificent, but suffer'd much at the time of the Reformation. The Chief Ornament of this

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Town is the King's College, on the South side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and Steeple are built of hewen Stone, and the Summit of the Steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library, well furnish'd with Books. This College was Founded by Bishop *Elphinston* in 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him, it was call'd the King's College; the Bull, for it was procur'd from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1490, endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bologna*. There is in this College a Principal, a Sub-principal, who is also one of the Regents, three other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematicks.

New *Aberdeen* is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is the Country Town, and by Consequence is the Seat of the Sheriffs Courts. It exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade and Beauty. It stands in a wholesome Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon-Fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred. It stands upon three Hills, the main part of the Town upon the highest of 'em, and the skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally four Stories high or more, and have for the most part Gardens or Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill at the West-end of the City, there flows two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water which in Taste and Quality comes very near the Spaw in *Germany*; Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the high Street there is a Church built of free Stone, and good Architecture. In this City lies the Marshal College, which was Founded by *George Earl-Marshall*, in 1593, to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge. In this College there is a Principal, four Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematicks; and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library, which was Founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnish'd with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University. The Learned Men of most note of the King's College, were *Hector Boethius*, and Bishop *Lesley*, both Historians, Dr. *John Forbes*, Author of the *Instructiones Historico Theologicae*, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Gild*, Author of Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture, of a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the *Papists*; *Arthur Johnston*, Doctor of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent *Latin Poems*; *William Douglass*, Professor of Divi-

nity, Dr. Gilbert Burnet, who was a Professor of Philosophy at Basil and Mountauban, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the French Protestants order'd his Philosophical Works to be Printed, at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his Ethics were only Publish'd: Dr. George Middleton, Dr. William Gordon, both Physicians; and Dr. James Sandilands, Professor of the Laws. Of the Marshal-College, Dr. William Forbes, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh, whose Writings seem too much to favour the Papists; Dr. Robert Saron, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *De Objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. Alexander Reed, Dr. Dunkan Liddel, both Physicians, the latter much esteemed for his Book *de fedibus*, &c. and Dr. Alexander Frazer, Physician to King Charles II. In this City there is also a Grammar School, founded by Dr. Dune, having one Master and three Ushers. There is also a Musick School. The Cathedral Church, called that of St. Nicholas, is a handsom Edifice of Free Stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into three Churches. The Body of this Church is adorned with a Tower and Steeple with Pinnacles. Here is also a Prison and a Workhouse. Belonging to the Town there is an Alms-house and 3 Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-house. About a Mile from the City there is a stately Stone Bridge of Seven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Bishop Gavin Dumber. The Air of this Country, to those who are born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in it self healthful and temperate. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to Danes, Poles, and Prussians, when they come into this Country, and consider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley. Oats in abundance, Peas and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physick, and Foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The Mountainous part of the Country affords very good Pastorage, and the other very good Corn; the adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the Dutch Fleet continually Fishing on their Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain; but 'tis the humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-Fishing, and to neglect that of other sorts. The Natives of this Country are generally reckon'd to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wit, and of as good a Judgment, as their Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them; which is ascrib'd to their Education at Schools and Universities, and to their Commerce with Foreign Nations. The Rivers of this Country abound with Fish of several sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which, there are reckon'd

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six Sorts, all very grateful to the Palate; and in those Rivers there is many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of Wild-fowl of several sorts in the Rivers and Mountains, and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests. This Shire contains in it *Mar* with its Appurtenances, viz, *Birse*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strath-dee*, *Strath-clon*, *Brays* of *Mar* and *Cromar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*. The latter is a large and ancient Barony water'd by the Rivers *Dovern* and *Bogy*, it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntly*. This Country is very Fruitful of Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linnen Yarn spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant. This Country is mostly inhabited by *Gordan's*, Vassals to the Duke of *Gordan*, who has a magnificent Castle here call'd *Strathbogy* from the name of the Country. The superiority of this Country was given to the Duke's Ancestor; upon the fall of the *Cummins* about 400 Years ago, by King *Robert Bruce*, who upon that occasion removed hither from the *Mers*, their Original Country, as has been already mention'd, where the Family possessed many considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and West. There are of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyn*, *Aberdeen*, and Viscount of *Kenmure*, besides a great many Gentlemen of Note in other parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestow'd upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffer'd much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The Country of *Mar* gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erskine*. The Sherifffdom is in the Queen's Gift.

In this Country there are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate, and there are Pearls found in their Rivers of a large Size and fine Colour. There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several Pieces of Coin with the *Aberdeen* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious. Other Towns in this County are, *Kintore* at Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*. 2. *Inverury*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*. 3. *Peterhead*, with a good Harbour.

Other Seats in this Country are *Kildrummy*, formerly the Ancient Seat of the Earl of *Mar*. *Inverury*, Earl Marshals; *Kerthball* Earl of *Kintores*; *Bisligo*, Lord *Pitsligo's*; *Kairnburg*, Col. *Buchan's*; *Dalgery*, Earl of *Errols*; *Aboyn*, Earl of *Aboyns*; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazers*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seaton's*; *Knockball*, Mr. *Woodnys*; *Drum*, Mr. *Irwin's*; *Cragievar*, Sir *William Forbeses*; *Forquhan*, Mr. *Forbeses*; *Monemusk*, Sir *Forbeses*; *Castle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbeses*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnes* of *Leyt*; *Frendraughts*, Lord *Frendraughts*; *Philariths*, Lord *Saltons*; *Fet-*
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terner belongs to Chesly in Germany; Fyrio Earl of Dumfries; Tyri, Mr. Frazers.

Bamf contains part of *Bucan*, *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Eazy*, *Strathawin* and *Balveny*; it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South, by the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, *Murray* on the West, and the German Ocean on the East; 'tis 32 Miles long, and 30 broad; the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathawin* is the paternal Inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*, it lies upon the River of *Awin*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom; this part of the Country is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balveny* is of a better Soil, yet Mountainous; the River of *Fiddich* runs through this Land, and *Glendfidich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Achindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this Country there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whetstones and Hones to the whole Island. They are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houles with them instead of Slates. *Strathyla* is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds so with Limestone, that they build their Houles with it, and make great profit by selling their Lime, as also their Fat Cattle, and fine Linnen Yarn in their Weekly Markets, at the Village of *Keath*. *Ainze* lies North from *Strathyla*, and is very fruitful in Corn; upon the Banks of *Spey*, which runs through this Country, lies the Bog of *Gicht*, now call'd *Gordon Castle*, the Duke of *Gordon's* chief Seat, the noblest Pallace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens and a large Park; he is Proprietor of this part of the Country. *Boyne* a small Country, fruitful on the Coast, but Mountainous elsewhere; in this stands the Town of *Cullen*, an acient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finlater's* House in the Neighbourhood. *Bamf*, the chief Town of the Country, lies at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except from its Corn and the Salmon fishing of the River; most of this Country is possess'd by the *Ogilvies* and their Vassals; the chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamf*. This is a very ancient and noble Name, who is their chief must be left to the Heralds; but the Earl of *Aerley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*. *Buchan*, the principal Town of this place is *Frazerburgh* a Sea Port, and *Peter-head* another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains*, there are several Springs of petrifying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime; the Village of *Turref* is the pleasantest of all this Country, is a place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemens Seats about it. *Formartin* lies betwixt *Ythan* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls,

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both of the *Cummins* and *Stuarts*, the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander II.* and *III.* and whilst the *English* Usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward I. &c.* but ruin'd themselves by adhering to that Interest; there were very great Men of the Family of *Stewart* of this Title, particularly *John Stewart*, youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry VII. of France*, contributed chiefly with the 7000 *Scots* under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtain'd over the *English* in *France*, wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry V. of England* was kill'd; for this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Other Seats in this Country, are *Cullen* and *Deskford*, the Earl of *Seafield's*. *Innerury* Lord *Bams*; *Craig*, of *Boyne*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyns*; *Birkenboye*, Sir *James Abercromby's Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Dum*, Sir *James Dumbars Fotherghen*; Sir *Alexander Ogilvy* a Lord of the Session; *Rothemay*, Mr. *Gordon's*; *Pittendrieh*, Lord *Oliphants*; *Kinardie*, Mr. *Donaldson's*; *Castlegiant*, the Laird of *Grants*; *Crombie*, and *Brarro*, *Duff of Duff's*; *Glasshaugh*, Mr. *Abercromby's*; *Balendalesh*, and *Carron*, the Laird of *Grants*; *Torsken*, *Glengerask*, *Buskie*, and *Achentoul*, *Gordon of Gordon's*; *Skiesh*, Mr. *Abercromby's*; *Kimmunity*, *Sutherland of Sutherlands*; *Mapen*, Mr. *Abernethies*; *Rannes*, Mr. *Hays*; *Bognie*, *Morison of Morisons*.

Garioch, the principal place here is *Innerury*, near which *Robert Bruce*, tho' Sick, and carry'd in a Horse-litter, defeated *John Cummin*, and those who adhered to him, for keeping the Kingdom under subjection to *Edward I. of England*. This was the first Victory which King *Robert* gain'd, and laid the Foundation of the overthrow of the *English* Government, and of their Faction in *Scotland*. Near this place also in 1411. *Alexander Stewart*, Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Isles*, in the Bloody Battle of the *Harlaw*; this Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemens Seats and Villages, among which *Lesley* is remarkable for giving name to that ancient and great Family. The principal Families in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Bams*, are the *Gordons*, *Keiths*, *Hays*, *Erskines*, *Ogilvies*, *Forbeses*, *Lesleys*, *Meldrums*, *Udnys*, *Seatons*, *Skeens*, *Strauchans*, *Fergusons*, *Bannermans*, *Fullertons*, *Urquharts*, *Innesses*, *Abercrommays*. The principal Rivers of this Country are *Dee*, which runs through the *Grampian Hills* from its source to the Mouth; that part of the Country is not very fit for Corn, but what they have is very good. Those Mountains abound with Flocks of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Goats: The Beef and Mutton of these Parts is of a delicious Taste, and the Wooll is very much valued for its whiteness and softness. The Air of the Country is in general wholsom. The Inhabitants strong, healthful and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent. It has many Seats of Persons of Quality upon it. The Tract

Tract of Land on this River called *Cromar*, abounds so with Corn, that its called the *Granary* of the Neighbouring Country. Near to this lies *Aboyne*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*; and upon the River lies *Kincardin*, noted for its yearly Fair at *Midsummer*. *Don*, tho' much less than the *Dee*, runs through a much better Country; it takes its rise in the Mountains, betwixt *Mar* and *Strathawin*; it runs through the Valley called *Strathdon* fruitful in Corn and Grass. Upon this River lie several Castles and Houses belonging to the *Gordons*, *Erskins*, *Strauchans* and *Forbeses*, which noble and ancient Family derives their Name and Origin from the Parish of *Forbes* in this Country. The *Frazers* have also Seats upon this River. The Country about *Kintore*, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn; the other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Innerness* on the West, *Banff*, on the East, the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, and part of *Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil of this Country is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Countries suffer much by the extremity of the Winter, this Country suffers no great Damage either by the Rigour of Frosts, or continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have 40 or more clear Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. This Country is productive of every thing that grows in any other part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here while their Neighbours are scarcely begun; it is fitter for Corn than Pasturage, tho' they have enough of the latter in the upper Places of the Country, and no Country is better provided with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants on the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. This Country from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is 34 Scots Miles, which are a fifth part larger than *English* Miles, but it is of an unequal breadth, and the fruitfullest Soil seldom exceeds 7 Miles in breadth. The Country in general is Champian, and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills, and the Soil most part Sandy, but always mix'd with Clay, and is very fruitful when manur'd. Besides those two Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Pindurn* and *Lossie*. The River *Nesse* takes its rise from Lake *Coich*, not far from the *Irish* Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running North-east it falls into *Loch-Garrif*, and is called by that name; then falls into a small Lake called *Eawich*, then running South-east for two Miles it falls into *Lochnesse*, which extends it self into 24 Miles in length, and is of an unknown Depth. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strathberrin* from *Glentarf*, and dividing the Valley to which it gives the name of *Strathnairn*, runs South-east, and falls into *Murray Firth*

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at the Town of *Nairn*. *Pindorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*, and being called *Herin* for a long way, gives the name of *Strath-herin* to the Valley it runs through. It takes the name of *Pindorn*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forrests*, and the Abby of *Kinlofs*, falls also into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very safe Harbour. *Loffie* rises a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. It abounds most with Salmon of any River in the Island, except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is also equal taking one Year with another; for there is annually pick'd and exported Eighty or a Hundred Lasts, and all these taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the space of one Mile, at a Village called *Germab*. It abounds with Fish to the very Head, but most of these are used for Home Consumption, and taken either with Hooked Tridents by Day, or in Wicker Baskets, or little Boats cover'd with Hides by Night; none dare venture into those Boats but the Natives who are accustomed to them, and pass this River in them for most part without Danger. This Country is divided into two Shires; the greater called the Shire of *Elgin*, and the lesser the Shire of *Nairn*. The principal Towns in this Country are *Innerness*, where there's a Timber Bridge over the River *Nesse*. This Town is very conveniently situated for Trade, and has a Harbour for Ships of a lesser size. The Kings of *Scotland* formerly lived here in the Castle, situated on a pleasant Hill, from whence there's a fine Prospect into the Town and Neighbouring Country, which is very fruitful. The Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditry Contable of the Castle and its Superiorities. The common Drink in those Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer, and they used to have good *French* Wine very cheap; but they prefer *Agiavita* of their own extracting from Ale and Spice, to the richest Wines, drink plentiful of it themselves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this Country being furnish'd with a Bottle of this Liquor and some Cheese, they will undertake the greatest Journeys in the Winter on foot without any other Provision. Further East on the Coast lies Castle *Stuart*, a Seat beonging to the Earls of *Murray*. *Nairn* lies on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Persons of Quality. Near the Castle of *Caddel*, upon that River, there's a Vein of Firestone, and many signs of Copper. Upon *Findorn* River there are many Gentlemens Seats pleasantly situated, particularly *Tarnway*, the old Castle and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*. A little lower on the other side stands the Town of *Forres*, as pleasantly situated as any in the North; the Kings formerly resided here in a Castle that is now ruinous; and lower stood formerly the Noble Abby of *Kinlos*. On the Road to *Forres* there's a large Pillar of one Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtain'd by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth* against the Forces of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*; the Inscription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there's

there's a vast many Villages and Gentlemens Seats, that we have not room to mention. *Elgin*, formerly a Bishops See, lies on the River *Loffie*, which washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, tho' somewhat sandy. There's the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolish'd during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magnificence and Workmanship, had scarce its Equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spyin*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. Above *Elgin*, *Forresfe* and *Nairn*, lies that part of the Country call'd the *Brae* of *Murray*, no way comparable to the lower part in Fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods and Green Valleys. *Strath-berin*, which lies upon the River so call'd, abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams. It belongs to the Lord *Frazer* of *Loch* and his Vassals. *Strath-Nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possess'd by several Gentlemen. *Strath-berin* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this Country lies *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Makumtoish*, the Chief of that Clan has his Seat. This Tribe is call'd *Clanchattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Fertchardsons* of upper *Murray*, are their Offspring. The Family of *Dunbar* is Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This Country of *Murray* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*, descended from the Famous Earl of *Murray*, who was Regent in King *James VIth's* Minority. The other remarkable Families in this Country are the *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Innesses*, *Brodies*, *Dumbars*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackumtoishes*, *Frazers*, *Campbells*, *Rosses*, *Urquharts*.

The Shire of *Inverness* contains part of *Murray* Land which lies near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South part of *Rosse*. In this Shire there are Iron Mines, and large Woods of Fir and Oak; *Badenoch* abounds with Deer, and *Lochaber* with Fish. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift. That part of it which lies in *Murray*, together with the Town it self, is already describ'd. *Lochaber*, which in the old *Scots* Tongue signifies the Mouth of Lakes, lies West from *Inverness*; it abounds with Pasturage and Woods, and its Lakes and Rivers are full of Fish. The Place of chief Note here is *Inverlochty*, anciently a Place of great Strength and Trade, but was destroy'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*; it was new fortify'd at the Time of the Revolution by King *William's* Order, and has a good Garrison in it commanded by Major General *Maitland*. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Banquo*, its famous Thane, about the Year 1050, who was murder'd by *Macbeth* the Tyrant, because of a Prophecy, That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years, which accordingly happen'd, for his Son flying into *Wales*, mar-

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ried the Prince of North Wales's Daughter, by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards *Stewart* of Scotland, from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County, are the *Stewarts*, *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Innesses*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Forbesses*, *Dumbars*, *Macphersons*, and *Macleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Loch-leven* to the *Orkney Isles* along the Western Coast, besides the Western Isles, and the Eamily of *Gordon* was Hereditary Sheriffs of it, but now 'tis divided into several Shires. *Castle-archart*, Sir *Lodowick Grants*; *Glengary Castle*, *Mackdonalds*; *Dunvegan*, *Macleods*; *Duntulm*, Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slates*; *Dalcross*, *Mackintoshes*; *Done*, Lord *Lovets*; *Ercules*, *Chrißholm* of *Comers*; *Glenmoriston*, the Laird of *Grants*.

Cromarty lies North from *Inverness*, is a small Country, and derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lies on a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff was formerly *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*. The present Sheriff is Earl of *Cromarty*, a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzie*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners gave it the Name of *Portus Salutus*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety. This Shire comprehends part of *Rosse*, it is in length, according to some, Fifty Miles, and Thirty broad. The Waters of *Connel* are noted for Pearls found in them. The Country abounds with Fir, and Game. The chief Seats are *Cromarty Castle*, Sir *Kennith Mackenzies*; *Castleod*, *New Tarbat*, and *Castlehaven*, the Earl of *Cromarties*.

Rosse, which in the ancient Scots Language signifies a Promontory or Peninsula, lies betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring; abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattle, Deer, &c. The first Tract towards the South West is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Sky* by a narrow Firth. Next to this lies a little Tract call'd *Glenelcheg*, the Paternal Estate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is call'd *Castle Glendonon*, which lies in an Island of the above mention'd Firth; several small Rivers run into this Firth. Further North on the same Coast lies *Loch-cw*, with thick Woods on all sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little further North, *Loch-brien* runs into the Country, and is remarkable for its noble Herring Fishing every Year. That part of *Rosse*, next to *Murray Firth*, though pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn, towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit-Trees and Herbs are much better here than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is call'd *Ardrmeanach*, upon the Shoar of which stands the Town, call'd the *Chanvie* of *Rosse*, formerly a Bishops See.

It

It is pleasantly situated on a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here; *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possess'd by the Lord *Lovat*, on the River of *Connel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*, the Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle call'd *Kildun*. This River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this Country, and in the Shire of *Aberdeen*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lies *Dingwal*, a small Town in a fruitful Soil. On the North of the Firth lies the Castle of *Fowlis*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Family of *Monro*. A little lower on the same Shoar lies the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Name of *Rosse* in this Country; and a little lower lies *Milton*, the Seat of the Ancient Family of *Innes*. The next is Bay call'd the Firth of *Tayn*, from a Town of that Name which lies upon it, and is the head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Innerness*, comprehends the whole Country call'd *Rosse*; it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the Times of Popery for a Church dedicated to St. *Dotbes*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great way up into the Country, divides *Ross* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbit*; here the Country is very fruitful. *Strathcarron*, so call'd from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir Trees, Horses, and black Cattle. This Country *Ross* formerly had its own Earls, but in the Time of King *James III.* was annex'd to the Crown. This Sheriffdom is in her Majesty's Gift, the present Sheriff is *Ross* of *Kilraick*. Other Seats are *Brachan* and *Fortrose* Castles, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the *Mackenzys*; *Red Castle*, Mr. *Mackenzys*'s; *Craighorse*, *Ross* of *Kilravock*; *Ylen Donnen Castle*, the Queens. It has a Garrison, and the Earl of *Seaforth* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle; *Innerbrochy*, Sir *William Gordons*; *Pittonarchy*, *Mackenzie* of *Scatwells*.

Sutherland has *Ross* on the South, *Caithnes* on the North East, *Affynt* on the West, and *Stranaver*, which is part of it, on the North; the whole is call'd the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Sutherland*, for its Cathedral Church, and for its four annual Fairs. The Shire is fifty five Miles long, and twenty two broad. *Sutherland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, Black Cattle, and Deer. *Caithnes* was formerly reckon'd part of this Country, but is now a distinct Shire by it self. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than cou'd be expected from its Northerly Situation, Saffron grows very well, and comes to Maturity in

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he Earl of *Southerland's* Gardens at *Dunrobbin*. It has Three remarkable Forreſts, beſides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleaſant Hunting and Fowling. Thoſe Forreſts and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many ſorts. There is one ſort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Krag*, it much reſembles a Parrot, and digs its Neſt with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. There are many Rivers here, which, tho' but ſmall, are full of Fiſh, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about ſixty Lakes in this Country, which abound with Fiſh, and various ſorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks and Geefe, of many Kinds. The greateſt Lake is *Lochskin*, which is fourteen Miles in Length. In many of thoſe Lakes there are Iſlands very pleaſant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Iſle of *Brora* the Earl of *Southerland* has a Houſe, that he makes uſe of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: And in ſome of thoſe Lakes and Rivers there is found many times Pearls of great value. There are Silver Mines alſo in this Country, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Freeſtone. *Southerland* abounds ſo with Bays, Rivers and Lakes, that there is ſcarce a Farm in the whole Country but what's waſh'd with freſh or ſalt Water; ſo that the Inhabitants have ſtore of Fiſh and Fowl. The Barley of this Country is reckon'd excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are Corn, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coaſts abound with Seals, Whales ſometimes, and Shell Fiſh of all ſorts. *Southerland* is from Eaſt to Weſt about fifty five Miles in Length, and from South to North twenty two Miles broad. *Strathnaver* is ſeparated from this Country by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Navern* which runs through it. The Country abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lies long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattel. There are great Herds of Black Cattel, Goats, Sheep, and Horſes, and plenty of Deer; but the Woods are infeſted with ravenous Wolves, which are more frequent here than in any other part of the Iſland. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fiſh, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, eſpecially from their Salmon. They have Iron Works alſo in this Country. Their Commodities are Fat Black Cattel, and young Horſes, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt Beef, Hides, Deer-ſkins, Sheep-ſkins, Tallow, Butter and Cheeſe. There are ſeveral Monuments of Victories here obtain'd againſt the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and deſpiſe them that do not; ſo that they have Veniſon always in plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Countries are ſtrong, courageous, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, civil to Strangers, chearful and plain-hearted;

hearted; they live in Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The Two Places of most Note in it are *Borne and Young*, the Latter is the Principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the ancient Sirname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Southerland*, to whose Eldest Son it gives Title of Lord. From East to West it is thirty four Miles in Length, and from South to North in some Places twelve Miles broad, and in others only six. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Loch-navern* and *Loch-lyol*; there is an Island in the latter, which is inhabited in the Summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this Country. The Earls of *Southerland* were formerly of the Name of *Southerland*, a very ancient and honourable Family, to the Heirels of whom a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claimed a long time Precedency in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as the first Earl of the Kingdom. It has always been accounted a Warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admiral of that and some of the neighbouring Countries, and all the Gentlemen of that Country hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Southerlands*, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Crays*, *Clanguinnis*, *Seil-thomas's*, *Seil-johns's*, and *Seil-phaleys*. Not far from *Enbo* there is a Stone Crois, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes* who was kill'd and buried there. The Earl of *Southerland* is Hereditary Sheriff, the Country has several Mountains of white Marble.

Cathnes is divided from *Southerland* by the Mountain *Orl*, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockfa*. On the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Pentland Firth*. The Soil on the Coast is low, and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish, and the Mountains with Black Cattel, Sheep, &c. The Soil is moist and claye, which makes their Harvest late. There are many little Towns and Villages in this Country, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemens Seats; but the People in general are more adicted to good Chear than to build good Houses. The best House in this Country is *Castle Sinclair*, anciently call'd *Gernigo*, the Seat of the Earls of *Cathnes*, who have since call'd it *Castle Sinclair*, from their own Sirname. They have several other Castles in this Country, and were the Hereditary Sheriffs of it, as the Earl of *Braidalbin* is now, who has a great Estate in this Country.

The chief Names here are the *Sinclairs*, the chief of whom is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Revensbough* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possess'd *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*; but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family upon that account, call'd *William the Waster*, they lost those Countries; but there are many Gentlemens Families of this

Name

Name in those Isles, and in other parts of the Kingdom. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this Country. It is about twenty one Miles from East to West, and about thirty from South to North. The chief Town of this Country is *Weik*, from whence it is call'd the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast, in a little Bay. Other Seats in this Country are *Thurso* Castle, the Earl of *Caithness's*; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair* of *May*; *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus's*; *Mucklo*, the Earl of *Caithness's*.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, but we refer the Description of them to its proper place, among that of the Islands, thinking it best to follow the Method of other *Scots* Historians and Geographers, who all of them describe the Isles apart, and begun with the Western Isles.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

Those Islands lie in the *Deucalidon* Sea; they were by ancient Geographers call'd *Æluda*, *Æmoda*, *Hemoda* and *Acmoda*, and by later Writers they have been call'd *Hebrides*; the first of 'em was reckon'd, *The Isle of Man*, which having been for a long time subject to *England* we pass it by, as we do *Boot* and *Arran*, which have been already describ'd in our Account of the Shire of *Boot*. The first we take notice of is *Alisa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Bass*, in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels comes thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-Fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lies two Islands call'd *Cumbra* the greater and lesser, the first is about a Mile in Length, has a Chappel upon it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckon'd by the Natives good against all Diseases; the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran*, *Flada* a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South West from *Boot* lies *Mernock*, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lies *Avora*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigalia*, four

Miles from *Kintire*, six Miles in Length, and a Mile and a half in Breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dies a Crimson Colour, and *Crostil* which dies a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here; they have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A Quarter of a Mile South lies *Cary*, about a Mile in Compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies twelve Miles from *Gigain*, is twenty four Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes part of the Shire of that Name. This is reckon'd one of the wholesomest places in *Scotland*; it abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattel, has many good Springs, and one against Nauleousness of the Stomach and Stone: There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Island. We instanced in the Longevity of the Inhabitants in the second Chapter of Trade; they have one Church here called *Killearn*; two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long, and one broad. We have mention'd the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which we have not room to name. *Lismore*, formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argile*, lies betwixt *Ila* and *Jura*, is eight Miles long and two broad, and besides the Commodities common to the rest of the Islands, has Minerals in it. *Bernera*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish times, has a noble Wood of *EW*. West from *Jura* lies *Ila* twenty four Miles long, in some places eight, and in others sixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattel, has store of Deer and Lead-Mines, with Lime-stone in vast quantities. It has several Rivers that abounds with Salmon, and other Fish of several sorts. *Lochfinlagan* is three Miles in Circumference, abounds with Salmon, Trouts and Eels, and has an Island in it, where *Mackdonald* King of the Isles had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government. The Ruins of this Court are still to be seen here. There are several fresh water Lakes in this Island with Forts upon them; it has also a Medecinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here, one of them capable of two hundred Men. There are four Churches and a Chappel in this Island, the most remarkable of which is *St. Columbus's* Church, it gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*, but *Campbel* of *Caddel* is the chief Proprietor, and is the Steward of the Crown here; there are many small Islands about this which we cannot mention. Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies *Colonsa*, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oransa* is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has also a Church and a Chappel, and had formerly a Monastery dedicated to *St. Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Mackduffies*. *Colonsa* is four Miles in length, and a Mile broad, not so fruitful

ful as the other; there is one Church and two ruinous Chappels in this Isle, some fresh Water Lakes abounding with Trouts, and several Forts. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. Twelve Miles from *Isa* lies the Isle of *Mull*, twenty four Miles in length, and as much in breadth; it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold and moist, but qualified by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dose of *Aqua Vita* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charmel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattel of all sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with wild Fowl and very fine Hawks; their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their Black Cattel excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats; it formerly abounded with Wood, but most of it is now cut; the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattel, affords good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the West side, is a good Anchoring place; upon this stands the Castle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Family of *Macklean*, of whom Sir *John Macklean* is the present Representative; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir *John* being forfeited, 'tis possess'd by the Duke of *Argyle*. There are two other Castles, and several other Anchoring places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muscles, which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh Water Lakes in it, which afford Trouts, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bays; some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay call'd *Loch Leffan*, abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish; there are two Parish Churches in this Island. Near this lies the Island of *St. Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad; it abounds with all things produced in this Climate, was noted for ancient Monuments, and particularly as being the Residence of *St. Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monastries, one for Men and another for Women, besides several Chappels endowed by the Kings of *Scotland* and of the Isles; it is call'd in the *Irish* Language, *J. Colmkil*, some call it *Jona*.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here; among the Ruins there are still to be seen a Burial place, in which the Kings of *Scotland*, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried, the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but three remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The Inscription in the middle is *Tumultus Regum Scotia*, i. e. the Tomb of the Kings of *Scotland*, wherein forty of them are said to have been buried; That on the right Hand has an Inscription importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Ireland*, wherein 'tis said four of them are buried. That on the left has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Norway*, where-

in 'tis said four of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the Kings was the Tomb of *Mackdonald* of *Ilka*. In the West-end of the Burying-place were the Tombs of two ancient Tribes of the *Macdonalds*, and of the chief of the *Mackleans*, whose Statues lies in Armour as big as the Life. *St. Maries* Church in this Island is built in Form of a Cross; the Choir twenty Yards long, and the Cupulo one and twenty Foot square; the Body of the Church twenty Yards long, and the two cross Isles ten Yards each. There are two Chappels on each side the Choir, the Entry to which opens with large Pillars neatly carv'd in Bas-relief. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, &c. curiously carv'd.

There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church South from this call'd *St. Owrans*, where they alledge a Saint of that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and though the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves, were subject to him, as is mention'd by *Bede*. Six Miles West from this Island lies *Tire-iy*, eight Miles long and three broad; it is reckon'd to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries of Human Life; it abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Fowl, has a fresh Water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are us'd in that Country: It formerly belong'd to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island called *Sa-robi*. Near this lie two Islands call'd *Kerniberg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North East lies the Isle of *Coll*, twelve Miles long and two broad, and is very fruitful; it has several Rivers which afford Salmon, and a fresh Water Lake that has Trouts and Eels. The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling than are to be found on the Coasts of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent. North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, sixteen Miles long and six broad, it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful; it is but thinly inhabited; and the Sea-Fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivers of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl, especially those call'd Puffins. There are also abundance of Deer in the Mountains. The Proprietor is *Macklean* of *Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canney*, two Miles long and one Mile broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North-end there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ships comes near it;

it; has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North East. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Muck* lies South West of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lies not far from *Colla*, is three Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it there is a Mountain, and on the Top of that high Rock, of about a hundred and fifty Paces in Circumference, with a fresh Water Pool in the middle of it, there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a Natural Fort. On the South-West side of the Isle there is a Cave capable of containing some hundred of People, and there are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lies *Sky*, forty two Miles long, and in some places twenty, and in others thirty Miles broad; it is separated from the Shire of *Inverness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one side to t'other. It is very high Land, as well on the Coast as up in the Country, where there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another, almost in the Center of the Island. It has a great deal of arable Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with Relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fishing and other Trade, and about thirty Rivers, which afford Salmon. *St. Columbus's Lake* has an Island and a Chappel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art then taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging 'em up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath a-cro'ss the House. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbat, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oysters, and all other sort of Shell-fish. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roofs of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limey Substance; one of 'em in Slate, call'd the Golden Cave, is said to be seven Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones, erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by meer Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that by a Beacon fir'd on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread thro' the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War; and others above Ground capable only of one Person, which seem to have been design'd

for Contemplation. The Cattel here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that End as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water Fowl of many sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles.

Sota Britil lies a quarter of a Mile South of *Skye*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West-side it is cover'd with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lies *Oranfa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the Isles. On the North-side of *Skye* lies *Scalpa*, five Miles in Circumference; it has Wood in several parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little further North lies *Rafay*, seven Miles long and three broad; it has much Wood, but is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the East-side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West-side there is abundance of Caves, where the People lodge who go thither in the Summer upon the Account of Fishing, or Grazing of Cattel. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A quarter of a Mile further North lies *Rona*, three Miles in length; 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hecltick Stone. *Altvig* lies on the South-West Corner of *Skye*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Shoals of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing-Boats. *Fladda*, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in Compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all sorts, and for big Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea Fowl, called *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of Plovers comes hither from *Skye* in the beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are several Rocks about this Island, particularly one, called *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a fresh Water Spring, and makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Skye*, and the Neighbouring Islands, have a peculiar way of curing the Distempers they are incident to by Simples of their own Product, in which they are successful to a Miracle; they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these things. Eighty Miles West from *Skye* there lies Nine Islands, the chief of which is *Vatersa*, that beside many other Conveniencies has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships, where, at stated Times, great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the Neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersa* lies *Barra*, seven Miles long, it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-

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Cod-fishing, The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, and afterwards enlarges it self into a round Bay, in which there is an Island with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-east side, where there is Plenty of Fish; and the Rivers on the East side abound with Salmon. About a quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lies *Kismul*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of *Barra*, which is encompassed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island and a Chapel, where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, very ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of 'em fruitful enough in Corn and Grains, others left for Pasturage, and some of 'em remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthful and hospitable. They have abundance of Sea Fowl, and when they kill any of 'em for Use, they Salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea Ware, which preserves them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of *Barra* is very much respected by the Inhabitants, who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a suitable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Donald Mackdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays fourty Pound *per Annum*, and a Hawk, if required, and is oblig'd to furnish him a certain number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt *Barra* and *Vist*, there lies 14 small Islands, which we have not room to describe. A little North of *Barra* lies *North Vist* 21 Miles long, in some Places, three, and in others four Miles broad; the East-side is Mountainous, but the West plain, and arable. The Island abounds with fresh Water Lakes which have plenty of Fish and Fowl. In several of them there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, tho' the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good produce of Barley, Oats and Kye; Ambergrise is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North Vist*, two Miles North, lies *Benbucula*, the Ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee deep at a Tide of Ebb, but the whole is Navigable by Boats at the Tide of Flood, and there lies several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Benbucula* is three Miles long and three broad; it has a Bay on the East-side for small Vessels, where Herring are sometimes taken. The East part of this Island is arable; it has several fresh Water Lakes well stor'd with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*. A little North of this Island lies *North Vist* nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference; it is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East part, where it is Mountainous, but the West side is plain and arable; and where it is not

not plough'd is cover'd with Clover, Daffie, and variety of other Plats, very pleasant to the Sight, and of a very fragrant Smell, and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty Fold; and there is no doubt but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East side where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-maden*; the latter is capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest size. Four hundred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all other sorts of Fish that frequent the Western Seas, are also found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* There is such a Number of fresh Water Lakes in this Island as can hardly be believ'd; they are generally well stor'd with Trouts and Eels, and which is more strange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea Fish, brought into them by the Spring-Tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with variety of Land and Sea Fowl; and some of them have Islands with Forts. It has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them speckled, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Islands which lie on both sides of *North Vist*, the most remarkable of which are *Eousmil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the end of *October*, where three hundred and twenty are sometimes taken at once. Three Leagues and a half further West lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea Fowl, and great numbers of Seals. A little further North lies *Bovera*, four Miles round; it has a fresh Water Lake well stor'd with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best sort of Dulse. Half a League South from this lies *Lingay*, which furnishes the Neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel. It has abundance of Black Cattel, that make excellent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Cask. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land Fowl of all sorts, among the rest with Hawks, Eagles and Swans. The Inhabitants of South and North *Vist* are generally well proportion'd and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of *Lewis* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Lag*, signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds; it is by the Islanders commonly call'd the long Island, it is a hundred Miles from East to West, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth, it is reckoned part of the shire of *Rosse*; but the Isle of *Lewis*, properly so call'd, is but thirty six Miles in length, the rest of it being call'd *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dole of *Uisquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the

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the middle, from South to North; it is arable on the West-side for about sixteen Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats and Rye; and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochstornay*; on the East side, in the middle of the Island, the *Birkie* Islands, seven Miles Southward, *Lochcolmkill*, three Miles further South *Lochsefort* and *Lochcarvay*, twenty four Miles South-West; this Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shell-fish of all sorts, in such vast numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them: Coral and Pearl Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island, and abundance of Caves on the Coast, where Otters, Seals and Fowl frequent in great numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note kill'd in Battle, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Classer-nis* there are thirty nine Stones erected, about six or seven Foot high, and two Foot broad each; they are placed in form of an Avenue, eight Foot broad, and the distance betwixt each Stone six; there is one place in the Entrance, and at the South end there is a Circle of twelve Stones of equal distance and height with the other thirty nine; there stands one in the Center thirteen Foot high, form'd like the Rudder of a Ship, and without this Circle there are four Stones erected, in the same manner and distance as the former on the East, West and South sides; the Inhabitants say it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief Druid stood by the Stone in the Center, and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a quarter of a Mile from this on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Hogs; the Black Cattle are small, but very prolifick, and make excellent Meat; the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all Domestick Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea Ware. The Inhabitants are well proportion'd, and in general healthful and strong, and of a sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poesie and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting and Archery, and make stout able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lie round this, the chief of which are *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lochcarvay*, a high Rock, half a Mile in compass, affords good Pasturage, and is naturally a strong Fort; the two *Bernera's*, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad, both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near *Carlvay* Bay there

there lie four small Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewis*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers and Quills; one of 'em is call'd the Island of *Pigmies*, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digg'd out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the point of *Nesse* in *Lewis* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the West part, which makes it visible from *Lewis* in the Summer time: It was Inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among 'em, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their number increased, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewis*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant, to visit them and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-Meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea-Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chappel dedicated to St. *Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World, who never wanted any thing, and were satisfied with their Condition, having plenty of all that they desire, being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who possess, through their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the help of the best Instructions. Mr. *Martin* says, in his Description of the Western Islands, that ancient Race of poor People was all destroy'd about fourteen Years ago in the following manner; first a swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island and eat up all their Corn; in the next place some Seamen landed and robb'd them of what Provisions they had left; by this means they all died before the usual time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewis*, upon which another Colony was sent thither. Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *Sou-lisker*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vast Numbers of Sea Fowl, and particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, call'd *Colk*, it is less than a Goose, and all covered with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of a House Cock. There are Twenty four Churches in *Lewis* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them. That part which is called *Harries* produces the same sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewis*. The West-side is for the most part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour call'd *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad, and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell-fish. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite,

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tite, and one near *Borve* good against the Cholick and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains and on each side the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock capable of holding fifty Men, has two Wells, and but a narrow Pals to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several ancient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allow'd to hunt without Leave from *Macleod*, the Proprietor. *Mertricks*, a four footed Creature, about the size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Furr; and tis said the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There is abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, and among others, Eagles and very good Hawks. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to *Harries*, the chief of which are *Benera*, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from twenty to thirty Fold. There are two Chappels in this Island. Half a League from thence to the Westward lies *Pabbay*, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; it has also two Chappels. Half a League to the North lies *Sellay*, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there have very large Horns. *Taransay*, a League further North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talc. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, particularly *Hermatra*, where a Magazine for Fishery was erected in the Reign of King Charles I. Eighteen Leagues West from *North Vist*, and twenty from *Harries*, lie the Islands called *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*; these are the most remote of all the *Scots* Isles to the North-west: The first, properly call'd *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long and one broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-East, where Vessels arrive. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western-Isles. The Inhabitants are about Two Hundred in Number, very well proportion'd, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but small, for want of Instruction. They are very regular, and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess. They have a Chappel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the chief of that ancient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers,

thers, Wooll, Butter, Cheefe, Cattel and Corn; and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island, and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chappel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery; and tho' they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it, and take the Marriage Oath in the same manner. Not long ago the Devil stirr'd up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John the Baptist* and the *Virgin Mary* had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers and Hymns; the latter he alledg'd was essential to secure Women against Miscarriage; and his Price for teaching it was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill where *St. John* and the *Virgin* appear'd to him, and made them believe, that if any of their Black Cattel or Sheep came near to taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be kill'd and eaten, and it was necessary that he himself should always partake of the Treat. He was discover'd at last by his lewd Attempts upon several Women, and being, by *Macleod's* Order, transported from thence to *Harries*, he own'd the Devil to be Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent, but is not allow'd to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and cover'd with Turf, thatch'd over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, tho' they have great plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village on the East-side of the Island in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Incroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and with a little Art might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South-end of the Bay. They have two other Islands which belong to them, one call'd *Sa*, about half a Mile from the West-side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round; the other is call'd *Borera*, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock; all three afford good Pasturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea Fowl from March till September: They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about twenty thousand annually in little stone Houses built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. the latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt; they eat the *Solan* Goose Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here call'd *Fulmar*, about the Size of a Moor-Hen, it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes; when

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any one approaches them, they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch when they surprize the Fowl, and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers, it serves them also for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and discharging of Tumors; in all which Cases they lay it is very successful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poessie, are very hospitable to Strangers, and Charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug along time at the Oar without Intermission. They use no Compass, but take their Measures from the Sun Moon or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of the Sea-Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accusom'd to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have two Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are twenty four Fathoms in length each, and covered with Cows Hides salted for the use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring home some thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time: They also make Gins of Horse hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. *Martin* in his Description of the Islands gives an Account of that call'd the *Second Sight*, which, he says, is a Representation by way of Vision of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seer, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear chearful, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of 'em 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis call'd, are so many and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: And tho' it were uncharitable to conclude that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of 'em have been made for good Ends, and to People against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection; yet from so many Instances of those Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledge increales among 'em, it can be no Breach of Charity to think that those Representations at least are made by the Ministry of evil Spirits. Some of the People to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learn'd by Experience to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*: The *Orkneys* call'd by the *Latins*, *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the West, the *German* Ocean on the East, the Sea that divides them from *Shetland* on the North, and *Pentland Firth*, twenty four Miles long and twelve Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland* on the South. Ancient Authors differ about their Number, *Pliny* reckon'd them forty, *Orosius* thirty three; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only twenty eight. *Stroma* lies so near the Coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possess'd by the Earls of that Country, and therefore not reckon'd amongst the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland-Firth* to that Streight which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say it is a Corruption of the Word *Pickland Firth*, which was so call'd because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perish'd here when repuls'd by the ancient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: Others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name, and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles West of *Edinburgh*, are call'd *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its swift, violent and contrary Tides, occasion'd by the Multitude of the Isles, and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and what's remarkable, the Whirlpools with which this Firth abounds, occasion'd as is thought, by some Hiatus's in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round till they be swallowed up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are pass'd without Danger. The Mariners who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in is generally found floating again a Mile or two distant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckon'd twenty four, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail with the fairest Wind is able to make way against them; yet the Natives on both sides, who

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who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

The first of the *Orkney* Islands is *South Ronaldsa*, six Miles long and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North-side, but on the South-East has the dangerous Rocks call'd *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattel, and has two Parish Churches. A little to the South-West lies *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families, has a good Fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are call'd the Wells of *Swinna*. Beyond *Swinna* lies *Wayer* and *Hoy*, which are but one Isle, twelve Miles long, and full of high Mountains; that part call'd *Wayer* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that call'd *North-Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing Trade. That part call'd *Hoy*, from which 'tis only separated by a Spring-Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into Strangers that have Occasion to Travel that way; on these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest, it is about the Size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. 'tis reckon'd delicious Food eat with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt two Mountains here, lies a Stone call'd the Dwarfy Stone, it is thirty six Foot long, eight Foot broad, nine Foot thick, hollowed within by Art, it has a square Hole of two Foot high for an Entrance, and a Stone by it of the same Dimensions for a Door; within at one end there is a Bed artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for two Men to lie at full length; at the other end there is a Couch, in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole cut out above it for a Chimney; it lies a Mile from any House, and the Ground about it is all covered with Heath; is suppos'd to have been a Hermet's Cell. In the top of one of the high Mountains here there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what Quantity he pleases, he never finds himself the heavier; from the top of these Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North part of this Island there is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm-Houses; and there are divers Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Three Miles from *South Ronaldsa* lies *Burra*, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fuel: *Stewart of May* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here. This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chap-

pel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Ranaſſa*. West from this lies *Flotta*, five Miles long, and three and a half broad, most of it encompass'd with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land Fowl in its Heath, but has little Corn Ground, and not many Inhabitants. Near this lie *Faira*, *Cava* and *Gramſey*, fruitful and pleasant, though small Islands.

We paſs by ſeveral Holms, as they call them, which are left for Paſturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largest of the *Orkney* Islands, and for that Reason call'd the Main land; it is twenty four Miles long, in ſome places nine, and in others fix Miles broad; it is very fruitful and well inhabited. In this Island lies *Kirkwall*, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Borough, pleasantly ſituated upon a Bay near the middle of the Island; it is about a Mile in length, and is the Seat of Juſtice, where the Sheriff, &c. keep their Courts; it conſiſts of one Street, the Houſes are well built, and moſt of 'em covered with Slate; the Crown had formerly a very ſtrong Caſtle here, which is now in Ruin. Near the Caſtle ſtands a ſtately Houſe, formerly the Biſhop's Seat, and near to that a Pallace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in 1574, but not finiſh'd, becauſe of his untimely Death; ſeveral Rooms have been curiouſly painted with Scripture Stories. There is a ſtately Church here, formerly call'd by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives ſay, was their firſt Apoſtle; it is very magnificent for this part of the World, is built of hewen Stone, excellently poliſh'd, has fourteen Pillars on each ſide, and a Steeple erected on four large Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in the Steeple; there are ſo many Turnings that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find his way out or in. There is a Publick Grammar School here; they have two Weekly Markets, and an Annual Fair, which holds Three Days. The Town is govern'd by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common-Council. This Island has nine Pariſh Churches many Promontories and Bays, and ſeveral Mines of good White and Black Lead; it has alſo ſeveral Gentlemen's Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fiſh. It has four very good Harbours, viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and ſafe, another at *Deerſound*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greateſt Fleets; the third is at *Graham's Hall*, and the fourth at *Kerſon*, which is very commodious, and well fenced againſt all Winds. Eaſt from the main Land lies *Coppinſha*, a ſmall Island, but fruitful in Corn and Graſs, has a good Fiſhing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conſpicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-Eaſt of it call'd the Horſe of *Coppinſha*. North from the main Land lies *Shapinſha*, five or ſix Miles long, and three broad; it has a very ſafe Harbour, and a Pariſh Church. To the South-Eaſt lies *Stronſa*, ſix Miles long and three broad, well known becauſe of its good Harbours to thoſe who frequent this Country and

and *Shetland* for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it call'd *Ouskerrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lies a little pleasant Isle call'd *Papa-Sronsa*, very fruitful and well inhabited. Further North lies *Sanda*, about twelve Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattel, Hay and Fish, but the Inhabitants are oblig'd to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lies East of it, it is ten Miles long, and in some places five Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass. Three Miles West from *Kirkwal* lies *Damsey*, a small, but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-West lies *Rausa*, eight Miles long and six broad; it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish and Rabbits: There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwal* lies *Eaglish*, three Miles long and two broad; it has a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-East lies *North Fara*, three Miles long, 'tis but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Eaglish* lies *Westra*, eight Miles long, in some places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-East lies *Papa Westra*, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and, together with the other *Westra*, makes up a Parish. The People of this Country are generally healthful, stout, and well proportion'd; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagin'd: *Bleau* in his *Atlas*, says, they muster'd 10000 Men at once near *Kirkwal*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit skins, Otter-skins, White Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wooll, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, &c. *Molucca* Beans, figur'd Stones, and peculiar sorts of Fish and Fowls are found here. The *Clauk* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which were reckon'd to breed in Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about those and the Neighbouring Islands, have occasion'd abundance of Wrangling among the Learned; some of 'em have deny'd the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted there could be no such thing in Nature as Birds to proceed from Trees: Others, who could not resist the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that sort to the Trunks of Trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange Philosophical No-

ions for explaining this Phenomenon, as still made the thing more ridiculous and incredible : But there is two ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable ; the first is the *Concha anatifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald in the Third Book of the Second Part of his Natural History of Scotland, Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea Ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them ; that the Animal contain'd in those Shells is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers ; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cut in the End of his Book : Dr. Wallis in his Description of Orkney has done the like, and tells us he has seen some Thousands of those *Concha* sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by a later Author in his *Curiosties of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, pag. 311. seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true, viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves, and that as they float they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea Ware, and other Maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance, and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

This Country had anciently its own Kings, and after it was reduc'd by the Scots upon the Ruin of the *Pictish* Kingdom, it was for some Time possess'd by the Danes and Norwegians ; but recover'd again by the Scots, and given by King Alexander to a Nobleman, surnamed *Speire*, an Heiress of whose Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, of whom one carryed the Title of Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburgh, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of Denmark ; but that Family having lost it, the Title was annex'd to the Crown, and enjoy'd by *Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothel*, afterwards by a Natural Son of King James V. and now gives Title of Earl to Lord George, Son of the Family of *Hamilton*, well known for his Valour and Conduct, and particularly for the large Share he had in the famous Victory of *Blenheim*.

The Earl of *Morton* names the Steward of Orkney and *Shetland*, who has the Power of a Sheriff, and enjoys the Crown Rents possess'd by his Ancestors, but redeemable by the Crown, to which he pays annually 600 Pound. The Queen has the Rents that formerly belong'd to the Bishop.

Eighty Miles further North lie the Isles of *Shetland*, betwixt 'em lies the *Fair Isle*, which rises up in three high Promontories, and is seen both in Orkney and *Shetland*. The Etymology is not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Haklandia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some who think the Name *Hetlandia* signifies High and, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea ; others think they

they are call'd *Zelandia* because they lie in the Sea; and the Name of *Schelandia*, some think comes from *Scatlandia*, i. e. a Tributary Land, because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lie in the 61 and 62 Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Islands, 40 Holms, or lesser Islands, left for Pasturage, and 30 Rocks frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is call'd the main Land, being 60 Miles long, and in some places 16 broad, it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories; it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore, but the inner part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cold and piercing, yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter, which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives 'em of all Forreign Correspondence from *October* till *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World; a known Instance of this was, that though the late Revolution happen'd in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, that a Fisherman who arriv'd there, told them of it, and then they imprison'd him, in order to try him for High Treason spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnish'd them with great Quantities of Scurvygrass for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call Bland. The better sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Stangers. They have abundance of Fish of all sorts on their Coasts for most part of the Year; those which abound most are Cod, Ling and Herring. They have also Shell-fish of all sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea-Calves, Otters; and in the Winter time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks, and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there when brought thither, tho' they have abundance of Heath. They have store of Geese, and many sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and Knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, but most of the latter. They have abundance of black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolifick, and for most part bring forth 2, and sometimes

times 3 Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their Chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the Product of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their Native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*, but the better sort imitate the *Scots Lowlanders*. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney Men*, very devout. They make no use of Physicians, and if at any time they receive Wounds they cure themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island, the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West side of the Island, where there is a Castle 4 Stories high. The Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The second, and largest, is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing Trade is increas'd now to about 300 Families. There are several ancient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those call'd *Piſs-Houſes*, which we have not room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are 2000 Busses fishing in *Brassa's Sound* at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here are *Zetland*, commonly call'd *Yell*, 18 Miles long, and 9 broad, has 3 Churches, and several Chappels. Further North lies *Vust*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Trondra* lies over against *Scalloway*, is 3 Miles long, and 2 broad. A little North-East lies *Walsay*, 3 Miles long, and 3 broad. On the East of *Brassa's Sound* lies *Great Rube*, 8 Miles long, 2 broad, and has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the main Land lies *Foula*, three Miles in length. More to the East lies *Brassa*, 5 Miles long, and 2 broad; it has some arable Ground, and 2 Churches. *Burray* is 3 Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it; no Mice will live here, and they forsake the place where ever the Earth of it is brought. *Unst* is 8 Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland Isles*, has 3 Churches, and as many Harbours; the Inhabitants say no Cats will live in it. *Schetland* is divided into 12 Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chappels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; and they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-East Coast of *Scotland*, was the *Tbule* of the Ancients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in the Shire of *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Brutes*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivatt*, *Chyneys*, *Stuarts*, *Grahams*.

In the Mouth of the River *Firth* there lye several Islands, the most considerable of which are the *Atay*, it was formerly dedicated

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to St. *Adrian*, and had a Monastery and Chappel. The Monk gave out, That barren Women, who come to worship St. *Adrian* there annually, would thereby be cured of their Barrenness, it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish Times; but whether St. *Adrian*, or the Monks had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness the Readers may judge; yet this Cheat obtain'd so much Credit, that *Wood of Largo*, who was a noted Sea Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from King *James IV.* to be in readiness upon Call to attend his Majesty and the Queen while they visited S. *Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a quarter of a Mile broad, it lies 7 Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh Water Spring, and a small Lake; there grows no Corn here, but in the Summer-time, it affords Pasturage for 100 Sheep and 20 Black Cattel; the West side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks, but the East side is plain, and has 4 places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those call'd Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittiwax, the latter is about the size of a Dove, and in *July* is preferr'd to a Partridge; the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boyl'd hard eat very well with Vinegar and Parsly. This Island formerly belong'd to the Priory of *Pittenween*, but was granted in Fee by K. *Ch. I.* to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-House there for the benefit of Ships, for the Maintenance of which they were to allow 2 Pence per Tun; a Tower of 40 Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night, and the first Builder was call away as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, own'd they rais'd by the Help of the Devil. The *East* lies next, but we have given an Account of it already in the Discription of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Firth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grasse, and abundance of Physical Herbs; it has 4 fresh Water Springs, and has many Harbours, one towards each Quatter; it rises in the middle, and has a strong Stone Fort rais'd upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a sulphurous Smell when any of 'em are broke off, but very fir for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the Noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Keith-Mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl Mareschal of *Scotland*, conferr'd upon him by King *Malcom XL* in 1010. for his Gallantry in the Battel against the *Danes* at *Bar in Agnus*; it came afterwards to the Crown, and was given

by King Robert II. to John Lord Lyon of Glames, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter; it is since come into other Hands. 'Tis observ'd that Horſes grow fat here in a litle time. Higher up within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Island call'd *St. Colus-Inch*; it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruin'd, and upon the Alienation of Abbey-Lands was given to a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*. Higher up lies *Inch-garry*, betwixt 2 Promontories, near the *Queen's-Ferry*; it was alſo fortify'd, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both ſides, ſo that no Ships could ſafely paſs it without Leave.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland.

THE Government of Scotland, as that of England, is by King and Parliament. The Scots Monarchy is juſtly reckon'd the oldeſt of the known World. Her preſent Maſteſty being the 113th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue.

- 1 *Fergusus.*
- 2 *Feritharius.*
- 3 *Mairus.*
- 4 *Dornadilla.*
- 5 *Notharus.*
- 6 *Rutberus.*
- 7 *Reutha.*
- 8 *Thereus.*
- 9 *Jofna.*
- 10 *Finnenus.*
- 11 *Durſtus.*
- 12 *Evenus I.*
- 13 *Gillus Nothus.*
- 14 *Evenus II.*
- 15 *Ederus.*
- 16 *Evemus III.*
- 17 *Metellanus.*
- 18 *Caratacus.*
- 19 *Corbredus I.*
- 20 *Dardanus.*
- 21 *Corbredus II. Galdus*
Cog.
- 22 *Luſacus.*

- 23 *Moggaldus.*
- 24 *Conarus.*
- 25 *Ethodius I.*
- 26 *Satrael.*
- 27 *Donaldus I.*
- 28 *Ethodius II.*
- 29 *Athirco.*
- 30 *Natholocus.*
- 31 *Findochus.*
- 32 *Donaldus II.*
- 33 *Donaldus III.*
- 34 *Crathilintbus.*
- 35 *Fincormachus.*
- 36 *Romachus.*
- 37 *Anguſamus.*
- 38 *Fethelmachus.*
- 39 *Eugenius I.*
- 40 *Fergusus II.*
- 41 *Eugenius II.*
- 42 *Dongardus.*
- 43 *Conſtantinus I.*
- 44 *Congallus I.*
- 45 *Goranus.*

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

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47 Eugenius III.
46 Congallus II.
48 Ginnarellus.
49 Aidanus.
50 Kennethus.
51 Eugenius IV.
52 Ferchardus I.
53 Donaldus IV.
54 Ferchardus II.
55 Malduinus.
56 Eugenius V.
57 Eugenius VI.
58 Amberkelethus.
59 Eugenius VII.
6 Mordacus.
6 Etsinus.
6 Eugenius VIII.
6 Fergusus III.
6 Solvathius.
6 Acajus.
6 Congallus.
6 Dongallas.
6 Alpinus.
6 Kennethus II.
6 Donaldus V.
6 Constantinus II.
6 Eithus.
6 Gregorius.
6 Donaldus VI.
6 Constantinus III.
6 Milcolumbus I.
6 Indulphus.
6 Duffus.
6 Culemus.
6 Kennethus III.

81 Constantinus IV. Cog.
Calvus.
82 Grimmus.
83 Milcolumbus II.
84 Duncanus I.
85 Macbethus.
86 Milcolumbus III.
87 Donaldus Banus.
88 Duncanus II.
89 Edgarus.
90 Alexander I. Cog. Acer.
91 David I.
92 Milcolumbus IV.
93 Gulielmus.
94 Alexander II.
95 Alexander III.
96 Joannes Balliolus.
97 Robertus Brusius.
98 David II.
99 Edwardus Balliolus.
100 Robertus II.
101 Robertus III.
102 Jacobus I.
103 Jacobus II.
104 Jacobus III.
105 Jacobus IV.
106 Jacobus V.
107 Henricus Stuartus, cum
Maria Stuarto.
108 Jacobus VI.
109 Carolus I.
110 Carolus II.
111 Jacobus VII.
112 Gulielmus & Maria.
113 Anna.

If there be other Nations who pretend to as numerous and as ancient a Catalogue, there is none who can pretend to such a Catalogue all of one Race, and who possess'd the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquer'd. The Original of the Scots Monarchy is by *Buchanan*, *Lesley*, and other Historians, ascrib'd to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who govern'd the People in an Aristocratical manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*, till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britains*; and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* for *Fergus*, Son to King *Ferquhard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops, upon which they made him King, and the Crown has continued in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by
History

History, that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Estates of Parliament, did always retain a very great Power in their own Hands, and that the King was not allow'd to do any thing of Moment without their Consent, tho' all pass'd in his Name, as being at the Head of the Administration in Peace and War. From *Fergus I.* till *Kenneth III.* they dispos'd of the Succession to the fittest of the Line, without regard to a direct Descent, from Father to Son; but since that Time it has been for most part Hereditary, till *Balliol's* Time, that he and his Posterity were forfeited for betraying the Sovereignty of the Nation to the *English*; upon which the Sovereignty was conferr'd on *Robert Bruce*, the next of the Line, and from him Her present Majesty is lineally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the Crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as appears by History, and by the old Acts of Parliament, from which is evident that their Consent was necessary for Peace and War, for Guards and Garrisons, for Embassies to Foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade, War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Privy Counsellors; for annexing and alienating the Revenues of the Crown, and for settling the Succession in case of its being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for this in a Book entituled, *An Historical Account of the Ancient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland*, printed in 1703. where the Histories and Acts of Parliament which prove it, are quoted at large.

The Parliament of *Scotland* consists of 3 Estates, viz. Lords, Barons, and Boroughs; but this Distinction is modern, for anciently all Free-holders that held of the Crown in *Capite* had a Right to come to Parliament in Person, and in the old Acts are all call'd Lords of Parliament, but that Denomination came afterwards to be appropriated to the Peers; however, they never sat in a distinct House from those other Members, whom later Ages call'd Commons. The Curious may find the Original of those now call'd Lords of Parliament in *Craig. de feudis, Lib. i. diegesi XI.* by which it appears that they appropriated this Name to themselves by Custom and the Courtesy of the Nation, not but that there was a Distinction before betwixt Peers and Commons in Title and Honour; but originally they deriv'd their Right to sit in Parliament from their Free-holds, and not from their Titles.

The lesser Nobility, call'd Barons, being very numerous, and Parliaments being annual by the Constitution, which put them to great Charge in the Reign of King *James I.* an Act was made, empowering them to chuse two or more Wise Men, according to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament, and since that time the Name of Barons has been appropriated to that State, as that of Lords has been to the State of Peers. By the ancient Constitution the *Scotts* Peers were nam'd in Parliament, the Causes of their being advanc'd to that Dignity, was



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Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

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submitted to their Cognizance, and the Patent ratify'd by Parliament did generally express the Causes of their Advancement to be *great, evident and reasonable*; and when any Borough was erected with a Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it always was with Consent of the States. It appears also by the old Acts, that the Parliaments were adjourn'd by their own Consent; and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the intervals they appointed a Committee of their own Number to superintend the Administration, to assist the King with their Advice, and to be accountable to them at next Meeting; but since the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarg'd, and the Power of the Parliaments abridg'd: This laid the Foundation of that unhappy Discord betwixt the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but upon an Accommodation the Parliament was restor'd to this Power by his Consent; yet in the Reign of King *Charles II.* those Privileges were surrendred by a Pack'd Parliament, which rais'd the Grievances of the Country so high, as brought on the Revolution when the Convention of States resum'd a Part of it, and the Country has since suffer'd severely by their not resuming the whole. The Parliament of *Scotland* had formerly a Committee to prepare Matters that came before them, call'd the Articles, they consisted of an equal Number of each State, chosen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament, till the Year 1617, that King *James VI.* in order to advance his Prerogative, alter'd the Method, by getting the Bishops to withdraw out of the House, and chuse so many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chose so many of the Bishops in like manner, and they Two chose such of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the Articles; by this Method nothing could be propos'd in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Constitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themselves, or their Speaker, to propose what was thought meet and necessary for the Commonwealth, and therefore those Lords of the Articles were abolish'd since the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance.

When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament, appointing the Time for the meeting of the next was laid aside, the Parliament was summon'd by Proclamation at the Head Borough of every Shire, 40 Days before they met; and when the Free-holders, instead of coming in Person, chose Representatives, every one that held Lands of the Crown valu'd at 40 Shillings *Scots*, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to 10 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under some Legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common Council of the said Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determin'd by the Parliament.

Of

Of late, especially since the Reign of King *James VI.* the Officers of State, even such of them as were *Commoners*, were brought into Parliament without being elected, but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the Statutes of *David II.* and *Robert II.*

When the Day came on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House in great State and Solemnity; this Cavalcade was call'd the Riding of the Parliament, and the Order of it was thus: The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, were brought from the Castle of *Edinburgh* to the Palace in a Coach, carry'd by three of the ancientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard till they brought them to the King or his Commissioners, and as the *Regalia* pass'd through the Streets the People were oblig'd to uncover. When the King or Commissioner was ready, the Procession begun thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloaths and Trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgeses first two and two, being each allow'd a Lackey a piece, two Trumpeters and two Pursevants all in their Coats bare-headed ushering the Way, and they were followed by four Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback; next come the Commissioners of Shires, two by two, each having two Lackeys, and the said Commissioners and the Burgeses are allow'd to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and two of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up their Rear; next to them ride the Lords by two and two in their Robes, according to their several Degrees; next to them come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two, four Pursevants in their Coats, two and two, six Heralds in that same manner, then the Gentleman-Usher bare-headed; next *Lyon King at Arms* bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Barroon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State, the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by three of the ancientest Nobility, who are present bare-headed. On each side the *Regalia* there are three Mace-bearers with their Maces, bare-headed; after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High Commissioner's Commission; last of all comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquisses on his Left; when the King is present the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside; every Duke has 8 Lackeys, every Marquis 6, every Earl 4, every Viscount 3, and every Lord 3, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train beside his Pages. In the time of Episcopacy, the two Archbishops were allow'd the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquisses ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquisses, and the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, bearing the Great Seal. The Noblemens Lackeys have over

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these Liveries short Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Crests and Motto's, in Plete or Embrodery on their Backs and Breasts. The Great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an hour before the Cavalcade in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament-House. When the Commissioner enters, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives his Majesty at the Door of the Parliament-House, and ushers him up to the Throne, the whole Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the Great Hall, the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin according to their Degree, the Guards follow the King or Commissioner, and the Street is lin'd on both sides with the Train'd-Bands; the Throne is rais'd 6 Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it; on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State on both sides of him, on the next Step sit the Judges; on the Right Hand of the Throne there are two Rows of Benches, upon which the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chief of the Nobility; on the Left Hand there are 3 Rows of Benches for the rest of the Nobility; in the middle of the Floor there are two Tables, one for the *Regalia*, and in two great Chairs by them sit the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal; at the other Table sits the Lord Clerk-Register, with his Deputies the Clerks of Parliament; on the Right side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs; if the King be present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncover'd; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncover'd. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Marshal ride on the Commissioners Right and Left with Caps of Permission; the Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy-Seal stay behind until all march away, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they came from it to the Parliament House; and the same Order of Riding was observ'd the last Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was very well secur'd to the Members of Parliament by the ancient Constitution, for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears, that the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government, but this Liberty was several times invaded by Arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves, or their Favourites; it was very much abridg'd in most Reigns since the Union of the Crowns, and Protestation or Dissents, as to Publick Acts, were accounted Treasonable; but at the Revolution the States claim'd freedom of Speech and Debate as their Right, and Protests and Dissents have since that Time been frequent enough against Publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote, every Member answers distinctly to his Name, and gives

gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve, or I do not approve*; and those who are not satisfied, or have not a Mind to give their Vote, say, *non liquit*, which was an Ease to conscientious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Draught of an Act was approv'd by the Majority, the way of passing it was by the touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the ancient Constitution that the Kings of Scotland were allow'd a Negative Voice, and even since the Union of the Crowns, till of late Years, care was generally taken that nothing should be offer'd to the Touch of the Scepter that might have a Negative put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were pass'd, they were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation.

We come next to the Members who constituted the Parliament of Scotland.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND.

Dukes.

Duke of Rothsay, Prince of Wales.
James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton.
Anne Scot, Dutcheß of Buccleugh.
E. Charles Lenox, Duke of Lenox.
P. George Gordon, Duke of Gordon.
James Douglass, Duke of Queensberry.
Archbald Campbel, Duke of Argyle.
Archbald Douglass, Duke of Douglass.
John Murray, Duke of Athol.
James Graham, Duke of Montross.
John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.

Marquisses 3.

John Hay, Marquis of Tweddale.
William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
William Johnston, Marquis of Anandale.

Earls 72.

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford.
John Hay, Earl of Errol.
William Keith, Earl Mareschal.
George Gordon, Earl of Southerland.
John Areskine, Earl of Marr.
John Leslie, Earl of Rothes.
James Douglass, Earl of Morton.

Cap.

David

William

Alexan

John A

John S

Charles

P Will

George

George

Charles

P Jam

William

John

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Alexa

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John

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David

William

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Robert

George

David

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James

Charles

David

Sir

Col.

Arch

Charles

E

Will

Geo

John

Geo

Cha

David

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David Erskine, Earl of Buchan.
William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn.
Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton.
John Kennedy, Earl of Cassils.
John Sinclair, Earl of Caithness.
Charles Stuart, Earl of Murray.
P William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale.
George Seton, Earl of Winton.
George Levingston, Earl of Linlithgom.
Charles Home, Earl of Home.
P James Drummond, Earl of Perth.
William Fleming, Earl of Wigton.
John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore.
E Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn.
Alexander Erskine, Earl of Kellie.
Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.
James Stuart, Earl of Galloway.
John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.
P William Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth.
Hugh Campbell, Earl of Lowdon.
Creighton, Earl of Dumfries.
E Alexander, Earl of Stirling.
E Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin. Now Earl of Alistbury.
James Carnagie, Earl of Southesk.
P Charles Stuart, Earl of Traquair.
David Weems, Earl of Weems.
William Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie.
James Ogilvy, Earl of Airly.
—— Ogilvy, Earl of Finklitor and Seafield.
Robert Daziel, Earl of Carnwath.
George Levingston, Earl of Callendar.
David Lesly, Earl of Leven.
E Lionel Talmasb, Earl of Dyfert.
James Maul, Earl of Pannure.
Charles Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk.
David Carnagie, Earl of North Esk.
Sir Alexander Bruce, Earl of Kincardine.
Col. Lindsay, Earl of Balcarras.
Archibald Douglass, Earl of Forfar.
Charles Gordon, Earl of Aboyn.
E Levingston, Earl of Newburgh.
William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock.
Cochran, Earl of Dundonald.
George Douglass, Earl of Dumbarton.
John Keith, Earl of Kintore.
George Campbell, Earl of Broadalbin.
—— Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
Charles Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
—— Melvit, Earl of Melvit.

George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
 John Hamilton, Earl of Ruthglen.
 Douglass, Earl of March.
 Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
 John Carmichael, Earl of Hindford.
 George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty.
 John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
 Archibald Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
 James Stuart, Earl of Bute.
 Charles Hop, Earl of Hoptoun.
 David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
 Lord Henry Scot, Earl of Dalrarin
 Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ila.
 Charles Douglass, Earl of Solway.
 Thomas Livingston, Earl of Teviot.
 Thomas Hay, Viscount of Duplin.
 Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoull.

Viscounts 19.

E Robert Carey, Viscount of Falkland.
 E Edward Constable, Viscount of Dunbar.
 Edward Murray, Viscount of Stormont.
 William Gordon, Viscount of Kenmure.
 Arbuthnot, Viscount of Arbuthnot.
 P Chreibton, Viscount of Frendraught.
 Archibald Seaton, Viscount of Kingston.
 Robert Mackgil, Viscount of Oxenford.
 E Arthur Ingram, Viscount of Irving.
 James Livingston, Viscount of Kilfyth.
 E Thomas Osburn, Viscount of Dumblane, now Duke of Leeds.
 William Cheney, Viscount of New-haven.
 James Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan.
 Crawford, Viscount of Kilbirny.

Lords 40.

William Forbes, Lord Forbes.
 Frazer, Lord Salton.
 Patriok Gray, Lord Gray.
 Stuart, Lord Ochiltree.
 Allan Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
 Henry Sinclair, Lord Sinclair.
 Douglass, Lord Mordington.
 Francis Semple, Lord Semple.
 John Elphinston, Lord Elphinston.
 Charles Oliphant, Lord Oliphant.
 Fraizer, Lord Lovat.

William Ross, Lord Ross.
 Walter Sandilands, Lord Torpichen.
 David Lesley, Lord Lindors.
 John Elphinston, Lord Balmerinoch.
 Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre.
 William Cranston, Lord Cranston.
 Balfour, Lord Burleigh.
 Napier, Lord Napier.
 E Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron.
 E Richardson, Lord Cramond.
 Mackay, Lord Rac.
 George Forrester, Lord Forrester.
 Alexander Forbes, Lord Pittligo.
 Charles Frazer, Lord Frazer.
 William Hamilton, Lord Bargeny.
 George Ogilvy, Lord Bamf.
 Patrick Murray, Lord Elbank.
 David Falconer, Lord Halkerton.
 John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.
 Sandilands, Lord Abercromby.
 Kenneth Sutherland, Lord Duffus.
 Robert Rollo, Lord Rollo.
 Colvil, Lord Colvil.
 Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.
 John Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.
 Lesly, Lord Newark.
 William Nairn, Lord Nairn.
 E John Churchill, Lord Eyemouth, now Duke of Marlborough.
 David Collier, Lord Portmore.

Note, Those who have P before, them are Popish, and those who have E before them are English.

Commissioners for Shires 85.

Edinburg	4.	Bute	2.	Fife	4.
Haddington	4.	Renfrew	3.	Forfar	4.
Berwick	4.	Sterling	3.	Bamf	2.
Roxburgh	4.	Linlithgow	2.	Kircudbright	2.
Selkirk	2.	Perth	4.	Sutherland	2.
Peebles	2.	Kincardin	2.	Caithness	1.
Lanerk	4.	Aberdeen	4.	Elgin	2.
Dumfries	4.	Inverness	2.	Stewartry	of
Wigton	2.	Nairn	2.	Orkney	1.
Air	2.	Cromarty	2.	Ross	2.
Dumbarton	2.	Argyle	3.	Kinross	1.

Edinburgh	2.	Elgin	1.
Pertb	1.	Peebles	1.
Dundee	1.	Crail	1.
Aberdeen	1.	Tayn	1.
Sterling	1.	Culrofs	1.
Linlithgow	1.	Bampf	1.
St. Andrews	1.	Whithorn	1.
Glasgow	1.	Forfar	1.
Air	1.	Rothesay	1.
Haddington	1.	Nairn	1.
Dysert	1.	Forres	1.
Kirkaldy	1.	Rutherglen	1.
Montrofs	1.	North Berwick	1.
Couper	1.	Anstruther Wester	1.
Anstruther Easter	1.	Cullen	1.
Dumfries	1.	Lawder	1.
Inverness	1.	Kintore	1.
Bruntisland	1.	Annan	1.
Inverkeitbing	1.	Lochmaban	1.
Kinghorn	1.	Sanghuar	1.
Breechen	1.	New Galloway	1.
Irving	1.	Kilreny	1.
Fedburg	1.	Fortrose	1.
Kircudbright	1.	Dingwal	1.
Wigton	1.	Dornoch	1.
Dunfermling	1.	Queensferry	1.
Pettenweem	1.	Inverary	1.
Selkirk	1.	Inverury	1.
Dumbridon.	1.	Wick	1.
Renfrew	1.	Kirkwal	1.
Dumbar	1.	Inverbervie	1.
Lanark	1.	Stranrawer	1.
Aberbrothick	1.	Campbeltoun	1.

This was the Constitution of the Parliament of Scotland before the Union of the Nations, but by the late Act of Union it is now as follows: The Peers of Scotland are to name 16 out of their own Number by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers; and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualified according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly sign'd before Witnesses, which shall be reckon'd as good as if the Parties had been present and given in the said List; and in case of the Death or Legal Incapacity of any of the said 16 Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows.

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The Shire of Edinburgh	I	Kincardin	I
Haddington	I	Aberdeen	I
Berwick	I	Inverness	I
Roxburgh	I	Nairn and Cromarty	I
Selkirk	I	by turns, Nairn to have	
Peebles	I	the first Election.	
Lanerk	I	Argile	I
Dumfries	I	Fife	I
Wigton	I	Forfar	I
Air	I	Bamf	I
Dumbarton	I	Kirkcudbright	I
Bute & Caithness		Sutherland	I
by turns	I	Clackmannan & Kinross	
Bute to have the		by turns, Clackmannan to	
1st Election.		have the first Elections.	
Renfrew	I	Ross	I
Stirling	I	Elgin	I
Linlithgow	I	Orkney	I
Perth	I	In all for the Shires	30

The Election for the Boroughs.

Edinburgh,	I
Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain,	I
Forrofs, Inverness, Nairn and Forres,	I
Elgin, Cullein, Bamf, Inverury and Kintore,	I
Aberdeen, Bervy, Montross, Aberbrothock and Brechin,	I
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper, and St. Andrews,	I
Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and Pet-	I
tenween,	I
Dysern, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Brunst-Island,	I
Innerkeithing, Dumferling, Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling,	I
Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton,	I
Haddington, Dumbarton, North Berwick, Lawder, and Jedburgh,	I
Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk,	I
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lockmaban, and Kirkcubright,	I
Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitehorn,	I
Air, Irwing, Rothsey, Campbellton, and Inverary,	I

The way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to Elect a Commissioner in the same manner as they did formerly, (*Edinburgh* excepted, which is allow'd one for it self) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their Respective Districts as her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors shall appoint, and elect one for each of the 14 Districts above mention'd; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representatives from the several Districts to the Parliament of Great-Britain shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote, besides his Vote for the Borough from which he is sent; the Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting.

Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Boroughs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by Turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs are now call'd in the Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*; and in case any of the said 15 Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect or to be elected for any of the Three Estates, but such as are 21 Years of Age compleat, and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when required, to swear and subscribe the *Formula*, contain'd in the Third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of King *William's* Parliament, entituled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing or being elected, as are all those who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the *Scotts* Lords and Commons, it is enacted, That when Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and when for that Effect a Writ shall be issued out under the Great Seal of the United Crowns directed to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, that until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* make further Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy-Council to issue out a Proclamation in Her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within *Scotland* as her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit to elect the said 16 Peers, and requiring the Lord Clerk-Register, or two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law requir'd, and to ask the Votes; and having made up the Lists in Presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the 16 Peers chosen (certified under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk-Register, Clerk or Clerks of Session-attending) to the Clerk of the Privy-Council of *Scotland*; and in like manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries, to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their severall Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order abovemention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerks of the Privy-Council; and lastly ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint; the Common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certify'd

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under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy-Council, that the Names of the 16 Peers, 30 Commissioners for Shires, and 15 Commissioners for Burghs, being to return'd to the Privy-Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

The present Representatives.

DUKES.

Montrose,
Roxburgh,

MARQUISSES.

Tweddale,
Lothian, and
Annandale.

EARLS.

Sutherland,
Rosses,

Orkney,
Stairs,
Loudon,
Islay,
Bouchan,
Bute,
Delaraign.

LORDS.

Ross,
Belhaven.

Shire of Aberdeen.

Sr Alex. Cummin, of Culter,
Kt.

Burgh of Aberdeen.

Capt. Erskin.

Shire of Air.

Hon. John Montgomery, Esq;

Burgh of Air.

Charles Olyphant, Esq, M. D.

Shire of Argyle.

Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, Kt.

Shire of Bamff.

Alex. Abercrombie of Glaf-
taugh, Esq;

Shire of Berwick.

Geo. Bailie, of Jeriswood, Esq;

Shires of Bute and Caithness.

Sir Robert Gordon, Kt.

Shires of Clacmannan and Kinrofs.

Hon. James Murrah, Esq;

Shire of Dumbarton.

John Campbell, of Mamore, Esq;

Shire of Dumfries.

Sir William Johnston

Burgh of Dumfries.

Alex. Ferguson, Esq;

Shire of Edinburgh.

John Baird, Esq;

City of Edinburgh.

Geo. Warender, Lord Provost.

Shire of Murray.

Coll. Grant, of Grant.

Burgh of Elgin.

Hon. James Murrah, Esq;

Shire of Fife.

Sir John Anstruther, of An-
struther.

Burgh of Dysert.

Hon. Col. Ker.

Burgh of Anstruther-Easter.

Col. Anstruther.

Shire of Forfar.

John Carnegie, of Boyfick, Esq;

Shire of Haddington.

John Cockburn, of Ormiston,
Esq;

Burgh of Haddington.

Sir David Dalrymple, of Hales,
Bar. Lord Advocate.

Shire of Inverness.

Forbes, Esq;

Burgh of Inverness.

William Stewart, Esq;

Shire of Kincardin.
Sir Alex. Ramsay of Balmain,
Bar.

Stewartry of Kirkubright.
Alexander Murrah, Esq;

Shire of Lanerk.
John Lockhart, Esq;

Burgh of Glalgow.
Thomas Smith, Esq;

Shire of Linlithgow
Sir James Cunningham, Kt.

Burgh of Linlithgow.
Hon. Col. Geo. Douglas.

Shires of Nairn and Cromarty.
Capt. Alex. Urquhart, Esq;

Shires of Orkney and Zetland.
Capt. Moody.

Shire of Pebles.
Alexander Murray, Esq;

Shire of Perth.
Sir Henry Sterling, Bar.

Burgh of Perth.
Patrick Hadden, Esq;

Shire of Renfrew.
Sir Robert Pollock, Bar.

Shire of Ross.
Lieut. General Charles Ross,
Esq;

Burgh of Tain.
Rob. Monro, Esq;

Shire of Roxburgh.
William Douglass, Esq;

Shire of Selkirk.
John Pringle, of Haining, Esq;

Shire of Sterling.
Mungo Hadden, Esq;

Burgh of Sterling:
Henry Cunningham, Esq;

Shire of Sutherland.
Sir Wm Gordon, of Calphobly, Kt. & Bar.

Shire of Wigtoun.
Hon. Col. John Steward.

Burgh of Wigtoun:
Col. Patrick Vans, Esq;

Having mention'd the Regalia on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserv'd and deposited in Scotland for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. Crown, Scepter, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of Scotland is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings; the Form of it is thus: It's compos'd of a large broad Circle, (which goes round the Head) adorn'd with Twenty Two large Precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnats, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collets of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamellings; and betwixt each of these Collets and Stones are plac'd great Oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with Twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphirs alternately, and on each Point there's a great Pearl.

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heighten'd with Ten Crosses floree, each being adorn'd in the Center with a great Diamond betwixt four large Pearls put cross wise, but some of the Pearls

are

are wanting; those Crosses-floree are interchanged with Ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below, on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of Scotland since the League made betwixt *Achaius* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*, it differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heighten'd with Crosses floree alternately with Flower-de-luces, whereas the Crown of *France* is heighten'd only with Flower-de-luces, and that of *England* with Crosses-patee alternative with Flower-de-luces. The *Scots* Crown since King *James VI.* went to *England* has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee (save that on the top of the Mond) or Globe, for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Churches. The Crowns of *Spain*, *Sweden* and *Denmark* are heighten'd with great Flowers or Leaves, resembling those of great Smalage; those Crowns were not anciently arched or close. *Charles VIII.* of *France* is said to be the first in *France* who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coin'd in the Year 1495, wherein he is call'd *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward V.* of *England* in the Year 1483, is observ'd to have carried a close Crown by *Selden*. Our Crown is closed thus: From the upper Circle proceeds four Arches, (adorn'd with enamell'd Figures) which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a Celestial Globe, enamell'd Blue Seme, or powder'd with Stars, with a large Cross-patee on the top, adorn'd in the Extremities with a great Pearl, and canton'd with other four in the Angles; in the Center of the Cross-patee, on the fore part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyst, and on the other side of the Cross there is a great Pearl, and below it, on the foot of the Polar part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it appears King *James V.* was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and top'd it with a Globe and Cross-patee.

The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685 there was put in a Cap of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamell'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and the Cap is fac'd with Ermin.

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin, there are eight small Holes, two and two together in the four Quarters of the Crown. in the middle space betwixt the Arches to which there is tied Two Diamonds and precious Stones: The Crown is Nine Inches Diameter, being 27 Inches about, and in Height, from the under Circle to the top of the Cross pate, six Inches and an half; it always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem of the Scepter is two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with three Buttons or Knobs of the same; betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, furling in the middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third, there are three sides engraven, under the *Virgin Mary*, (one of the Statues on the top of the Stem) there's the Letter J; upon the second side, under *St. Peter*, the Letter R; and on the third, under *St. Andrew*, the figure 5; on the side betwixt the J and R there's engraven 14 Flower de-luces, and on the side betwixt the Figure 5 and Letter J there are 10 Thistles continued from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital; the three sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are Antick Engravings, viz. Sacramental Cups, Antick Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliage; upon the top of the Stem there is an Antick Capital of Leaves imboss'd, upon the Abbacus of which there arises round the Stem three Statues, first that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm our Blessed Saviour, and in her Left Hand a Globe with a Cross; next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of *St. Andrew*, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Scots Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire, (part of which is broke off) and in his Left Hand rais'd up, there's an open Book; on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand, and *St. Andrew's* Right, there's another Statue, which seems to represent *St. Peter*, with the like Apostolical Garment, with a hanging Neck superadded, and upon his Head a little Hat, like the *Roman Pileum*, in his Right Hand half elevate a Book open, and in his Left a Pastoral Staff, (the Head is broke off) and above each Statue being two Inches and a half, (except the *Virgin Mary's*, which is a little less) the finishing of a *Gothick Niche*; betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in length four Inches, with Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward; above these Rullions and Statues, stands another Hexagon Button or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chrystal Globe, of two Inches and a fourth part of an Inch Diameter, within three Bars, jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions, and here again with an Oval Globe, topp'd with an Oriental Pearl of half an Inch Diameter. The whole Scepter in Length is 34 Inches.

The Sword.

The Sword is four Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round and somewhat flat, on the middle of each side there is a Garland of imboss'd Work, and in the Center there have been two enamell'd Plates which are broke off; the Traverse, or Cross of the Sword, is Silver gilt, 17 Inches long and half Inch thick; the Form of it is like Two Dolphins, their Heads joyning, and their Tails ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flourish'd, (or rather like a great Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there's indented with Gold, *Julius I. Pope*, The Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet, cover'd with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filagram Work into Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard there are four round Plates of Silver gilt, two of them near the Chape are enamell'd Blue, and these Words, *Julius XI. Pon. Max. N.* upon it; at the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Hook, there's a large square Plate of Silver enamell'd Purple in a Cartouch Azure, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or, and above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, viz. Two Keys in Saltire Address, (there Bowls form'd like Roses or Cinquefoils) ty'd with Trappings, and Tassels hanging down at each side of the Cartouch; above the Keys is the Papal Tiara, environ'd with three Crowns, and the Labels turn'd up adorn'd with Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Paternal Coat an Oak Tree fructuate, a Hill and a Star, the latter are suppos'd to have been on the two enamell'd Plates, which are lost from the Pommel: 'Tis certain this Pope had such Arms, as appears by those Verses made by *Voltoline*, a famous Italian Poet, as the same are mention'd by *Hermanus Hermes*, a German Writer, who gives us these Lines found in a Monastery.

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata, Princeps
Hisque tribus, trinum stat diadema tuum.*

*Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non fluctitur undis,
Mons tegit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.*

*Of the Armorial Bearings of Scotland, Symbols and Knights of
St. Andrew.*

Next to the *Regalia*, 'tis proper to give a Description of the Achievement of the Sovereigns of *Scotland*, and of the Reasons of that Bearing, which we shall do from *Sir George Mackenzie's*

kenzie's Heraldry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, arm'd and langu'd Azure, within a double Tressure flower'd and counter-flower'd with Flower-de-lis of the 2d, incircled with the Order of Scotland, compos'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of St. Andrew with his Cross on his Breast appendant to it, and this Motto round the Image, *Nemo me impune laceffet*; above the Shield, an Helmet answerable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle Or, fac'd with Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautify'd with (Crosses-patee, according to Sir George, but according to the Description above) Crosses-floree, and Flower-de-lis surmounted on the top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant, full fac'd Gules, crown'd Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword proper, and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected pale wise, supported by two Unicorns Argent, crown'd with Imperial, and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last, Chains affix'd, passing betwixt their fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs Or, he on the Dexter embracing, and bearing up a Banner of Cloath of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of Scotland, and he on the Sinister another Banner Azure, charg'd with a St. Andrews Cross Argent, both standing on a Compartment plac'd underneath, from which issues two Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for the Sovereign's Royal Motto's in a Scroll above all, *In defence*, and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune laceffet*.

The Scots and Foreign Historians say, that Fergus took this Lion for his Arms when he beat the Picts. Thus Hoppingius, cap. 6. pag. 3. §. 3. tell us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent quibus haud minus cupide quam strenue obviam iit Fergusius sublati signis, Et rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsi que Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facia descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Bayerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. Vi. Tit. signa pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. c. 16. Linnæus de jur. publ. lib. 6. numb. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146.* It is observ'd by Boetius, Lib. 1 Hist. Cap. 7. and Lib. 10. That the Crown with which the Lion, born as a Crest, is Crown'd, *Corona Vallaris*, tho' our Painters Crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the Picts Barriers, for which this Crest was first assum'd. The double Tressure flower'd counterflower'd was added by Charlemain, when he enter'd into a League with Achais King of Scots, to signify that the French Lillies should defend and guard the Scotish Lion. Hoppingius in the place above quoted, says, that Charlemain adorn'd the Crown of Scotland, being then Emperor, as well as King of France, with four Lillies and Four Crosses, as a Symbol of the Christian Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the Scots.

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland are, a Thistle of Gold Crown'd, the White Cross of

St. Andrew in a Blue Field, the Standard bearing *St. Andrew's* Cross, which is a Badge deriv'd from the *Picts* after the *Scots* conquer'd their Kingdom; but the Order of the Thistle was erected by *Achaias*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold, having thereunto appendant on a Blue Rundle the Image of *St. Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a White Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle environing the Figure, beautify'd with Pearls, this Epigraph, *Nemo me impune lacesset*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a green Ribbon, to which was appended a Thistle of Gold, Crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, and the abovesaid Motto. Upon the Anniversary Festival of *St. Andrew*, being the 30th of *November*, the Knights of the Order met solemnly in the Cathedral Church of *St. Andrew*, during which Solemnity they were richly apparell'd, wore their Parliament Robes, and had on their Left Shoulders an Azure Rundle, on which was embroider'd *St. Andrew's* Cross *Argent*, environ'd in the Center with a Crown, beautify'd with *Flower-de-lis Or*.

We have not room to consider the Objections made by some *English* Authors, and others mislead by them, against the Antiquity of the Archievement and Symbols of *Scotland*, but design'd to take an Opportunity in a larger Description of the Kingdom, to shew that their Objections carry more of Prejudice than Reason.

Of the Privy-Council of Scotland.

It appears by the ancient Acts of Parliament, that the Members of the Privy-Council were nam'd and chosen in Parliament, being an equal Number of each Estate; they continu'd from Parliament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Parliament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in publick Matters without it, and except Six of them were present, and their Orders sign'd by the King, their said Orders were not to be obey'd: They were sworn in Presence of the King and Estates to give him true and plain Council in all Matters that concern'd his Majesty and the Realm; but after the Union of the Crowns King *James VI.* alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd them all himself, tho' before that time any Lord of Parliament who was present had a Right to come to Council without being sent for. In King *Charles I.* Time the Parliament of *Scotland* had their ancient Power of naming the Privy-Councillors, in Conjunction with his Majesty, restor'd to them; but since the Restauration of King *Charles II.* the naming of 'em has been in the Crown; they consult about the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders,

Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People plead their own Causes before the Council, but in case of Riots Advocates are allow'd, and in their Sentences the major Vote carried it. Causes of great weight were commonly referr'd by them to the Parliament; if the Lord Chancellor be present he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other times their own President takes the Chair. The Privy-Council has been abolish'd since the Union.

The Officers of State are,

	Salary,
	l.
<i>John Ker</i> , Duke of Roxborough, Great Seal, ———	2000
<i>William Johnson</i> Marquis of <i>Annandale</i> , Chancellor, ———	2000
—— <i>Campbel</i> , Earl of <i>Islay</i> , Lord Register, ———	1500
<i>Sir D. Dalrymple</i> , Lord Advocate, ———	1000
Lord Treasurer Deputy, ———	1000
<i>Adam Cockburn</i> of <i>Ormiston</i> , Lord Justice Clerk, ———	500
<i>Sir James Stuart</i> , Queen's Solicitor. ———	500

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of Precedency, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotia*, &c. and in King *Malcolm II.* Parliament were Rank'd thus, the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and Mareschal. In King *James VI.* time, the Officers of the Crown were declar'd in Parliament to be the Treasurer, Secretary, the Collector, which Office is now join'd with the Treasurer; the Justice General, Justice-Clerk, Advocate, Master of Requests, Clerk of Register; but the High-Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Mareschal, are Officers of the Crown, but not Officers of State, the specifical Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State they sit as Members, by virtue of their Office. as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. were the Chamberlain, Admiral, Constable and Mareschal sit not as such, but as they are Noblemen. In 1677, the Officers of State that should have place in Parliament were limited to Eight, and thus ranked, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Justice-Clerk, Treasurer-Deputy, and Master of Requests; and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as such, but not as an Officer of State.

The Rules of Precedency among the Subjects are the same in Scotland as in England. At the Coronation of King *Charles I.* His Majesty, for preventing Differences betwixt the Nobility of both Kingdoms, order'd, That all those of the same Degree in England should in England take place from all those of the same Degree in Scotland; and *vice versa*, That all those of the same Degree in Scotland, should in Scotland take place of all those of the same Degree in England; but by the Articles of the Union,

all

Cap. XIII. Scotland, *now* North Britain.

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all the *English* of the same Degree, at the time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the time of the Union; but the present Peers of *Scotland* are to have the Precedency before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Orders and Degrees who may be created, after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly call'd the Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King *James V.* by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were nam'd, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the manner of their Proceeding was regulated, the King being oblig'd by his Promise in the Act, not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by Private Writing, Charge or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administred to the Subjects by a Committee of the Three Estates chosen in Parliament from time to time, without being allow'd any thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts, the Parliament being of Opinion that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above 40 Days, and that it might not come to their turn again once in seven Years, so that there was a Rotation of the Judicial Power among the Nobility and Gentry, without putting the Country to any Charge; this oblig'd them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual change of Judges, Causes which required long Debates could not well be determin'd by them, which was vexatious to those who had Suits depending, because they were oblig'd to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the former Debates; and it was also alledg'd, That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament at *Paris*, to consist of a President and 14 fix'd Senators or Judges, to whom were added afterwards 4 extraordinary Lords of the Secret Council; and they have 3 Clerks, commonly call'd the Clerks of the Session, to write down all their Proceedings; but as nothing Human is perfect, it soon appear'd that the same Inconveniencies of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by Consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution, and particularly that of Bribery, and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable; this occasion'd several posterior Acts of Parliament, especially in the Reign of King *James VI.* for regulating the Jurisdiction,

Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification and Age of the Judges, and for annulling such Presentations as his Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed; and to prevent such Abuses in Time to come, in the sixth Parliament of King James VI. Cap. 92. it was enacted, That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy-Council, sometimes to proceed in Civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop the Execution after Decrees given, the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge or Command, by any Person or Persons to the contrary. And Cap. 93. it is enacted, because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chuses Young Men without Gravity, Knowledge and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates to be Lords of the Session; that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment and Understanding of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate, who shall first be sufficiently try'd and examin'd by a Number of the said Lords, and if they find him not duly qualified, they are at liberty to reject him, and the King is to present another until he be found to qualify'd; but notwithstanding those good Laws, the Parliament in the Reign of King Charles I. was so sensible of the Corruption of the Judges, that they insisted upon and obtained their ancient Privilege of having them chosen in Parliament; but this Privilege being again surrender'd in the Reign of King Charles II. which brought on the old Corruption, the Convention of States at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and particularly that the Judges should not be *durante bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*.

Before this Court all Civil Causes are try'd, at stated Times, viz. from the first of November to the last of February; and from the first of June to the last of July.

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament and the Custom of the Nation, and where those are defective, they determine according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigor of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice; they sit every Day in the Week during the appointed Terms, except Lord's Days, and Mondays and Fridays are appointed wholly for the Causes of the Crown, and no other, of which the Lord Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There lies no Appeal from this Court but to the Parliament, and their Sentences or Decrees are not valid except 9 Judges concur in it. When Causes come before them, the Advocates are first heard on both sides, and the Debates are writ down by the Clerks, after which the Advocates are order'd to withdraw, and the Doors being shut, the judges debate the Matter among themselves. And when the Debates are over, the Lord Chancellor collects their Suffrages, beginning at those on

on the Right Hand, or in his Absence the President does it. For the more ready dispatch of Business they divide themselves into 4 Classes, 4 in each Class. There are Two Houses, the inner and outer; in the outer House the Judges sit by turns, but one of them continues a Week; in this House all Causes are originally heard: If the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week gives Sentence; but if it be difficult, or desired by either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him, or if the Case be intricate, or if any of both Parties desire it, it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates plead uncover'd and standing, except they be Lords of the Parliament, Privy Counsellors, or King or Queen's Advocate, but the latter goes out, when Interlocutory Causes are argued. There is also a 4th Clerk, who is call'd Clerk of the Bills, he exhibits Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the outer House, whose Business 'tis to sign those Petitions when he receives them; he consults the rest of the Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them, and he decides lesser Causes alone in the outer House; but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the Substance of what has been argu'd by the Advocates on both Sides, and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the outer House, except the Case be difficult, and then it is heard before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above-mentioned. The Lord Chancellor only introduces Causes into the inner House; 2 of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses and take Oath of the Defendants, if the Cause be referr'd to their Oath; the Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them.

The

The Names of the present Lords of Session are,

SIR Hugh Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Lord President,
Salary 800 l. per Annum.

Robert Dundas of Arncliffe,

Sir John Lawder of Fountain Hall,

Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

— Erskine of Dun,

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,

Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Fotherglen,

Sir James Erskine of Grange,

Sir Francis Grant of Collin,

Sir James Mackenzie of Royston,

Sir William Calderwood,

Hamilton of Pankethland,

Sir James Elphinston of Couper,

Sir Andrew Hume.

Salary 500 l. per Annum.

The Extraordinary Lords are,

Duke of Athol,

William Marquis of Annandale.

Hugh Earl of Lowdon.

— Earl of Ilay.

They have no Salaries as Extraordinary Lords, but only the Privilege of Sitting and Judging.

The Clerks of Session are,

Mr. John Dalrymple

Sir James Justice of Crichton.

Mr. John Mackenzie of Dalbon. Mr. Robert Alexander.

Mr. Alexander Gibson of Dury. Mr. James Robertson.

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Places, which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount per Annum to about 400 l. Sterling each.

There are 6 under Clerks, viz.

Gavin Hamilton,

— Boyes,

— Livingston,

William Robertson,

Thomas Hay,

Alexander Finlason.

They depend upon the Principal Clerks, and their Profits are also casual, but may amount to 150 l. each per Annum.

The Lords of the Session have also the Power vested in them by the last Parliament, of being a Committee for planting Churches

ches and valuing Tithes, for which there us'd formerly to be a Committee appointed on purpose.

Their Clerk as they make up this Committee is Mr. George Euthan, whose Perquisites may be worth 100 l. Sterling *per Annum*.

The Clerks of the Bills are,

Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark Advocate.

Sir Philip Anstruther of Blackness.

Their Perquisites are about 400 l. *per Annum* each.

Lords of the Justiciary are.

EARL of Iffa, Lord-Justice-General, Salary 1000 l. *per Annum*.

Sir Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord-Justice-Clerk, Sal. 400 l. *per Annum*.

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto.

Sir James Ereskine of Grange.

Sir William Colderwood, of Poltoun.

Sir David Areskine of Dun.

Sir James Hamilton of Pancaitland.

John Montgomery of Langshaw, Clerk of the Justice Court, Sal. 100 l. *per Ann*.

Alexander Ross, Clerk Depute, 40 l.

Edmonstoun of Ednam, heretable Coroner of Scotland.

William Alues King's Writer, Sal. 50 l. *per Ann*.

Mr. John Michaelson, Keeper of the Register of Hornings, Sal. 20 l. *per Ann*.

James Guthrie.

Tho. Montgomery.

James Henderson.

John Park, Dempster, Sal. 5 l. *per Ann*.

John Johnston

William Murray.

} Macers of the Court, Sal. each 10 l. *per Ann*.

} Doorkeepers.

In this Court are try'd all Crimes which reach the Life of the Criminals, be they Peers or Commoners, and the Matter is submitted to the Cognizance of a Jury, which is not allow'd in other Courts in Cases of *Meum* and *Tuum*. The Jury consists of 15 Persons, and the Foreman is call'd the Chancellor of the Assize or Jury. In case of the Trial of a Peer, the greatest part of the Jury are to be Peers, but they are now to be try'd as Peers of *Great-Britain*. The Votes are collected by the Chancellor or Foreman, and the major part determines the Matter. This Court sits every Monday in the Forenoon during the Time of the Session or Term, and oftner, as Business requires, and the Court directs. All Criminals, those accus'd of Treason not excepted, are allow'd the Benefit of Advocates or Council to plead for them in this Court.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

The Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, is established by an Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, *Anno Sexto Anna Regina*, Entituled, *An Act for settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North part of Great-Britain called Scotland*: Pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* in *England* relating thereto, is likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the time of the Union, and to appoint Officers as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of Five Years standing in any of the Four Inns of Courts of *England*; or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in *Scotland* for Five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

John Smith Esq; Lord chief Baron. Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.
 John Scroop Esq;
 Alexander Maitland Esq;
 John Clerk Esq;
 George Dalrymple Esq;

} Barons. Sal. to each 500 l.

King's Remembrancers.

John Tarver Esq;
 William Stewart Esq;

} Sal. to each 100 l. per Ann.

Attorneys of the Court.

John Beaumont Gent.
 Richard Wood Gent.

} Sal. to each 50 l. per Ann.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, William Allenson Esq;
 Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Clerks

Clerks of the Pipe.

John Tyas Esq; } Sal. to each, 100 l. per Ann.
Colin Mackenzie Esq;

Clerks Auditors of the Revenue.

John Philip Esq; } Sal. to each, 150 l. per Ann.
Robert Arbuthnot Esq;

Mr. John Veitch, Presenter of Signatures. Sal. 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.

Sir James Mackenzie, Register of Signatures. Sal. 35 l. per Ann.

Mr. Andrew Anderson, Clerk of the Property-Roll. Sal. 35 l.

— Clerk of the Borough-Roll. Sal. 28 l.

Mr. William Bowles, King's Solicitor to the Court. Sal. 80 l. per Annum; and for defraying the Charge of Prosecution 250 l.

Mr. William Montgomery Marechal. 80 l.

Robert Ballantine, }
John Hog, } Macers of Exchequer. Sal. 150 l.
David Graham, }

Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher. 11 l. 10 s.

James Stephens, Usher depute. 200 l.

William Dowle, Messenger. 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Robert Morrison, } Door-keepers 30 l.
William Keith, }

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such Indigent Persons as shall be approv'd by the Barons of the Exchequer to be distributed Quarterly, 2000 l. per Ann.

The Faculty of Advocates.

SIR David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate, Dean of Faculty.

Sir James Stuart, the King's sole Solicitor.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy

Mr. William Dundas

Mr. William Baillie

Mr. James Daes

Sir Patrick Hume

Mr. Robert Bennet

Mr. Charles Gray

Sir James Dalrymple

Mr. Michael Lumdane

Mr. John Menzies

Mr. Robert Cook

Sir John Ferguson

Sir James Nasmith

Mr. Alexander Macleod

Mr. Alexander Ferguson

Sir Archibald Sinclair

Mr. Alexander Wedderburn

Sir William Calderwood

Mr. James Oliphant

Sir Walter Pringle

Mr. Matthew Mackell

Sir Thomas Wallace

Mr. Harry Robertson

Mr. Archibald Hamiltoun

Mr. William Brodie

Mr. James Robertson

Mr. John Horn

Mr. James Gellie

Mr. Robert Pringle

Sir Alexander Cumming

<i>Sir</i> Robert Forbes	<i>Mr.</i> John Falconer Sen.
<i>Mr.</i> John Cunningham	<i>Mr.</i> George Douglas
<i>Mr.</i> John Fairholm	<i>Mr.</i> Patrick Lieth
<i>Mr.</i> Robert Craig	<i>Mr.</i> Mungo Law
<i>Mr.</i> Mark Ker	<i>Mr.</i> John Falconer Jun.
<i>Sir</i> Robert Douglas	<i>Mr.</i> William Fowles
<i>Mr.</i> George Leslie	<i>Sir</i> John Areskin
<i>Mr.</i> Roger Hepburn	<i>Mr.</i> John Hume
<i>Mr.</i> John Murray	<i>Mr.</i> Adam Colt
<i>Mr.</i> Simeon Mackenzie	<i>Mr.</i> Patrick Fullertoun
<i>Sir</i> Alexander Anstruther	<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Menzies
<i>Mr.</i> Robert White	<i>Mr.</i> Archibald Ogilvie
<i>Mr.</i> James Stuart	<i>Mr.</i> Colin Mac Kenzie
<i>Mr.</i> John Beliches	<i>Mr.</i> William Weir
<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Ambercrombie	<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Falconer Sen.
<i>Mr.</i> John Mitchelson	<i>Mr.</i> George Seatoun
<i>Mr.</i> John Fleming	<i>Mr.</i> John Borthwick
<i>Mr.</i> William Cunningham	<i>Mr.</i> George Shaw
<i>Mr.</i> George Hutchelton	<i>Mr.</i> John Mac Intosh
<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Forester	<i>Mr.</i> James Craig
<i>Mr.</i> Thomas Wallace	<i>Mr.</i> Thomas Hope
<i>Mr.</i> William Carmichael	<i>Mr.</i> James Bethun
<i>Mr.</i> William Forbes	<i>Mr.</i> David Plenderlieth
<i>Mr.</i> James Colvil	<i>Mr.</i> Thomas Hamiltoun
<i>Mr.</i> Adam Watt	<i>Mr.</i> Harry Foulis
<i>Mr.</i> David Bethune	<i>Mr.</i> Andrew Massie
<i>Sir</i> Andrew Hume	<i>Mr.</i> William Scot Sen.
<i>Mr.</i> William Aytoun	<i>Sir</i> John Murray
<i>Mr.</i> John Spotwood	<i>Mr.</i> James Baillie
<i>Mr.</i> Isaac Fullertoun	<i>Mr.</i> John Ogilvie
<i>Mr.</i> James Ferguson	<i>Mr.</i> James Campbel
<i>Mr.</i> James Morison	<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Bruce
<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Hay	<i>Mr.</i> Patrick Turnbull
<i>Mr.</i> William Hall	<i>Mr.</i> James Elphinstoun
<i>Mr.</i> John Stuart junior.	<i>Mr.</i> Kenneth Gordon
<i>Mr.</i> Thomas Rigg	<i>Mr.</i> John Carnegie
<i>Mr.</i> Thomas Weems	<i>Mr.</i> Andrew Lauder
<i>Mr.</i> Charles Binning	<i>Mr.</i> Gilbert Burnet
<i>Mr.</i> George Cruickshank	<i>Mr.</i> James Hume
<i>Mr.</i> Walter Stuart	<i>Mr.</i> John Callender
<i>Mr.</i> James Graham	<i>Mr.</i> William Lyon
<i>Mr.</i> John Pringle	<i>Mr.</i> James Hamilton Sen.
<i>Mr.</i> John Dundas	<i>Mr.</i> James Cathcart
<i>Mr.</i> Adam Cunningham	<i>Mr.</i> Francis Hume
<i>Mr.</i> Thomas Halyburtoun	<i>Sir</i> James Dumbear
<i>Mr.</i> David Areskin	<i>Mr.</i> Andrew Ramsay
<i>Sir</i> James Mac Kenzie	<i>Mr.</i> James Hamilton Jun.
<i>Mr.</i> James Boswel	<i>Mr.</i> Alexander Irving
<i>Mr.</i> John Elphinstoun	<i>Mr.</i> Charles Areskin

C

Mr.

Mr.

Sir J

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. J

Mr. T

Mr. A

Mr. G

Mr. J

Sir A

Mr. C

Mr. Ja

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Mr. F

Mr. W

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Sir Jame

William

John Ma

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William

Mr. Dav

Edward

Mr. Neil Campbel
 Mr. David Kennedy
 Sir James Stuart
 Mr. William Clerk
 Mr. Joseph Douglass
 Mr. Alexander Ramsay
 Mr. Thomas Buchan
 Mr. Alexander Falconer Jun.
 Mr. George Ross
 Mr. Joseph Hume
 Sir Alexander Maxwell
 Mr. Charles Cockburn
 Mr. James Barclay
 Mr. James Gillom
 Mr. Francis Wauchope
 Mr. William Scot Jun.
 Mr. William Muir
 Mr. James Dundas
 Mr. George Gordon
 Mr. David Lauder
 Mr. Malcolm Gregory
 r. William Montgomery.

Mr. John Laurie
 Mr. Thomas Menzies
 Mr. James Smallet
 Mr. John Dumbear
 Sir John Rutherford
 Mr. David Lundy
 Mr. Alexander Stevinson
 Mr. John Ker
 Mr. William Stuart
 Mr. James Paterfon
 Mr. Hugh Wallace
 Mr. Alexander Campbell
 Mr. Robert Alexander
 Mr. Andrew Mac Dougal
 Mr. Charles Cochran
 Mr. Robert Dundas
 Mr. George Smallet
 Mr. John Hamilton
 Mr. John Kennedy
 Mr. Robert Dumbear
 Mr. Duncan Forbes.

The Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Dean of the Faculty, Sir David Dalrymple.

The Treasury, Mr. John Mitchelson.

The Two Clerks, Mr. William Forbes, and Mr. Adam Colt.

Three Curators of the Library, Mr. John Menzies, Mr. Alexander Falconer Jun. and Mr. John Carnegie.

The Keepers of the Library, Mr. John Spotswood, Mr. William Forbes, and Mr. Adam Colt.

The Keepers and other Officers of the King's Signet.

Mr. David Erskin } Keepers.
 Mr. Charles Cockburn }
 Mr. Henry Maul } Deputy Keepers.
 Mr. William Dalrymple }

Writers to the King's Signet.

Sir James Elphinstoun
 William Meinzie
 John Mac Farlane
 Mr. William Sterling
 William Paton
 Mr. David Lione
 Edward Wallace

Mr. James Anderson
 Mr. J. Plenderleith
 John Inglis
 Mr. Thomas Pringle
 Mr. John Nisbet
 Mr. James Baillie
 Patrick Home

James Brisbane
 Daniel Symfone
Mr. David Ramsay
 Ronald Campbell
 Mungo Buchannan
 Alexander Glafs
 Hugh Somervell
 George Turnbull
 Andrew Kerr
 Charles Milne
Mr. Arther Forbes
 Charles Meinzie
 James Baird
 Alexander Fyffe
 John Stratan
 John Cunningham
Mr. Tho. Aikman
 Colin Campbel
Mr. James Home
 Adam Fullerton
Mr. William Dallas
Mr. John Montgomery
 William Edmonstoun
 John Stewart, *Senior.*
 Robert Campbell
Mr. James Ure
Mr. Hen. Scrimzeour
 Alexander Cunningham
Mr. George Adie
 Andrew Majorybankes
 Patrick Murray
 William Innes
 Patrick Comrie
 Patrick Mac Donal
 John Ewing
 Thomas Boyes
 Charles Chalmers
 John Rose
 George Wilkie
 John Stewart *Jun.*
 Patrick Pitcairne
Mr. Robert Hepburn

Roger Oswald
 Robert Fullerton
 John Cheisly
 Thomas Ellis
Mr. William Wilfons
 George Cockburne
 Alex. Guthrie
 James Taylor
 Alex. Alifone
Mr. William Robertoun
 John Auchterlony
 Andrew Halyburtoun
 Patrick Scott
 Andrew Sutherland
 William Alues
Sir Alexander Hamilton
 Robert Areskine
 Charles Bell
 Robert Wallace
 John Lumsdain
Mr. John Thomson.
Mr. James Drummond
 William Murray
Mr. James Cheyne
 Ludovick Brodie
 John Hamiltoun
Mr. Robert Dalrymple
 Adam Smith
 William Dalrymple
Mr. Aeneas Eliphant
Mr. Henry Maule
 William Kelso
Mr. James Craig
 John Ferguson
 Robert Alexander
 James Hutchinson
Mr. Charles Hope
 William Seatone
 Walter Riddel
 George Faa
 Charles Mastertoun.

The Lord Register and his Officers.

Archibald Campble, Earl of Ilay, Lord Register.
Mr. John Mackenzy,
Sir James Justice,
Mr. Alex. Gibson,

Mr. Robert Alexander,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. John Dalrymple.

Clerks

Clerks to the Lord Clerk Register.

Sir *Alexander Anstruther*, and Sir *James Anstruther* Deputies to the Register, as Clerk to the Bills before the Session.

Mr. *James Nicholson*,
Mr. *James Sinclair*,
Mr. *Gilbert Mac Kay*. } Under Clerks of the Bills.

Mr. *William Foulis*, Clerk of the Registration of Sealings.

Mr. *David Crawford*, Clerk of the Admission of Notars.

Officers of the Crown.

THE Earl of *Erroll*, High Constable.

The Earl of *Mareschal*, High Mareschal.

The Earl of *Kintore*, Knight Mareschal, Sal. 400 l. per Ann.

The Officers of the King's Household.

Duke of *Argyll*, Heretable Great Master of the King's Household.

Sir *Alexander Dalmahoy* of that Ilk, Depute.

Sir *Archibald Cockburn* of *Langtown*, the King's Heretable Usher.

Sir *John Anstruther* of that Ilk, King's Heretable Carver and Master of the Household.

The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.

A.

William Alexander of *Menstrie*, 28 May, 1625. *Scottish Earl, Extinct.*

Archibald Acheson of *Glencairn*, 1 Jan. 1628. *Ex.*

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629.

Patrick Agnew of *Lochnaw*, 28 July 1629.

Alexander Ambercrombie of *Birkenboig*.

Robert Anstruther of *Wrae*, 28 Nov. 1694.

John Anstruther of that Ilk.

B.

Thomas Burnet of *Leyes*, 1 April 1626.

John Blaccader of *Tulliallan*, 28 July 1626. *Ex.*

William Bruce of *Stenhouse*, 29 September 1628.

James Balfour of *Denmiln*, 1631.

James Brown in *Barbadoes*, 17 February 1664. *Ex.*

William Bruce of *Balcaskie*, 21 October 1668.

Robert Barclay of *Pearitoun*, 22 October 1668.

William Bennet of *Grubbet*, 18 November 1670.

George Bennet in the Prov. of *Fife*, 28 July 1671. *Ex.*

William Baird, *Son to the Lord Newbyth*, 4 February, 1680.
 Alexander Bannerman of Elfick; 28 December 1682.
 Patrick Brown of Colitoun, 16 February, 1686.
 James Baird of Sauchtoun-hall, 28 February 1695.

C.

Duncan Compbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625. *E. of Braidalbin*.
 John Calquhoun of Lufs, 30 July 1625.
 William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-head, 4 July 1627.
 William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 November 1627.
 Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 December 1627. *Ex.*
 Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 12 January 1628.
 Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 14 January 1628.
 David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November 1630.
 William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1627.
 James Carmichael of *that Ilk*, now *Earl of Hindford*.
 David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 February 1663.
 James Chalmers *Son to Cults*, 24 November 1664.
 John Cunningham of Lumburghtoun, 21 September 1669.
 Alexander Cunninghame of Corshil, 26 February 1672.
 James Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679.
 ——— Cochran of Ochilttrie.
 John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679.
 James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686.
 James Cockburn of *that Ilk*, 24 May 1671.
 Colin Campbel of Aberuchil.
 Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 Aug. 1673.
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695.
 David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 Feb. 1702.
 Hugh Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 November 1703.

D

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625.
 William Dick of Braid, *Ex.*
 James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664. now *Earl of Stair*.
 David Dumbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664.
 Robert Dalziel of Glenae, 11 April 1666.
 Alexander Don of Newtoun, June 1667.
 James Douglas of Kilhead, 26 Feb. 1668.
 John Dalnahoy of *that Ilk*, 12 Decemb. 1679.
 Thomas Dalziel of Binns, 7 Novemb. 1685.
 James Dumbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694.
 William Dumbar of Durn, 29 February 1698.
 James Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April 1698.
 Hew Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 April 1698.
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701.
 William Dumbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700.

James

Cap. XI. Scotland, now North-Britain.

James Sutherland *alias* Dumber of Hemprigs, 21 Dec. 1706.
James Dick of Priestfield, 2 March 1707.
Robert Dickson of Sornbeg, 1 March 1695.

E

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666.
Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700.
James Elphinstoun of Togie, 2 December 1707.
Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666.
Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 10 August 1666.

F.

George Forester of Carstorphin, 17 November 1625, now Lord.
William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626.
Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 26 September 1628, an Irish Earl.
William Forbes of Craigiver, 20 April 1630.
Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634.
Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661.
John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 September 1661.
Alexander Falconer younger of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1670.
Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673.
John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 November 1703.
Samuel Forbes of Foveron, 10 April 1700.

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1685.
Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625, Ex.
Ja. Gordon of Lefmoir, 2 September 1625.
William Grahame of Bracco, 28 September 1625, Ex.
John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631, S. E.
Robert Gordon of Lochivar, 1 May 1626, now Viscount Kenmore.
Andrew Gilmoire, 18 August 1661.
William Grahame of Gratmore, 28 June 1665.
Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmiller, 1 February 1678.
Robert Grierson of Lag, 28 March 1685.
John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686.
James Graunt *Advocat*, 10 August 1688.
Tho. Gibson, Son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland, 31 Dec. 1702.
William Gordon of Dalphoillie, 8 February 1705.
Francis Grant of Cullen, 7 December 1705.
William Gordoun of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706.
James Gray Esq; 5 March 1707.

H. Thomas

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 February 1628.
 Francis Hamilton of Killoch, 29 September 1628.
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth now Earl of Marchmont.
 Tho. Hay of Park, 26 August, 1663.
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July 1664.
 Sir William Hamilton of Prestoun.
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667.
 Alexander Hamilton of Hags, 11 February 1670, Ex.
 Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk, 28 February 1668.
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 23 January 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Keile, 30 May 1672.
 John Hall of Dunglass, 8 October 1687.
 George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March 1692.
 Patrick Hume of Lumsdane, 31 December 1697.
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698.
 John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 February 1703.
 Archibald Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 April 1703.
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 January 1671.
 Ja. Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706.
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707.

I.

Robert Innes of that Ilk, 29 May 1625, whose Patent bears the
*Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the
 Father is alive.*
 George Johnston of Caskiben, 31 March 1626.
 Samuel Johnston of Elphinstoun, 18 February 1628, Ex.
 Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 January 1628.
 Alexander Jardin of Applegirith, 24 May 1672.
 Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1687.
 John Johnston of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629.
 Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663.
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664.
 John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673.
 Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682.
 Tho. Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685.
 David Kinloch of that Ilk, 5 September 1685.
 Francis Kinlock of Gilmartoun, 16 September 1686.
 Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, 8 June 1698.

L. David

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625, *Ex.*
 Jo. Lesly of Wardis, 1 September 1625, *Ex.*
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 27 June 1627.
 Alexander Lindsay, of Evelick, 15 April 1666.
 William Lockart of Carstairs, 28 February 1672.
 William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 January 1673.
 Robert Lawrie of Maxwelltown, 27 March 1685.
 Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 July 1685.
 John Lauder of Idington, 17 July 1688.
 James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1699.
 John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 January 1690.

M.

Donald Mac Donald of Slate, 14 July 1625.
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625, *Ex.*
 John Moncrief of that Ilk, 2 April 1626.
 William Murray of Clermont, 1 July 1626.
 Donal Mac Kay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627, Lord Rea.
 John Maxwell of Calderwood, 18 March 1627.
 James Mac Gill of Cranston Riddle, 18 July, 1627.
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 January 1628.
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May 1628.
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628, *S. L.*
 John Mac Kenzie of Tarbat, 21 May 1628, *Earl of Cromarty.*
 William Murray of Dalrany, 2 October 1630.
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtown, 30 June 1663.
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 February 1664.
 George Mouat of Inglishton, 2 June 1664, *Ex.*
 Alexander Mac Culloch of Myrston, 10 August 1664.
 John Malcolm of Balbedie, 25 July 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 September 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March 1672.
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672, *S. E.*
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 January 1681.
 John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682.
 Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkel, 7 February 1683.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683.
 Robert Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686.
 Andrew Myreton of Gogar, 28 June 1701.
 James Mac Kenzie, *Son to the Earl of Cromarty*, 8 Feb. 1704.

Kenneth

Kenneth Mac Kenzie, *also Son to the said Earl with his Grandfather Sir John Mac Kenzie of Tarbets* } 8 Feb. 1704.
precedency in the Year 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704.

N.

Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March 1627, *now Lord.*
 John Nicolson of Lefwade, 27 July 1629.
 Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, 16 January 1637, *Ex.*
 Patrick Nisbet of Cragentinny, 2 December 1669.
 Thomas Nicholson of Balcaskie, 15 April 1700.
 John Nicolson of Tullicultry, *Ex.*
 Thomas Nairn of Dunfinnen, 31 March 1704.
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July 1706.

O.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 29. Sept. 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Carnoustie, 24 April 1626; *Ex.*
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627, *S. L.*
 James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629.
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662.
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July 1701.

P.

John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 February 1628.
 Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 Aug. 1651.
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665.
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 January 1683.
 Hugh Paterlon of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686.
 William Paterlon of Grantoun, 28 July 1687.
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703.

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 September 1625.
 John Riddle of that Ilk, 14 May 1628.
 John Richardson of Pancaitland, 13 November 1630.
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665.
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666.
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666.
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669.
 James Rothead of Innerlieth, 4 June 1704.
 John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703.

S. Alexander

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625.
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627, now E. of Mountstuart.
 — Sinclair of Kinnaird.
 James Sibbald of Rankeille, 24 April 1630. Ex.
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and } 2 January 1631.
 — Sinclair of Canisbay, }
 Jo. Skeen of Currihill.
 Jo. Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636.
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663.
 Jo. Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 December 1664.
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 December 1664.
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666.
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666.
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666.
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667.
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 February 1668.
 Robert Seatoun, son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 January 1671.
 John Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671.
 Charles Stuart, second son to the Earl } 23 Sept. 1681, E. S.
 of Murray. }
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683.
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 January 1683.
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685.
 John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687.
 Robert Stuart of Allenback, 15 August 1787.
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 November 1687.
 Thomas Stuart of Cultness, 29 January 1698.
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702.
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705.
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707.

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1587.

W.

John Weems of that ilk. 28 May 1625, now E. of Weems.
 Henry Wardlaw of Pittrevie, 5 March 1631.
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666.
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670.
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694.
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord, 30 December 1697.
 Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 December 1707.
 John Widderburn of Blacknells, 9 August 1704.

James

James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704.
George Wishart, 17 June 1706.
George Warender, May 1705.

Total 238.

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh.

WAS establish'd by the 20th Act of the Parliament of Scotland, in the Reign of King William, Anno. Dom. 1699, and a Post-Master-General appointed by Letters Patent under the Privy-Seal : But now that Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-Master of Great-Britain, by,

George Maine, Manager in Scotland, Sal. 200 l. Sterling per An.
His Accomptant's Salary, 50 l. per Annum.

A Clerk 50 l. per Annum.

The Clerks Assistant, 25 l. per Annum.

Three Letter-Carriers, each 5 s. per Week.

Commissioners and other Officers of His Majesty's Customs, &c.

S I R James Campbell, Bar.

William Culliford

John Cayley

Humfrey Brent

William Cleland

} Commissioners, each 500 l. per An.

— 2000.

Joseph Boughton, Esq; Secretary, Salary 300 l.

John Crookshanks, Esq; Comptroller General, 300 l.

Mungo Graham, Esq; Receiver General, 530 l.

Edw. Lewis,

Bry. Letens,

Dan. Hunt.

} His Clerks.

Charles Eyre, Agent and Solicitor, 200 l.

The Commissioners of the Excise in North-britain.

S I R, William Bennet, Bar.

Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;

David Ross, Esq;

Alexander Forbes, Esq;

— Burnet, Esq;

} Commissioners, Salary 500 l.

The Revenues of the Crown of Scotland, which fall under the Management of the Courts of Exchequer and Treasury, as they are stated in the Treaty of Union, are as follows.

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scots, and now } l.
farm'd for 33500 l. Sterling, and if exacted in the } 50000
same manner as in England, may amount to ———

. The

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

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The Customs have been let at 34000 l. and are now in Time of War let for 28500 l. with a Condition in the Lease, That upon a Peace the Lords of the Treasury may let a new Lease, and may amount to ————	} l. 50000
The Crown Rents about ————	5500
The Casualty and Superiorities and Compositions at the Exchequer <i>communibus Annis</i> about ————	} 3000
The Post Office farm'd at 1194 l. but if collected may amount to ————	} 2000
The Imposition for Coinage ————	1500
Land-Tax is now 36000 l. and to make it equal with the 4 s. per Pound in England 'tis propos'd to be ————	} 48000
	160000

Of the Commissariat Courts.

The Chief of these Courts is held at *Edinburgh*, and consists of 4 Judges, who determine Controversies about Wills, Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, &c. and to this Court there lies an Appeal from the other Commissaries in the several parts of the Kingdom. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh* are, Sir *James Elphinstone* of *Logie*, Sir *James Smollet* of *Bonil*, Sir *Andrew Hume* Advocate, Mr. *William Brady* Advocate, each 70 l. per Annum.

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

In these Courts the Sheriff or his Deputy is Judge in Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and lesser Debts, not exceeding the Value of 100 l. Scots. There lies an Appeal from these Courts to the Sovereign Courts of Judicature. They Judge also in Thefts, Murders, and other capital Crimes, if the Criminal be brought before them in 24 Hours after the Crime committed; but if that Time elapse, the Cause is brought before the Justice General, or Delegates appointed on purpose. Most of the Sheriffs were anciently Hereditary, that Office being conferr'd upon Families for Eminent Service to the Publick, and being always profitable; it gave those Families a great Interest and Power in the several Shires, upon which Account King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* purchas'd most of 'em from the Proprietors, after which they were nam'd annually by the Sovereign.

Of the Courts of Regality.

There are many Regalities in the Kingdom, wherein the Lord of the Regality is Judge in Crimes that deserve Death, and may proceed upon Theft, Murder, or any other Crimes upon Citation; he generally appoints a Deputy, who is call'd Bailiff of the Regality.

Of

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown has the Power of holding a Court within his Barony, and anciently they judg'd and condemn'd Crimipals to Death within their own Jurisdictions, being infeoff with a Power of Pit and Gallows.

Of the Burroughs of Scotland.

The Burroughs are of 3 sorts, viz. Royal Burroughs, Burroughs of Regality, or Burroughs of Barony. The Royal Burroughs have the Privilege of sending Commissioners to Parliament, and of having yearly Conventions, wherein they make Laws to regulate Trade and other Things relating to their Corporations: *Edinburgh* sends two Commissioners to the Convention, and each of the rest sends one. These Conventions are held in the chief Burroughs by turns, and at the end of one Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next. The Government of those Burroughs is, by a Provost or Mayor, 4 Bailiffs or Aldermen, a Dean of *Gild*, who is Chief Judge among the Merchants, a Treasurer, and a Common-Council, one half of them Merchants, the other half Tradesmen, all chosen annually; the Tradesmen have a Court of their own, consisting of the Deacons of every Trade, annually chosen; these Deacons chuse a President among themselves, whom they call Deacon-Convener, and he has Power of calling them together as Occasion requires.

The Burroughs of Regality are Market-Towns, where the Lords of the Regality hold their Courts, and name the chief Magistrates, leaving the Burghers to chuse the rest themselves. They are not much inferiour to Royal Burroughs in other Privileges, but send no Commissioners to Parliament.

The Burroughs of Barony are Market-Towns, where the Lord of the Barony in which they are situated chuses their chief Magistrate, and leaves the rest to their own Choice.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

IT appears by History that the *Scots* chang'd their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same Reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Ancients did, which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battels; for this Reason the Chiefs of their

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their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britains* and *Picts*, and in regard of his Success, they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem by the *Roman History*, that till the Time they invaded the Island, the *Scots* Kings were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* says of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians* or ancient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Cramphill Hills*, that he was *inter plures Duces genere præstans*, i.e. the noblest and highest born of all their Captains, who, as is evident from History, were then the *Philarchi*, as *Buchanan* calls them, or which is the same, the *Capitanei* or Heads of Tribes, according to *Bishop Lessy*; and indeed it is no wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus* under that which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scots* Kings for several Ages, viz. *Duces Belli*, their chief Business being to defend or enlarge their Dominions; yet it appears plain by the *Scots* Histories and Acts of Parliament, that our Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that according to the Constitution they cou'd do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates; but since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanc'd in this as well as in other Respects; so that Peace and War, and the naming of Military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord-Lieutenants or their Deputies, but all their Officers are nam'd by the Sovereign, as in the standing-Army, a Thing unknown in *Scotland* till within this last Hundred Years; for before that Time, all the Subjects were arm'd and disciplin'd, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended; and by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry and Boroughs, were oblig'd to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field six Weeks for the Defence of their Country, at their own Charge, which made a standing-Army needless; for in Case of a defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by turns; and in Case of an offensive War, every County and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintain'd by such Methods as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings for the most part commanded in Person, and upon Occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons and Commissioners of Boroughs being present, they had the Great Council at hand to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispence immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserv'd it; which being many times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative Authors have thence taken Occasion to assert the absolute Power of our Princes, not considering that those very Persons who were the Members of Parliament, were also Commanders in the Army, and by Consequence at hand to consult with.

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In the Reign of King Charles II. a Militia was establish'd of 20000 Foot and 2000 Horse, to be in readiness, with 40 Days Provisions, as they should be call'd for by his Majesty, to march to any Part of his Dominions against Foreign Invasion or Intestine Rebellion, and by this Act the King was impower'd to Name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse inclusive, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy-Council; By potterior Acts the King and Council was allow'd to appoint the Days of Rendezvouz, and other Things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was 6 pence a Day, and of a Horseman 18 pence, and each Horse was to be of 10 Pound Sterling Value. This was the first Militia of the sort that ever was settled in Scotland; for by the old Constitution, as has been mention'd already, all Men between 60 and 16 were to be arm'd and disciplin'd, and to appear under their respective Leaders as Occasion should requise; but when the Court came to pursue Measures and Designs that were ungrateful to the Country, they durst not trust the People either to be arm'd, to rendezvouz, or to allow them that Power of chusing their Commanders, which they had by the ancient Acts.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in case of an Invasion, in consideration of a present Levy of 2707 Foot then granted to King William for the Defence of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Recruits.

The standing Forces of Scotland are as follows.

His Grace the Duke of *Argile*, Lieutenant General and Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces.
 Earl *Staires* Lieutenant General upon the Establishment,
 Major General *Whitham*,
 Brigadier *Wightman*,
 Muster Master, Mr. *Henry Cunningham*, Esq;
 Quarter-Master-General, *de Burgie*,
 Adjutant-General, Colonel *George Somervail*,
 Intendant of Invalids, *Walter Lockhart*, Esq;
 Chief Engineer, Captain *Dury*,
 Physician-General, Doctor *Stuart*,
 Surgeon Major, *George Preston*,
 Clerk to the Court-Martial, *William Stuart*,
 Mr. — *Cockborn*.

Troop of Horse-Guards.

John Duke of *Argile*, Colonel and Captain-General of his Majesty's Force in Spain.

Lieutenant Col. } Lord *John Kerr*,
 } Earl of *Dundonald*,

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Majors, { *Peter Campbel, Esq;*
Harvie.

Four Exempts, Four Brigadiers, Four Sub-Brigadiers, Four Trumpets, Sollicitor, Kettle Drum, 106 Gentlemen.

Edinburgh Castle.

G *George Earl of Orkney* Constable, Governor, and Captain of it.

Colonel James Stuart, Deputy Governor.

Major James — First Lieutenant and Major, this Commission sunk.

Francis Lindsay, Lieutenant.

Henry Mackenzie, } Ensigns.

James Pringle, }

Thomas Arthur, }

James Campbel Store-keeper.

Ja. Rob. Dep. Store-keeper.

Mr. John Fleming, Chaplain.

John Knox, Surgeon.

Charles Hay, Master Gunner.

6 Under Gunners,

A Gun-Smith.

6 Serjeants.

8 Corporals.

4 Drummers.

A Porter.

50 Centinels.

The Artillery Company. *Jo. Slemer* Capt. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Bombardeer, Clerk, Commissary, Corporal, 10 Gunners, and 6 Practitioners.

Sterlin Castle. *John Earl of Mar*, Constable. The Honourable *Sir James Campbel Aukillas* Governor, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, Store-keeper, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drums, 3 Gunners, and 200 Centinels.

Dumbarton Castle. *Archibald Earl of Glencarden* Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Drum, 100 Centinels.

Blackness Castle. *Earl of Linlithgow* Lieutenant Governor, and Captain of it, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, Gunner, Porter, 50 Centinels.

The Guards on the same Foot with *England*.

Of the Admiralty of Scotland.

The Scots never abounded in Navil Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherwise a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without a competency of Ships of War. This must be in part ascrib'd to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet.

Illa pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis, &c.

And a little lower,

Non fossa Et muris patriam, sed Marte tueri.

Another Reason may be, That their Wars being for most part Defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the *South* Parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the Necessity of the Naval Force. But that they did not altogether neglect it, is plain from their Acts of Parliament, and particularly the 140 Act of King *James I.* By which 'tis ordain'd, That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the *West* and *North* Parts, and especially against the Isles, should have Galleys, and maintain them according to their ancient Tenor; and all the Lands which lay within six Miles of the Coast, should contribute to their Maintainance.

With these Galleys they defended their Coasts, and sometimes invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War, with which they were able formerly to look the *English* and Others in the Face, is evident from History: For, in the Reign of King *James III.* a Squadron of the *English* Navy, which infested our Coasts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood of Largo*, a noted Sea-Captain, in the *Firth*, near *Dunbar*; and afterwards he defeated *Sir Stephen Bull*, with another *English* Squadron near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, *Andrew Barton*, a *Scott* Merchant, having obtain'd Letters of Mark from his own Prince to make War with the *Portuguese*, who had kill'd his Father, and taken his Ship, and refus'd to make Satisfaction, tho' Condemn'd by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happen'd: The said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in the time of Peace, surpriz'd, at the instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintain'd a gallant Fight; but at last was kill'd, and his Ships taken.

The main Reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their Naval Force, while their Neighbours encreased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, that their Princes, when neighbouring Nations encreased their Naval Force, were either Minors, or engag'd in War with *England*, or intestine Broils at Home; as happen'd in the Reigns of *James III.*, *IV.*, and *V.* Queen *Mary*, and King *James VI.* during whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the Reasons not only for

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the Neglect, but for the Decay of the Naval Force of Scotland, are so obvious, that 'tis needless to touch them.

The chief Court of Admiralty in Scotland sits for the most part at *Edinburgh*, and sometimes at *Leith*, the principal Port of the Kingdom, where they determine such Causes of Piracy, Prizes, &c. as are proper to their Cognizance. The Office of Lord High Admiral of Scotland has for most part, since the Union of the Crowns, been in such Persons as had not their Residence in the Kingdom, particularly in the Family of *Lennox*, and in the late King *James* when Duke of *York*. There are peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty Hereditary in some great Families, as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the Western Isles, &c. and the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the County of *Sutherland*, and some neighbouring Provinces; and the Earl of *Morton* is Steward Justiciary and Admiral of *Orkney*, and his Deputies are his Brother *Mr. Robert Douglass* and *Mr. Stuart*.

Officers of the Admiralty.

Earl of *Rothsay*, Lord Vice Admiral of Scotland, and Agent for the Trade of Scotland, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Alexander Bayn of *Logie*, Secretary.

Sir Robert Forhes

Mr. James Crahan

Mr. John Elphinston is Procurator Fiscal.

Daniel Hamilton, Clerk.

Alexander Gordon, Clerk Depute.

Of the Heralds Office.

This Office is of an old standing, and was constituted by King and Parliament, to give Coats of Arms to such Persons as merited this Distinction by their Service to the Country in the Army or elsewhere, and likewise to prevent the assuming of Arms by such who had no Title to them by Birth or Merit; they are also to take care of Distinctions betwixt the Arms of the Chiefs of Families and their Cadets, and to give additional Arms to such as acquire them by Merit. The Chief of those Heralds is call'd *Lyon King of Arms*, because the *Lyon* is the Royal Arms of Scotland; it is an Office of great Dignity, and he is solemnly crown'd at his Investiture; his Person is in a manner reckon'd sacred, of which *Bishop Lesley* gives a particular Instance in his History, viz. That the Lord *Drummond* was forfeited in 1515 for striking the *Lyon*, and narrowly escaped the Loss of his Life and Dignity. *Lamneus*, *Speidel*, and some other Learned Men, say, That the Scots and *Ricks* were the first who wore colour'd Shields. Some ascribe the Origin of Arms to *Jacob's* giving Marks and Distinction to his

Sons when he Bless'd them, as to *Judah* a *Lion*, &c. Others ascribe the Invention to the *Germans*, and some give it to the *Romans*, as others do to the *Goths* and *Vandals*; but the digesting of it into an Art is ascrib'd to the Emperors *Charlemain* and *Frederick Barbarossa*. Before the Union of the Crowns, the *Scots*, in Testimony of their Friendship to the *French*, did much imitate them in their Heraldry; but since that time they have imitated the *English*. The *Lion* and his Brethren the *Heralds* did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen and Knights, which us'd to be done in *Scotland* with great Solemnity, the Order of Knighthood being then much more esteem'd than at present, and seldom conferr'd but on Persons of extraordinary Merit; their ancient Orders of Knighthood were those of the Thistle, or *St. Andrew*, * and *Banrents* or *Bannerets* created under the Royal Standard for gallant Actions in the Field, and they were allow'd to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner; Knights *Baronets* were first instituted by King *James VI*, to encourage the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allow'd to wear about their Necks an *Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon*, to which is appended in a *Scutcheon Argent*, a *Saltir Azur*, with an *Inscutcheon* of the Arms of *Scotland*, an *Imperial Crown* above the *Scutcheon*, incircled with this Motto, *Pax mentis honesta Gloria*. Their *Knights-Bachelors* are the same with those of *England*.

* For a more particular account of which, I refer my Reader to the next Page.

The Lord Lyon and the rest of the *Heralds*, and *Pursuivants* at Arms.

Sir *Alexander Areskin* Lord Lyon, King at Arms.

Heralds.	Pursuivants.
1 Henry Frazer, <i>Rosfs</i> .	1 James Guthrie, <i>Dingwal</i> .
2 James Barr, <i>Albany</i> .	2 William Hume, <i>Unicorn</i> .
3 Walter Melvill, <i>Rothsay</i> .	3 Robert Brown, <i>Carrick</i> .
4 James Steel, <i>Illy</i> .	4 Charles Areskin, <i>Bute</i> .
5 James Freebairn, <i>Snadown</i> .	5 John Areskin, <i>Ormond</i> .
6 Alex. Drummond, <i>Marchmont</i> .	6 John Turner, <i>Kintyre</i> .

Of the Order of the Thistle in Scotland.

THE Order of the Thistle, by reason of its great Antiquity and memorable Institution, is upon all Occasions according to the *Scots* Stile, call'd, *The most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle*; being founded, as all the *Scots* Historians assert, by *Achais* the 65th King of *Scotland*, after a sig-

Cap. XIV. Scotland, now North Britain.

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nal Victory obtain'd over the Saxons Anno. 819, and dedicated to St. Andrew the Patron, or Teutelar Saint of Scotland.

This Order came at length to shine forth in fuller Splendour in the Reign of King James V. who was himself a most splendid and magnificent Prince; He caus'd the Collar of the Order to be compos'd of Two Ancient Badges or Symbols of the Scots and Picts, viz. The Thistle, and sprigs of Rue; but about the Time of the Reformation it fell into desuetude, and was scarcely us'd by the then Knights, being so very zealous for the reformed Religion, that they left their Order where they laid down their Popery, and was never after reassumed till in the Reign of King James VII. who, for the better regulating of the Order in all its Proceedings, sign'd a Body of Statutes, and appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the St. Andrew upon a Blue water'd Tabby Ribbon; and likewise named the Royal Chappel at Holy-rood House, to be the Chappel of the Order: For which end it was put into excellent Repair, having a fine Organ, with the Sovereign and Knights Brethrens Stalls, and their respective Banners hung over them, which still continues to be the Chappel of the Order, tho' divested of all its beautiful Ornaments by the Fury of the Mob at the late Revolution.

Her late Majesty Queen Anne, of blessed Memory, was pleas'd to revive the said Order upon the 31st of December 1703, and sign'd a Body of Statutes, in which the Colour of the Ribbon was chang'd from Blue to Green; all which Statutes our now gracious and glorious Sovereign, King George, upon the 17th of February 1714-15, was pleas'd to Confirm, with Four or Five additional ones; amongst which, that of adding Rays of Glory to surround the whole Figure of the St. Andrew which hangs at the Collar, is no small demonstration of his Majesty's great Regard to, and most earnest Desire of adding to the Splendour and Magnificence of the said Order: And tho' hitherto from the time of the Reformation, both Elections and Installments have been dispens'd with, His Majesty is graciously pleas'd for the future, that Chapters of Election shall be held in his Royal Presence, to which End his Majesty has order'd the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren and Officers of the Order with such Mantles as the Statutes of the said Order appoints.

Here followeth a List of the present Knights Brethren and Officers of the said most Ancient and most Noble Order, with the Time of their Admittance.

George Duke of Gordon, 6 June 1687.

James Earl of Perth, 6 June 1687.

John Duke of Athol, 7 Feb. 1703-4.

William Marquis of Annandale, 7 Feb. 1703-4.

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James Earl of Finlator, then Earl of Seafield, 7 Feb. 1703-4.
 George Earl of Orkney, 7 Feb. 1703-4.
 William Marquis of Lothian, 30 Octob. 1705.
 Charles Earl of Orrery, 30 Octob. 1705.
 John Earl of Mar, 10 Aug. 1706.
 Hugh Earl of Loudoun, 10 Aug. 1706.
 John Earl of Stair, 25 Mar. 1710.
 David Earl of Portmore, 17 Jan. 1712-13.
 Sir David Nairn Kt. Secretary.
 Thomas Brand Esq; Usher.

Note, That according to the ancient and primitive Institution, the said Order is to consist of Thirteen Persons, to wit, the Sovereign and Twelve Knights Brethren, in Allusion to our blessed Saviour and his Twelve Apostles.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church in this Kingdom is that which latter Ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no Officer higher than a preaching Presbyter, who, with the Elders, or *Seniores Populi*, in lesser and larger Associations, administer the Government of the Church. The best of the Scots Historians have asserted this to have been their primitive Form of Government when the Nation first turn'd Christian, which was about the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century; and tho' what they said of their ancient Ministers call'd *Culdees*, who were no other but Presbyters that liv'd either in separate Cures, or in Colleges, has been ridicul'd by some Learned Men out of their Zeal for Episcopacy, it is now made evident, beyond Contradiction, by Sir James Dalrymple in his Collections concerning the *Scottish History*, that there were such in Scotland very early, and that they continu'd, without being totally subdu'd by the Popish Prelates, till the beginning of the 14th Century. And that the Church of Scotland was reform'd from Popery by Presbyters, without settling any Protestant Episcopacy instead of the Popish Bishops that were abolish'd, is evident from the Acts of Parliament and General Assemblies.

According

Cap. XV. Scotland, now North-Britain.

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According to this Form of Government the Kingdom is divided into 13 Provincial Synods, viz.

Provincial Synods.	Presbytries.	Parishes.
I. Lothian and Tweeddale, containing,	1 Edinburgh	31
	2 Linlithgow	19
	3 Biggar	12
	4 Peebles	13
	5 Dalkeith	16
	6 Haddington	16
	7 Dumbar	10 117
II. Merse and Tiviotdale,	1 Dunse	11
	2 Chirnside	14
	3 Kelfoe	10
	4 Jedburg	15
	5 Selkirk	11
	6 Erskilton	10 71
III. Drumfrees,	1 Midlebee	11
	2 Lochmaben	15
	3 Penpont	9
	4 Drumfrees	18 54
IV. Galloway,	1 Kircubright	16
	2 Wigton	10
	3 Stranrawer	11 37
V. Glasgow and Aire,	1 Aire	28
	2 Irwin	19
	3 Paisley	16
	4 Hamilton	15
	5 Lanerk	13
	6 Glasgow	19
	7 Dumbarton	17 127
VI. Argile.	1 Denoon	8
	2 Campbelton	10
	3 Inverary	8
	4 Kilmoir	12
	5 Skie	11 49

VII. Perth.

The Present STATE of Part II.

VII. Perth.	1 Dunkeld	20	
	2 Perth	21	
	3 Dumblane	12	
	4 Stirling	12	
	5 Auchterarder	15	80
VIII. Fife,	1 Dumfermline	20	
	2 Kirkcaldy	17	
	3 Coupar	20	
	4 St. Andrews	23	73
IX. Angus and Mearns,	1 Meegle	14	
	2 Dundee	17	
	3 Forfar	10	
	4 Brechen	18	
	5 Aberbrothock	11	
	6 Merns or Fourdon	16	85
X. Aberdeen.	1 Kincardine	15	
	2 Aberdeen	21	
	3 Alford	16	
	4 Garioch	15	
	5 Deer	13	
	6 Turreff	10	
	7 Fordice	8	
	8 Ellen	8	106
XI. Murray,	1 Stretthbogie	11	
	2 Elgin	13	
	3 Forrefts	10	
	4 Inverness	13	
	5 Abernethie	5	
	6 Aberlour	7	59
XII. Ross.	1 Chanry	7	
	2 Tain	9	
	3 Dingwal	13	
	4 Dornoch	9	38
XIII. Orkney.	1 Caithness	12	
	2 Orkney	18	
	3 Zetland	12	42

Provincial Synods 31. Presbyteries 98. Parishes 938.

The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the Kirk-Session, or Parochial Consistory, which consists of the Minister or Ministers, when

when more than one in a Parish, Elders and Deacons, with a Clerk and Beadle. The Elders Business is to assist the Minister in visiting the Congregation upon occasion, to watch over the Morals of the People in his District, and to give them private Reproof in case of any Disorder; but if the Scandal be gross, or the Person obstinate, he is to lay the Matter before the Consistory or Session, who by their Beadle cite the Person accus'd to appear before them, they hear what he has to say in his own Defence, and either acquit or censure him, according as the Matter appears to them by Confession or Evidence; and if a Censure ensue, 'tis proportion'd to the Nature of the Offence or Scandal given by it; if it has given publick Offence, publick Acknowledgment of it is requir'd. The Elders are chosen from among the most substantial, knowing, and regular People. The Deacons are chosen in the same Manner, their Office is to take care of the Poor, and to see that the Charity of the Congregation be rightly manag'd and duly apply'd; they are also consulted, but have no decisive Voice in Matters of Censure, &c. except they be also Elders, which sometimes happens in Country Parishes, where there is not a sufficient Number of qualify'd Persons to have Elders and Deacons distinct. This Court is Judges of admitting to the Lord's Table or debarring from it in their respective Parishes; the Communicants are examin'd before them as to their Knowledge and Conversation, and their Resolutions to renew and perform their Baptismal Covenant by coming to the Lord's Supper. From this Court their lies an Appeal to the Presbytry, if any Person think themselves injur'd by their Censures, and sometimes the Minister and Elders do of themselves bring the Case of obstinate Offenders, or of such as by reason of their Quality either will not submit, or are improper to be censured by this Court before the Presbytry. In Country Parishes the Session generally sits the Lord's-day after Sermons, but in Towns on other Days, as it suits best with their Conveniency.

The Presbyters, as may be seen by the Scheme above, consist of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighbouring Parishes as can most conveniently meet together; in ordinary Cases one ruling Elder from each Congregation is enough. The Ministers and Elders when met, chuse one of the Ministers to be *Preses*, or Chair-man, for such time as they think fit; the Person so chosen is call'd Moderator, and his Business is to regulate their Proceedings according to the general Rules of the Scripture, and the particular Constitutions of the Church, to take care that they proceed orderly in their Debates, and to collect their Suffrages when any Thing comes to a Vote, and all their Proceedings are carefully writ down and register'd by their Clerk. Before this Court are try'd Appeals from Parochial Consistories or Kirk-Sessions, and they inspect into the Behaviour

our of the Ministers and Elders of their respective Bounds, whom they visit by Turns, and hear Complaints of either Ministers or People: They take care to supply the vacant Churches in their respective Districts, for whom they ordain Pastors, upon sufficient Tryal of their Learning and of their other Qualifications; or admit them, if they have been Ordain'd elsewhere, upon their producing Certificates from other Presbyters, &c. They also try and license Young Men who offer themselves to Tryal, or are by the Presbytry requir'd so to do, in order to their Entrance upon the Work of the Ministry, or becoming Probationers for it: They examine them as to their Knowledge in *Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Divinity, Philosophy, Church History, Chronology*, and as to their Lives and Conversations, &c. and after having prescrib'd them suitable Exercises for the Tryal on all those Heads, they approve or reject them as they see Cause, the Person always withdrawing while they pass their Censure upon his Performance, and is call'd afterwards to receive it from the Moderator. This Court does likewise judge of Causes, for the greater Excommunication, before it be inflicted upon any Person within their Bounds, in order to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Repentance; this Sentence is seldom pronounc'd, and never but for weighty Causes, but with great Solemnity and Awe, according to the general Rules of the Scripture, which makes it very much dreaded and respected. The Ministers preach by Turns at the Meeting of each Presbytry, which is once *per Month* at least, and this is found to be of very good Use to oblige the Ministers to keep a constant Exercise of their Learning and other Ministerial Abilities, where in any Decay or Neglect wou'd soon be observ'd and censur'd by such an Auditory. When they ordain a Minister, they generally make him undergo the same Trials that he underwent when admitted a Probationer; and if there be no valid Objection by the Presbytry or the People who gave him the Call, they proceed to Ordination, with Prayer and Imposition of Hands, after having ask'd him proper Questions concerning his Belief of the Scriptures, his having had recourse unto Jesus Christ for Salvation, out of a deep Sense of his own Sin; of his adhering to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church, and of his entring upon the Ministry out of a sincere Design to serve God in the Gospel of his Son, and not for filthy Lucre.

The Provincial Synod consists of all the Ministers of the Province, with a ruling Elder from each Parish; they meet twice a Year, chuse their own Moderator; the Business is to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries of their District; to enquire into the Behaviour of the several Presbyteries, and for that End inspect their Books; they likewise censure such Scandals as particular Presbyters may not think proper for them to
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meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. and they determine about the Transportation of Ministers from one Place to another within their own District, for the greater good of the Church. From this Court, which generally lasts about a Week, their lies an Appeal to the general Assembly.

This general Assembly is constituted of Ministers and Elders deputed from every Presbytry of the Nation, the ruling Elders to this Assembly are many times Members of Parliament, and others of the greatest Quality. This Court gives a final Determination to all Appeals from inferiour Church Judicatories, and make Acts and Constitutions for the whole Church. Their Moderator or *Preses* is chosen by themselves, and the Sovereign generally sends a Commissioner, who proposes what is thought proper on the part of the Crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may displease the Government, but he has no Vote in the Assembly, nor is his presence there necessary by the Constitution; they are impower'd by Act of Parliament to meet at least once *per Ann.* and there lies no Appeal from them. In all those Ecclesiastical Courts they begin and end with Prayer: They can inflict no temporal Punishment, but confine themselves altogether to Ecclesiastical Censures: They are a great Barrier to the establish'd Religion, and all the Members being elective, and the People represented as well as the Clergy, it is not easie, if those Courts be left to chuse their Members and act with Freedom, according to the Constitution, to bring in any Innovation into the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline or Government of the Church of *Scotland*; and therefore such Princes as thought fit to attempt any thing of that nature, found it always necessary to invade or lay aside this Constitution; but whenever the People recover'd their Liberty they return'd to it.

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FINIS.

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
IRELAND.

PART III.

CHAP. I.

Of Ireland in General, as to its Name,
Bounds, &c.

IRELAND is called by the *Latins*, *Hibernia*; by *Names*.
Orpheus, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, and others, *Ferna*; by *Mela*,
Juvenal and *Solinus*, *Juverna*; by *Ptolomy*, *Fuernia*, and
sometimes *Britannia Minor*; *Martian* names it, *Joyepnia*,
and *Vernia*; by others called *Bernia*, and *Plutarch* gives it
the Name of *Ogygia*. The *Irish* Bards or Poets have men-
tioned the Names of *Tivolas*, *Totdanan* and *Banno*, as the
most Ancient. In latter times it went by the Name of
Scotia and *Scotia Minor*, to distinguish it from the other
Scotland. It is called by the Inhabitants *Eryn*, and some-
times *Gwydhill*; by the *Welsh*, *Twerdon* and *Twerdhan*; and
the

the People they call *Gwyddelon*; by the *Germans*, *Irland*; by the *Italians*, *Irlanda*; and by the *French* *Irlande*. The Name probably came from *Erinland*, which in *Irish* signifies a Western Land; yet I must not omit the Etymology given by *Bochart*, who will have it called *Hibernia* from *Ibernæ*, a *Phœnician* Word, signifying the farthest Habitation; there being no Country known among the Ancients which lay West of *Ireland*.

It is an *Island* subject to the Crown of *Britain*, being environed on all Sides with the Ocean; its bounded on the East with a violent and boisterous Sea, called the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, which separates it from *England* and *Wales*, and on the North East from *Scotland* or *North-Britain*; on the West with that vast Ocean called the *Atlantick*, which parts it from the main Continent of *America*; on the North with the Northern Ocean, called the *Deucalionian Sea*; and on the South and South-West with that which is called the *Virgivan Ocean*.

Tho' *Ireland* is a distinct *Island* of itself, encompassed on every side with the Sea, yet it is not very far from some Parts of *Great Britain* in particular: It's but a short Cut from *Holly-Head* in the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales* to *Dublin*, and even much shorter than from the East Parts of *Wexford* to *St. David's*, which is computed to be 45 Miles: It's nigher still to *North-Britain*, for from *Cape-Red-Boy* in *Antrim*, to *Cantire* in the South Part of that Country, it is but 15 Miles Distance. But from the East Part of the Country of *Down*, to *St. Bee's-Head* in *Cumberland*, it's 84 Miles. It's distant from *France*, lying North-West and South East, 220 Miles, from *Spain* North and South 440, and from *New France*, the nearest part of *America*, from which it lyes exactly West, about 1440 Miles.

If we consider it in respect of Heavenly Bodies, it is situated between the 5th Degree and 58th Minute, and the 10th Degree and 45th Minute of Longitude, that is from *London*; but reckoning from *Teneriffe*, it lyes between the 8th and the 12th Degree, and 55 Minutes of Longitude, equal with the greatest part of *Gallicia* and *Asturia* in *Spain*. And between the 31st Degree and 15th Minutes of North Latitude, equal with *Wales*, and the greatest part of *England*; by which we may see that it lyes wholly under the 9th and 10th Climes, with a little of the 8th; so that the longest Day in the most Southern Parts is 16 Hours, and about 25 Minutes, and the longest Day in the most Northern is 17 Hours, and about 12 Minutes. It lyes in one of the temperate Zones toward the Northern parts of it, about Five Degrees from the middle; so that for its Situation it cannot be very intemperate either in Summer or Winter; neither is it indeed so.

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Chap. II. IRELAND.

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It's of an oblong Form, (nigh as long again as broad,) somewhat resembling an Egg, to which Shape many have likened it; but if we consider all the variety of Windings and Turnings, scarce any thing can be imagined to have a more Irregular Make. It is an Island of the Third Rank for bigness, reckoned to be about half as large as *England*: In length from *Fairhead*, the Northern Point of *Antrim* to *Missen-Head*, the South Point of *Cork*, about 285 Miles: Its breadth in the widest Place, from the East Parts of *Down*, to the West Parts of *May*, 160 Miles: From the East of *Wexford* in *Leinster*, to the West of *Kerry* in *Munster*, 152 Miles: But in the middle, from the East of *Dublin*, to the West of *Galloway*, 146 Miles, The whole Circuit, (reckoning all the Windings and Turnings) about 1400 Miles.

CHAP. II.

Of the Antiquity, Inhabitants, Air, Soil, &c. of Ireland.

Ireland, if we may believe their Writers, is of very great Antiquity, who say it was inhabited by one *Casaria*, Noab's Neice, before the Flood: That about 300 Years after the Deluge, *Bartholanus*, a *Scythian*, came thither, and fought many famous Battles with Giants. That many Years after, *Nemethius*, a *Scythian*, also arrived, and was soon expelled by the Giants, that after this *Dela*, with some *Grecians*, seized on this Isle; and soon after, *Gaorbhel* and *Scota*, his Wife, (Daughter to *Pharoah* King of *Egypt*,) landed here, and called this Island *Scotia*, after his Wife's Name and that this was about the time of the *Isrealites* Departure out of *Egypt*. That some few Ages after, *Hiberus* and *Hermion*, Sons of *Milesius*, King of *Spain*, by the Permission of *Gurguntius*, King of the *Britans*, planted Colonies in *Ireland*, after it had been dispeopled by Pestilence; but these are meer Fables of the *Irish*. 'Tis certain the Ancient Inhabitants were the *Irish*, being Originally *Britains*, according to the best Authors; for *Britain* being the highest Country to it, the People had a more speedy waftage hither; further, the most ancient Writers call this Island, a *British* Island, and *Tacitus* gives us this Verdict of it, *Solum, Calum-*

Antiquity.

Old and present Inhabitants.

que, Cultus & Ingenia hominum, haud multum a Britannia differunt. "The Soil and Air, the Habits and Disposition of the People, were not much unlike the *Britains*." They were a Rude and Barbarous People, of whose Actions we know but little; this Country not being so happy as ever to be Conquered by the *Romans*, those great Masters of Learning and Civility. Towards the Decline of the *Roman* Empire, we find them called by the Name of *Sons*, (the reason thereof is uncertain;) they subdued the *Hebrides* or Western Isles, and the Neighbouring *Picts* and *Caledonians*, and gave the Name of *Scotland* to the Northern Parts of the *British* Continent; But not long after they left the Name of *Scot*, and returned to their first and more common Name of *Irish*, then being under the Government of several petty Princes.

These People at several times have been intermixed with *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Normans*, but at present they are only *English* and *Irish*. As for the *English*, there needs nothing to be said of them, nor the more Civiliz'd sort of *Irish*, who are very conformable to the Customs and Laws of our Nation: But as for the *Kernes*, *Rapperies*, &c. (those Wild *Irish*, who as yet have not been thoroughly Civiliz'd) they are of a middle Statute, strong of Body, of an hotter and moister Nature than many other Nations, of wonderful soft Skins, and by reason of the Tenderness of their Muscles, they excel in Nimbleness and the Flexibility of all Parts of the Body; they are reckoned of a quick Wit, prodigal of their Lives, enduring Travel, Cold and Hunger, given to fleshly Lusts, light of Belief, kind and courteous to Strangers, constant in Love, impatient of Abuse and Injury, in Enmity implacable, and in all Affections most vehement and passionate. They love the Harp and Bag-Pipe, at the first of which many of them are very Skilful.

Language. The Language is Originally *British*, or at least a Dialect of it, but now very much degenerated from it, by reason of the Intermixture with Foreigners, from which it has received different Tinctures; but in the main it consists, according to a late Learned Author, of the *British* and old *Cantabrian* or *Spanish* Language, being that, I may say, of the *Aborigines* of *Spain*, before the *Romans* knew that Country, much more the *Goths* and *Vandales*, and *Saracens*; and perhaps was a Dialect of the old *Celtick*. But the Names of Waters, Isles, Mountains, and Places, are still mostly *British*. As to their Names, the greatest Men have often the Letter (*O*) put before them, as *O Neal*, *O Rorck*, &c. some of the better sort al'o carry the Name of *Mac*, (which signifies Son) as *Mac-Decan*, *Mac-Cannon*, *Mac-Carty*, &c. but when they are Baptized they commonly add some profane Name taken from some Event or other, and never give the Name of

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of the Parent, or any of the Kindred then living, for they are perswaded that their Death is hastned thereby; but when the Father is dead the Son commonly assumes his Name.

They feed very much upon Herbs and Roots; delight in Butter tempered with Oatmeal; also in Milk, Whey, Beef-Broth, and Flesh oft-times, without any Bread at all. As for their Corn, they lay it up for their Horses, when they are Hunger-bitten in time of Dearth; they disdain not to eat raw Flesh, after they have pressed out the Blood thereof, and drink down very large quantities of *Uisqebab* or *Aqua-Vita* after it; they commonly wear little Woollen Jackets, Breeches close to their Thighs, and over them a Mantle or Shag Rugg deeply fringed. They go for the most part bare-headed, wear their Hair long, and count it the greatest Ornament. The Women also make a great Esteem of their Hair, especially if it be of a golden Colour and long.

Their Cows and Cattle are the chief Wealth they have; they count it no Infamy to commit Robberies, and when they go to rob they make Prayers to God that they may meet with a Booty. They also suppose that Violence and Murder are no ways displeasing to God, for it it were a Sin, he would not present them with that Opportunity; and they count it a Sin not to make use of a fair Opportunity: Moreover, they say, that this Sort of Life was left to them, and that they only walk in their Fathers Steps; that it would be a Disgrace to their Nobility to forbear such Facts, and get their Living by Labour. They have great Whimfies and foolish Credulities, and at every Third Word rap out an Oath, as by the *Trinity*, by *Christ*, by *St. Patrick*, by *St. Brigid*, by their Baptism, by their Godfather's-Head, and such like, and have no great Regard in forswearing themselves.

Those that dwell in Towns seldom make any Contract of Marriage with them in the Country; they pass their Pro-Marriages mise, not for the Present, but for the Future, or else give Assent without Deliberation, so that a very little Difference parts them asunder. They are very much given to Incest, and nothing is so common as Divorces under Pretence of Conscience.

Their Burials are singular enough, for when any one lyes a dying, Women hired on purpose stand in Cross-ways, calling upon him with great Outcries, and abundance of ridiculous Expostulations, why he should depart from so many Advantages. After he is Dead they keep a Mourning with loud Howling and clapping of Hands together. They follow the Corps with such a Peal of Outcries, that a Man would think the Quick, as well as the Dead, were past all

Recovery. Neither do they Morn less for those that are Slain in Battle, or by Robbing, tho' they affirm such to have an easier Death; they suppose that the Souls of the Deceased go into the Company of certain Men, Famous in those Places, of whom they still retain strange Fables and Songs, as of Giants of great Renown, which they say they oftentimes see by Illusion.

Religion.

Their Religion is Popish, and attended with more Uncertainty and Superstition than usually in other Countries, for when they first see the Moon after the Change, they commonly bow the Knee, and say the Lord's Prayer, and then speak to the Moon with a loud Voice, *Leave us as whole and as sound as thou has found us.* They use to look through the Shoulder-Blade-Bone of a Sheep, when the Flesh is clean taken from it, and if they see any dark or dusky Spot in it when they look through, they say that some Coarse shall shortly be carried out of the House; somewhat like this is still retained by the *Cambro-Britains*, or *Welsh-Nation*, who very probably were their Ancestors; for at the Reduction of *Wales* by King *Edward I.* it was observed that many of their Laws and Customs were the same as the *Irish*. They pray for the Wolves and wish them well, and then they are not afraid to be hurt by them. They count it unlawful to rub down or curry their Horses, or to gather Grass for their Fodder on *Saturdays*. They hang up the Feet and Legs of a dead Horse; yea, the very Hoofs are esteemed as a hallowed and sacred Relict. They count her a wicked Woman, or a Witch, that cometh to fetch Fire from 'em on *May-Day*; neither will they give any Fire then, but unto a Sick Body, and that also with a Curse.

Having said thus much of their Inhabitants, it's fit we should offer a few Words concerning the Air they live in, as well as the Soil and Product of their Country.

Air.

The Air is most mild and temperate, in respect of Heat and Cold, so that it is cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter, than in *England*, but not so clear and pure as here; therefore not so good in Summer for ripening of Corn and Fruits, tho' by the Skill and Industry of the *English* Planters, in draining and the like, it seems to be much mended. In the Winter it is more subject to Wind, Clouds and Rain, than Frost and Snow. It is so excessive moist, that many are sore troubled with Loosnesses and Rheums, more especially Strangers, who seldom escape those Distempers, for the stopping of which they drink *Usquebab*.

Soil.

As for its Soil, it is of itself abundantly fruitful, but naturally rather fitter for Grass and Pasturage than Corn. In some Places the Rankness of the Soil is so great, the Grass so long, and withal so sweet, that the Cattle in those Places would soon Graze to Surfeit, if they were not sometimes

hindred.

hindred. Nay in some Places, as in the County of *Armagh*, the Ground is so rank and fertile, that the laying of any Soil or Compost upon it, doth abate its fruitfulness, and proves the worst Husbandry that can be. Its in many Places incumbred with vast Bogs, and unwholsome Marshes, being full of great Lakes and Sands, and is also over-grown with many large Woods: But of late Years those Inconveniencies have been very much corrected by drying and draining up many of the Marshes, as aforesaid, and by cutting down several of the Woods.

But the Wonder of this Country is, that it breeds no venomous Creature, and that no such will live here brought from any other Places; nor does the Wood of its Forests breed either Worms or Spiders, for thus we find her speaking of herself in the Poet.

*Ille ego sum Graijs glacialis Hibernia dicta,
Cui Deus & melior rerum nascentium Origo,
Jus commune dedit cum Creta Altrice tonantis
Anguesne nostris diffundant sibila Mortis.*

I am that Island which in Times of Old
The Greeks did call *Hibernia* Icy cold;
Secured by God and Nature from this Fear,
Which Gift was given to *Creet*, *Jove's* Mother dear,
That poisonous Snakes should never be here bred,
Or dare to hiss, or hurtful Venom spread.

But though *Ireland* is absolutely free from all venomous Creatures, as also from Worms and Spiders, and herein may *Wolfs* be reckoned preferable to *Britain*, yet 'tis more subject to noxious and voracious Animals than the other, particularly Wolves, that still abound too much in this Country, whereas they have for many Ages past been quite destroy'd in all the Parts of the *British* Isles.

It produces a vast Number of goodly Flocks of Sheep, *Flocks* which they shear Twice a Year. Here are likewise excellent good Horses, call'd Hobbies, which have a particular soft and round Amble, setting one Leg before another very finely. As for Cattle, here are infinite Numbers, being indeed the principal Wealth of the Inhabitants. I cannot think it is true, that they will give no Milk if their Calves be not by them, or their Skins stuffed with Straw or Hay: For Bees they have such Number, that they are found not only in Hives, but also in the Bodies of Trees, and Holes of the Earth. You meet here with Foxes, Hares, Conies and the like Animals, in hunting of which our Gentry in *England* usually take more Delight than those of *Ireland*. It has

Variety of all sorts of wild and tame Fowls; and vast quantities of Fish, especially Salmon and Herrings.

Product.

The Principal Riches and Commodities of *Ireland* are Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Suet, and great Store of Butter and Cheese, Wood, Salt, Honey, Wax, Furrs, Hemp, Linen-Cloth, Pipe-staves, great quantities of Wool, of which they make Cloth and Freezes, with those coarse Rugs, or Shag Mantles, which are vented into Foreign Countries: Variety of Fish and Fowl and also several Metals, as Lead, Tin, and Iron; and in a word, there is nothing wanting, either for Pleasure and Profit, every thing being extraordinary cheap and plentiful; and of late Times the Industry of the Inhabitants have not been so much wanting; and by reason of the great Converse with the *English*, they are more Civiliz'd than formerly, and if there were some Pains taken, not by Compulsion, but Instruction and good Example, the gentle Methods of Christianity, to bring them over to the true Religion, nothing humanly speaking could hinder it in a short time from becoming as flourishing a Country as any in Christendom. Its observ'd their Animals are not so large as those of *England*, except Men, Women and Grey hounds.

CHAP. III.

Of some Curiosities in Ireland.

Fountains.

Ireland is very full every where of Springs and Fountains; for they are to be met with not only in the Mountainous and Hilly Parts, but even in the Flat and Champaign Country, out of which the Water runs without any Noise or Bubbling, for those kind of Fountains which forcibly burst out of a Rock, or spout their Water on high, are very rarely to be found in this Kingdom.

Spaws and Holy-Wells.

There were some Fountains discover'd in *Ireland* about Threescore Years ago, and that not far from *Dublin*, whose Veins running through certain Minerals, yielded Medicinal Waters, and may be call'd Spaws; besides which there are also a great number of other Fountains throughout the Land, call'd Holy-wells by the Inhabitants, whose Water not differing from that of other Wells, either in Smell, Taste, or any other sensible Quality, yet it is believed to be effectual

for the Curing of several Diseases; but in reality those Virtues are not to be found in the Springs themselves, but in the superstitious Fancies of the People, the which having been dedicated to some particular Saint, they expect the imaginary Vertue rather from their Power, than any natural Efficacy in the Water itself.

One of the *Irish* Islands called *Lough-Divg*, has been very famous for some Ages upon the account of a superstitious Belief, that the Suburbs of Purgatory were here, into which those that had the Courage to enter, saw and suffered very strange and terrible Things: But about 90 Years ago the Fraud was detected, in the time that *Richard*, Earl of *Cork*, and *Adam Loftus*, Viscount *Ely*, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, were Lords Justices; who enquiring very narrowly into the Truth of the whole Matter, they found that Hell to be nothing but a little Cell hew'd out of a Rock, without Holes or Windows, quite dark, and of so little depth that a tall Man might but just stand upright in it, and was capable of containing no more than five or six Persons. Now the Friars residing here, made any one that came, and was to go in Pilgrimage to this Purgatory, to Watch and Fast excessively, which together with their recounting to him before-hand the strange and horrible Apparitions and Fantoms he should meet with in that Purgatory, wrought upon the poor Man's Imagination, that he came out of it much astonish'd, and would tell such unaccountable Stories as his delirious and weak Brain suggested to him. The Lords Justices removed the Friars, and demolished the Cell, and so put an end to this Delusion, and Fictitious Purgatory, believed by the Ignorant to have been obtain'd of God by *St. Patrick's* Prayers, to convince the Unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and of the Torments of the Wicked in a future State.

St. Patrick's
trick's
Purgatory.

There is a wonderful Property ascribed to a *Lough*, called *Lough Neagh*, of turning Wood into Stones, to which some *Wood* have added, that it turns the Wood also into Iron, which turned to upon enquiry was not found to be true, but the other generally believed; adding withal, that the Water has only this Vertue on the sides, and not every where, but only in some few Places, especially about that part where the River *Black-water* dischargeth herself into the *Lough*.

Trees in
Bogs.

Its very common in *Ireland*, as well as in many Parts of *Britain*, to find whole Bodies of other Trees as well as of *Hazel* in Bogs, and sometimes the very Nuts themselves in great quantities retaining the Shape, but the Substance turned to Dirt; and such Trunks of Trees are not only found

found in wet Bogs, but even in the Heathy ones, or Red Bogs.

Mines.

There were no Mines discovered in *Ireland*, till the Settlement of the *English* there in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: Some have affirmed, that there were Gold-Mines to be found in *Ireland*, but without any certain Demonstration of it. Iron-Mines are of three sorts there, First, the Bog-Mine, found in low Grounds and near the Surface of the Earth; a harsh Mettal, that ought to be mixed with some other Oar, of a yellowish Colour, and somewhat of a clayey Substance. The second is the Rock-Mine, of a hard and stony Substance, dark and rusty Colour, being the same as the very Rock out of which 'tis hewn, its raised with little Trouble, is not quite so rich as the Bog-Mine, and yields but very brittle Iron. There are also those they call the *Pin* or *White-Mine*, of a middle Substance between the other two; its dug in Lumps out of the Ground, and the Iron coming of this Oar is not so brittle as that of *Rock-Mine*, but tough, and in many Places as good as *Spanish* Iron.

Silver and Lead.

There are some Silver and Leaden-Mines in *Ireland*, that do not at present turn to any considerable Account.

Marble.

If the Free-stone of *England* exceeds that of *Ireland* in goodness: *Ireland* has the Preheminence of the other upon the Account of its Marble, which is found in many Places of several sorts; the one is Red, streaked with White and other Colours, and which by a peculiar Name they call *Porphyry*; another is Black, very curiously streaked with White, and some all of one Colour: The first are found in small Quantities, especially the second; but there is plenty of the last in some Places, but most about *Kilkenny*, where whole Streets are Paved with it. When this Marble is dug out of the Ground, it looks Greyish, but being Polished, assumes a fine blewish Colour, inclining somewhat to Black.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Division of Ireland into Four Provinces, and first of the Province of Connaught.

ENGLAND as to the Ecclesiastical State of it, is divided only into two Provinces, viz. *Canterbury* and *York*, of which there are two Archbishops; but *Ireland* being divided into four Provinces, and these again into so many Counties, we shall first treat of the Provinces in their Alphabetical Order. And first of *Connaught*.

The Province of *Connaught*, or *Conaught*, sometimes *Connaught*, in *Latin*, *Conacia*, and sometimes *Conachtia*, by the *Irish* *Connaught* and *Connaughly*, and sometimes the County of *Clare*, is bounded on the East with the Province of *Leinster*, from which it is separated by the *Shannon*, on the West with the main Western Ocean, on the North and North-East with some part of the Ocean and the Province of *Ulster*, and on the South and East with *Munster*, from which its parted by the *Shannon*. Its Form is long, and towards the North and South ends narrow. Bounds.

It is in length from the North Parts of *Leitrim* to Cape *Leane*, the most South Point in *Thomond*, 130 Miles, in Breadth, from the East Points of *Leitrim*, to *Black-Harbour* in the West Parts of *Mayo*, about 84 Miles; and the Circumference may be about 500 Miles. As for Rivers, here are few of considerable Note besides that great one of *Shannon*. The Chief are, *Moy*, in the County of *Mayo*, which for a little Way divides that County from *Slego*, and falls into the Ocean by *Mayo* and *Killala*. *Suck*, it divides *Roscommon* from *Gallway*, and falls into the *Shannon*, not far off *Clonefert*. *Drofos*, a little River in the County of *Thomond*, falls into the *Shannon* a little East of *Clare*. *Gyll*, a small River in the County of *Gallway*, discharges itself into the Bay of *Gallway*. Extent.

This Province abounds with many convenient Bays and Creeks fit for Navigation: In some Places it is Fresh and Fruit.

Fruitfulness.

Fruitful, in some Places Dangerous, by reason of the many Bogs, and thick set with Woods, (though of late much cleared of both) the Air not so clear as in some Places, by reason of the Vaporous and Foggy Mists. The Soil sufficiently Fruitful, were not the Inhabitants so lazy, producing abundance of Cattle, good store of Deer and Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It is the meanest of the Four Provinces in general, and contains One Archbishoprick, viz. *Thom*, Five Bishopricks, and seven Market-Towns, Eight Places of Commerce and Trade, Twelve Places that Return Parliament Men, or Boroughs, Twenty four Castles of old Erection, besides Fortresses raised in the latter Troubles, and Three hundred sixty six parishes. The Principal Town of the whole is *Gallway*.

The Province was before the *English* Conquest of it, a Kingdom of it self: First Conquered by several *English* Adventurers in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second; not long after so neglected by the *English*, that it was Cantoned again among the *Irish* and Degenerate *English*, till *Tir Oen's* Rebellion, by whose Conquest the Province was also reduced to the *English* Government, but never so thoroughly Conquered as the rest till the last War; it's governed by a Principal Commissioner under the Lord Lieutenant.

Ancient Division.

It was anciently divided (that is, in *Ptolomy's* Time) among the *Gangani*, said to Dwell about the Counties of *Thomond* and *Gallway*; the *Auteri*, in and about the County of *Mayo*; and the *Nagnati* in *Roscommon*, and the North Eastern Parts, after it became One Province; here is to be noted that *Thomond* was for a long time counted a Part of *Munster*. It is at present divided into Six Counties, viz. 1. *Letrim*. 2. *Slego*. 3. *Mayo*. 4. *Roscommon*. 5. *Gallway*, and 6. *Thomond*, or *Clare* County. Of those, Four border on the Sea, (besides *Letrim*) viz. *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Gallway*, and *Thomond*. *Roscommon* is a Midland County, so may also *Letrim* be counted, and these Counties are subdivided into 51 Baronies.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Province of Leinster.

THE Province of *Leinster*, sometimes called *Leinster*, in *Latin Lagenia*, and in most Ancient Times *Lagen*, is called by the natural *Irish Leighnigh* and *Leighningh*, and by the *Welsh Lein*. Its bounded on the East with the *Irish Ocean*, or *St. George's Channel*, on the West with the Province of *Connaught*, from which its separated by the *Shannon*, on the North with *Ulster*, on the South with the *Ocean*; and on the South-West with *Munster*, a little way parted by the *Shure*: In Form it may somewhat resemble a Triangle.

Its length from the most North Parts of *East-Meath*, to *Hook-Tower*, the Southern Point in the County of *Wexford*, about 112 Miles; breadth, from the Town of *Wicklow*, to the most West Part of *King's-County*, about 70 Miles. The Circuit (reckoning the Windings and Turnings) may be about 360 Miles. Extent.

The chief Rivers are, the *Barrow*, which arises in *Queen's Rivers*, *County*, running East, and then South, washes *Caterlagh* and *Lugblin*, then takes in the *Shure* nigh *Waterford*, and together with it falls into the *Ocean*. *Boyne*, which arises in *King's County*, and runs towards the North-East, washes *Trim*, *Navan*, *Slaine*, and *Drogheda*, and immediately after loses it self in the *Ocean*. Its Famous for the Battle in 1690. *Liffe*, or *Leffy*, arising in the County of *Wicklow*, about 15 Miles from its fall into the Sea, and takes a large Compass, and falls into the Sea at *Dublin*; and *Nuer*, beginning in *Queen's County*, washes *Kilkenny* and *Thomas Town*, and falls into the River *Barrow*, a little above *Ross*. *Urrin*, or *Slane*, beginning in *Wicklow*, washes *Ballinglass* and *Inishcortby*, and falls into the Sea at *Wexford*, *Inny* in *King's-County*, falling into the *Shannon* at *Lough Ree*.

This Province is very fertile and fruitful in Corn and Pasture Ground, and well watered with Rivers; the Air clear and gentle, mixt with a temperate Disposition, yielding neither Extremity of Heat nor Cold. It is plentiful both in Fish and Flesh, and in other Victuals, as Butter, Cheese and Milk. The Commodities chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea Fowl and Fish, and it breeds excellent good Horses. The Inhabitants come nearest the Civil Disposition of the *English*, from whom they are for the most part descended Fruitfulness.

descended; so that this is look'd upon to be the most considerable Province in *Ireland*.

Honours.

The late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, having made Marshal *Schonburg* Duke and Peer of *England*, by the Title of Duke of *Schonburg*, and the said Duke preferring his youngest Son *Charles* before the elder at that time, he succeeded his Father in that Honour; but before it devolved upon the present Duke, the same King had made him Duke of *Leinster* in that Kingdom.

In this Province is One Archbishoprick, viz. *Dublin*, and Three Bishopricks, 16 Market-Towns, 47 Places of Commerce, and as many that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, 102 Castles, well Fortified by the *English*, and 926 Parishes. The chief Place is *Dublin*, also the Capital of the Kingdom.

Conquest.

This Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, divided into two Kingdoms, viz. *Leinster* and *Meath*, both under their own Kings, till a falling out happened between the King of *Meath* and he of *Leinster*, which caused King *Henry* the Second of *England* to make a Conquest of it. *Leinster* has been inseparably annexed to *England* ever since, but *Meath* was granted in Fee-Farm to *Hugh Lacy*, a Noble *Englishman*: Since which it came wholly under the Kings of *England*, and now the Province of *Meath* is united to *Leinster*. It was anciently divided among the *Brigantes* inhabiting *Kilkenny*, *Caterlagh*, *King's* and *Queen's* Counties; the *Menapij*, in and about *Wexford*; the *Cauci*, in and about *Wicklown*, and the *Blani* or *Elbani* in *Dublin*, *East-Meath*, and *West-Meath*; afterwards divided into *Meath* and *Leinster*. *Meath* contains the Counties of *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, and *Longford*.

Division.

It is now divided into 11 Counties, viz. 1. *Longford*. 2. *West-Meath*. 3. *East-Meath*. 4. *Dublin*. 5. *Wicklown*. 6. *Kildare*. 7. *King's-County*. 8. *Queen's-County*. 9. *Kilkenny*. 10. *Caterlagh*. And 11. *Wexford*. Of these Four border on the Sea, viz. *East-Meath*, *Dublin*, *Wicklown*, and *Wexford*; the Seven others are Midland Counties, and these Counties are subdivided into Ninety Baronies.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Province of Munster.

THE Province of *Munster*, many times called *Mounster*, is called by the Latines *Momonia*, and by the Natural *Name*. *hip Mown*, and in common construction of Speech *Wown*.

It is bounded on the East and South-East with the Province of *Leinster* (from which 'tis partly separated by the *Bounds*. River *Shure*) and the Ocean; on the West with the *Atlantic* or Western Ocean; on the North with the Province of *Connaught*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Shannon*; and on the South and South West with the *Virgivan* Ocean: The Form of it is a kind of a long Square. The length *Extent*. from *Waterford* Haven to the Western point in *Kerry*, not far off *Dingle*, about 135 Miles; breadth from the North Parts of *Tipperary* to *Baltimore* in *Cork*, about 120 Miles; but from *Baltimore* to the North Parts of *Kerry*, (which is more Natural) but 68 Miles. The Circumference (by reason of the great Windings and Turnings) is above 600 Miles.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, *Shure*, *Sewer*, or *Shower*, which begins at *Tipperary*, runs South, washes *Thurles*, *Rivers*. passes by *Cashel*, then runs East and washes *Clonmel*, *Carrick* and *Waterford*, then it takes in the *Barrow*, with which it falls into the Ocean. *Awdluffe* or *Avenmore*, which begins in *Kerry*, runs East, and washes *Mallo* and *Lismore*, then runs South, and falls into the Sea at *Toughali*. *Lee*, in the County of *Cork*, runs East, washes *Cork*, and soon after falls into the Sea, making several small Islands. *Bande*, likewise in *Cork*, runs East, washes *Bandon-Bridge*, and falls into the Sea at *Ringale*. *Leane* in *Kerry*, runs West, and falls into *Dingle-Bay*. *Cashen* in *Kerry*, which falls into the *Shannon's* Mouth.

This Province abounds with many excellent Bays and *Fruitful* Havens, with many rich Towns; the Air mild and temperate, neither too hot, nor too cold; the Soil in some Places hilly, looking aloft with woody, wild and solitary Mountains; yet the Vallies below garnished with Corn Fields, all both pleasant for the sight, and fertile for Soil. The most general Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Wool, and Fish, of the last whereof it affords abundance of all sorts, especially Herrings. It contains one Archbishoprick, and that is, *Cashel*, and five Bishopricks, seven Market Towns, Twenty-five

five Places that return Parliament-Men, called Boroughs, Sixty-six Castles of old Erection, and 80 Parishes in the whole. The Chief City of the whole is commonly reckoned *Waterford*, but *Limerick* at present deserves the Preheminence.

Particular
History.

Old and
new Divi-
sion.

This Province, before the *English* Conquest of it, was a Kingdom of itself, and govern'd by its own King. It then contained some Part of *Connaught*, (that is, the County of *Thomond*) Since the *English* became Masters of it, it has kept close to the Crown, only the *Spaniards* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* became Masters of a little of it, but were soon driven out. It is Governed by a Lord President, who has one Assistant, two learned Lawyers and a Secretary to keep it in Obedience; though the Office of President is disused. It was anciently divided among the *Ulterni* in *Tipperary*; the *Coriandi*, in *Limerick*, *Waterford* and part of *Tipperary* and *Cork*; the *Luceni* in *Kerry*, the *Vodii* in *Desmond* in *Cork*; and the *Vodij* in some part of *Cork*; afterwards divided into *Deswown*, *Hierwown*, *Meawown* and *Urwown*. Of later Times it was divided into two Parts, viz. *West-Munster* and *South-Mounster*, but now the Division stands thus, 1. *Tipperary*. 2. *Waterford*. 3. *Cork*, to which is joyned the County of *Desmond*. 4. *Limerick*: And 5. *Kerry*. Of these, three border on the Sea, viz. *Waterford*, *Cork* and *Kerry*; *Tipperary* and *Limerick* are Midland Counties. These Counties are again divided into 52 Baronies, of which in their proper Places.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Province of Ulster.

THE Province of *Ulster*, called in *Latin*, *Ulonia* and sometimes *Ulidia*, in *Irish*, *Cui Guilly*, or Province of *Guilly*. by the *Welsh*, *Ultrw*, and by the *English*, *Ulster*, is bounded on the East with *St. George's Channel*; on the West with the main *Atlantick*, or Northern Ocean; on the North with the *Deucalidonian*, or Western Ocean; on the South with the Province of *Leinster*; and on the South-West with the Province of *Connaught*: So it is encompassed on three sides with the Sea, being almost of a round Form. In length from the most West Point in the County of *Dunagel*, to

the County of *Down*, is about 116 Miles. In breadth from *Fairhead* the most North Point in *Antrim*, to the Borders of *Longford*, in the Province of *Leinster*, nigh 100. The whole Circuit, (counting all the Windings and Turnings) about 460 Miles.

The chief Rivers of this Province are. the *Banne*, rising in the County of *Down*, in *Armagh*; which receives the River *Tanwagee*, and then passes through the great Lake *Neagh*, then divides the County of *Antrim* from that of *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucalidonian* Ocean; a little below *Colerain*. The *Lough-Foyle*, which washes *St. John's* Town and *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, making a great Bay of the same Name. The *Swilly*, in the County of *Dunnagal*, falling into the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, with a kind of a Lake. *Lagen-Water* in *Down*, washing *Dromore*, *Lisburn*, and *Belfast*, falls into the Bay of *Carrickfergus*; *Newry* Water parting *Down* from *Armagh*, and falls into *Carlingford* Bay; *Main* in *Antrim*, &c.

This Country abounds with large Lakes, shaded with many and thick Woods; the Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass, but in some Places a little barren; howbeit, fresh and green to see in every Place, well furnished with Horses, Sheep and Oxen; and it affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit-Trees. The Waters are deep, and fit for Vessels, very well replenished with Fish; and as for Salmon, here are more in some Rivers of this Country, than in any other River in *Europe*. In this Province is one Archbishoprick, and six Bishopricks, ten Market Towns, fourteen Towns of Commerce and Trade; 34 Places that return Parliament-Men or Boroughs, 30 Castles for the Defence of the Country, and 214 Parishes in the whole. The chief City of all is *Londonderry*.

This Province, before the *English* Conquer'd it was a Kingdom of itself, under its own Kings: First Conquer'd by *John Courcy*, a Valiant *English*-Man, in the Reign of King *Henry Second*, (I do not know whether *Almerick Courcy*, Lord *Kinsale*, is descended from this Family.) Soon after it was so neglected by the *English*, that it was canton'd into many Estates and Principalities by the Natural *Irish*. In this Estate it continued (the Kings of *England* having but little Profit of it) till *Tir-Owens* Rebellion; the Conquest of whom brought this Province in full Subjection to the Kings of *England*, and has ever since continued so, but not without some considerable Disturbances. *Ulster* usually gives the Title of Earl to the second Son of the Crown of *England*, commonly created Duke of *York*.

It was anciently divided among the *Erdini*, in and about *Armagh*; the *Venicii*, in part of *Dunnagal*; the *Robogani*, in

*Ancient
Divison.*

in Londonderry, Antrim, and part of Tyrone; the Volantij, about Armagh; and the Darni, about Down, and the Western Parts. Afterwards by the English 'twas divided into three Counties, viz. Down, Louth and Antrim, but now into ten Counties, viz. 1. Antrim. 2. Londonderry. 3. Dunnagal. 4. Tyrone. 5. Fermanagh. 6. Cavan. 7. Monaghan. 8. Down. and 10. Louth. Of these, five border on the Sea, viz. Louth, Down, Antrim, Londonderry and Dunnagal. Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Cavan, are Midland Counties, of all which in due time and place.

CHAP. VIII.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Connaught, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. The County of GALLWAY.

Tuam.

GALLWAY has on the East, part of King's-County and Tipperary, (from which 'tis parted by the Shannon) and some of Roscommon, on the West the main Ocean, on the North and North-East Mayo and Roscommon, and on the South Thomond: Its length 82 Miles, and breadth 48: A County very fruitful to the Husbandman, and no less profitable to the Shepherd. It's divided into 17 Baronies, viz. Ballinananen, Rosse, Moycullin, Clare, Donamore, Ballimore, Keileham, Tiaquin, Killconnel, Clon-Mac-Owen, Loughreagh, Kiltartan, and the Isles of Arran. In which are two Market Towns and three Boroughs. The County Town is Gallway. Chief Places are, Tuam or Toam, an Archbishop's See, seven Miles off the Borders of Mayo, once a famous City, but now reduced to a meer Village; however, 'tis dignified with a Title of Honour, the Right Honourable Richard Wenman being

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Viscount *Tuam*. *Gallway* or *Gallive*, a Bishop's See, Market *Gallway*. and Borough, 17 Miles South of *Tuam*, a very strong, neat, and rich City, the third (by some counted the second) in all *Ireland*: It's built almost round, and in a manner Tower-like, of entire Stone: It is situated by the fall of the Lake *Corbes* into the Sea, and by a large, safe and delicate Harbour, call'd the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships; so well seated for Merchandize, that it has been look'd upon as the greatest Place of Trade in all *Ireland*; insomuch, that a Foreign Merchant meeting at *Irishman*, asked him in what Part of *Gallway Ireland* stood. The late King *William III.* was pleased to make *Henry de Massue*, otherwise better known by the Title of Marquis of *Rouvigny*, first Viscount, and afterwards Earl of *Gallway*. It stands 102 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Athenree*, or *Aicrith*, a Borough *Athenree* Town, nine Miles East of *Gallway*, enclosed with a Wall of great Circuit, but slenderly inhabited *Edward Bermingham*, now I think become a Protestant, is Baron of *Athenree*, *Clonefart*, a decaying Town, 25 Miles East of *Athenree*, and *Clonefart*, two from the *Shannon*. It still keepeth the Title of a Bishop's See. *Portummy*, a small Place, eight Miles almost *Portummy* South of *Clonefart* upon the *Shannon*, nigh *Lough-Derg*.

II. Of the County of LETRIM

LETRIM, the most North-Eastern County of *Connaught*, has on the East and North-East *Cavan* and *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, *Slego* and *Roscommon*, on the West and South-West (where it is very small) the Ocean, with a little of *Dunnagal* in *Ulster*, and on the East and South *Longford* in *Leinster*, in length 44 Miles, and breadth 18. A County mounted with Hills full of rank Grass, feeding an infinite number of Cattle. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Rosclogher*, *Drumbair*, *Carrigallen*, *Letrim* and *Mobil*. The chief Town is *Letrim*. Principal Places are *Letrim*, standing not far off the *Letrim*. River *Shannon*. It gives Name, and is reckon'd the chief of the County, but not else of Note at present, excepting that it gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Ben-net*, Lord *Sherard* of *Letrim*. It stands 75 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Carrick-drumrush*, a small Borough Town, nigh 3 *Carrick-drumrush* Miles North-West of *Letrim*, standing on the River *Shannon*, *James*. by the Borders of *Roscommon*. *James-Town*, another Borough nigh four Miles South East of *Carrickdrumrush*, on *James*. the same River by the Borders of *Roscommon*. *Town*.

III. Of the County of MAYO.

Killala.

Mayo.

Castle-
bar.
Shroule.

MAYO or *Majo*, has on the East and North East *Agcommon* and *Slego*, on the West the main Western Ocean, bounded on the North by the same Ocean, and on the South with the County of *Gallway*; its length 58 Miles and breadth 44. A fertile County, abundantly rich in Cattle, Deer, Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It's divided into nine Baronies. *Tyrawly*, *Erris*, *Burishoole*, *Gallen*, *Castello*, *Clanmorris*, *Killmair*, *Corrah* and *Morrisk*; in which there is but one Borough and never a Market Town. The chief Town is reckoned *Mayo*. Principal Places are *Killala* or *Killalea*, a small Town, which is a Bishop's See, standing by the Sea-side, or rather by a large Bay. *Mayo*, or *Moy*, about three Miles South East of *Killala*, reckon'd the chief Town of the County, but now much decay'd; once a Bishoprick, now joynt to *Tuam* and the Jurisdiction to *Killala*; it stands on the Mouth of the River *Moy*, on the Borders of *Slego*, about 115 Miles almost West of *Dublin*, *Mayo* gives the Honour of Viscount to the Right Honourable *Theobald Bourk* of *Mayo*; now become a Protestant. *Castlebar*, a small Borough Town standing on a little River, which falls into the *Lough Corra*, *Shroule*, a little Town on the Borders of *Gallway*. 23 Miles South of *Castlebar*.

IV. Of the County of ROSCOMMON.

Boyle.
Elphin.Tulsk.
Roscommon.

ROSCOMMON has *Longford*, and *East Meath*, on the East, and part of *King's-County* in *Leinster*, with part of *Leitrim*, from which its parted by the *Shannon*; on the West *Mayo* and *Gallway*, on the North and North-East *Slego* and *Leitrim*, and on the South and South-East *Gallway* and *King's-County*: Its length Five and fifty Miles, and breadth Twenty-eight: A County plain and fruitful, and with mean Husbandry yeildeth plenty of Corn. It's divided into six Baronies, viz. *Boyle*, *Ballintuber*, *Roscommon*, *Ballimore*, *Athlone* and *Moyearne*; in which are two Market Towns and four Boroughs; the Principal Town is *Athlone*, and the chief Places are *Boyle*, a little Place by the Lake *Key*, nigh the Borders of *Slego*, and remarkable for an Old Abbey. *Elphin*, a Bishop's See, 10 Miles South of *Boyle*, but of no great Note. *Tulsk*, a small Borough-Town, nigh three Miles South West of *Elphin*. *Roscommon*, 13 Miles North of *Tulsk*, a Borough and Market Town, which gives Name to this County, but is but a Poor Place, all the Houses being mean and thatch'd;

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thatch'd; however, it has many Years ago been rais'd to the Dignity of an Earldom in the Family of the *Dillons*, of which the Right Honourable *Robert Dillon* is the present Earl. *Athlone*, a Borough, a Market-Town, and once a Bishop's See, *Athlone*, about 15 Miles South-East of *Roscommon*: It is a Place of considerable Strength, the Key of *Connaught*. and the chief of these Parts, standing on the *Shannon*, on the Confines of *West-Meath* in *Leinster*, nigh *Lough Ree*, and has a Castle, and a very beautiful Bridge of hewen Stone. King *William III.* made one of his *Dutch* Generals, *Godart Ginkle*, Earl of *Athlone*, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his Eldest Son: It stands 60 Miles South-West of *Athlone*, on the River *Suck* by *Gallway*.

V. Of the County of SLEGO.

SLEGO, has *Letrim* County on the East, on the West Part the County of *Mayo*, the Western Ocean lies to the North or North-West Part of it, and 'tis border'd on the South and South-West with *Roscommon* and *Mayo*. This County is Five and thirty Miles in length, and Four and forty in breadth: A very plentiful County for feeding and raising of Cattle. It is divided into six Boroughs, and these are distinguish'd by the Names of *Carbuy*, *Tiraghril*, *Corran*, *Coolavan*, *Lency*, and *Tyreragh*. There is a Place called *Castle-Connor* in this Barony, of which, as I take it, Her Majesty has been pleas'd to create Sir *Christopher Wandsworth*, Bart. a Viscount, in which Honour he is succeeded by his Son. There is but one Market-Town, and but one Borough in the County, of which *Slego* is the Capital. The chief Places are *Slego*, five Miles off the Borders of *Letrim*, on a Bay of the same Name, having a very commodious Harbour and a strong Castle. It is the only Town of Note in the whole County, being a Borough and Market-Town: The Right Honourable *John Scudamore*, is Lord Viscount *Scudamore* of *Slego*. It stands Ninty five Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Achonry*, seventeen Miles almost South of *Slego*, once a City and Bishop's See, now quite ruined and the Bishoprick united to *Elphin* in *Roscommon*. *Castle-Connor*, seventeen Miles nigh West of *Achonry*, on the River *Moy*, by the Borders of *Mayo*.

VI. Of the County of THOMOND.

THOMOND, or *Clare County*, sometimes *Twomond* and *Twowoun*, or *North-Munster*, (then part of *Munster*) has on the East and South the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, *Limerick* and *Kerry* in *Munster*, on the West the Ocean, and on the North *Galloway*; in length Fifty five Miles, and breadth Thirty eight. A County of a very fruitful Soil, and commodious for Navigation. The Right Honourable *Henry O-brien* is Earl of *Thomond*, the second Earl of *Ireland*, and a Family of great Antiquity, as being descended from the Kings of *Connaught*, and advanced to the Honour of *Thomond* by *Henry VIII.* He married the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, eldest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, in June 1710.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Burrin*, *Inchiquin*, (which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the *O-brien's*, of which *William O-brien* is now Earl), *Sullagh*, *Bunratty-Islands*, *Ibrichan*, *Clanderlay* and *Moyfarta*. In which are two Market-Towns, and but one Borough. The Chief Town is *Killalow*. Principal Places are *Killalow* or *Labu*, a Market Town and Bishop's See, once a very considerable Place, but now decaying, though still counted the chief of the County: It stands on the *Shannon*, bordering on *Tipperary*, ten Miles almost North of *Limerick*, almost ninety Miles South of *Enis Town*, which gives Name to this County, therefore by some reckon'd the Head thereof: It stands nigh a Lake formed by the River *Shannon*. *Daniel O-brien* a Roman Catholick, and Out-law'd. was Viscount *Clare*. This Lord was an Officer in the *French Service*, and Mortally wounded at the Battle of *Ramellies* in 1706. He married the eldest Daughter of *Henry Bulkeley Esq*; sometimes Master of the Household to King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* by whom he had Children, but whether Sons or Daughters I know not. *Bunrotty*, stands Eleven Miles South-East of *Clare*, being a little Town situate by the River *Shannon*, and fortify'd with a Castle.

CHAP. IX.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Leinster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken, especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noble-Men take their Titles.

I. Of the County of CATHERLAGH.

Catherlagh, Caterlagh or Carlagh, has Wicklow and Wexford on the East and Kilkenny, and some part of Queen's-County on the West. Kildare lies to the North of it, and Wexford on the South and South-East. It's 28 Miles in length and 18 broad. It's a County of a fertile Soil, and well shaded with Woods, being divided into five Baronies known by the Name of Ravilly, Catherlagh, Forth, Idrome and St. Mullin. It contains one Market-Town and two Boroughs. The chief is Catherlagh, Caterlagh or Coterlogh, standing on the Barrow in the Borders of Queen's-County. This Place at this time gives no Title of Honour to any Body, though lately it did that of a Viscountship to the Noble Family of the Ogles, of Which William Ogle was the last Viscount of Catherlagh.

It's a Market Town and a Borough, the Capital of the County, and is fortify'd with a Castle. It stands almost 38 Miles South-West of Dublin. Loughlen, Laghlin, or Old Loughlin, Eight Miles almost South-West of Catherlagh, a Borough-Town of Note. Loughlen, or Laghlin, three Miles East of the other, on the River Barrow, once a considerable City and Bishop's See, now reduced to a Village, and the Bishoprick united to Fearn's and Wexford.

II. Of the County of DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, or *Divelin*, has on the East the *Irish Ocean*, or *St. George's Channel*; on the West and North-*West*, *Kildare* and *East-Meath*; and on the South *Wicklow*. It is a small County, but 28 Miles long, and 16 broad. A County very rich and fertile in Corn and Grass, but destitute of Woods, so that they have a kind of a fat Turf or Coal here.

It is divided into six Baronies, viz. *Balrudery*, *Cross*, *Coleck*, *Castleknoch*, *Newcastle* and *Rathdowne*, in which is one Market Town and three Boroughs, the chief is *Dublin*.

Swords.

Newcastle.

Chief Places are *Swords*, a little Torough-Town nigh the Sea, eight Miles North of *Dublin*, a Place that lately gave the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Beaumont's*, but is now extinct. *Dublin*, or *Balacleigh*, of which more at large in another Place. *Newcastle*, a Borough-Town Eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. Here also stands the City of *Glendelach*, once a Bishop's See now ruined; and the Bishoprick united to *Dublin*.

III. Of the County of East-Meath.

THE Ocean and *Dublin* are to the East of *East-Meath*, *Cavan* and *Louth* on the North and North-East, on the West *West-Meath*, on the South *Kildare*. Its length 38 Miles, and breadth as many. A County very rich, pleasant and populous. The Right Honourable *Chambers Brabazon* is the present Earl of *Meath*.

Kells.

Slane.

Duleck.

It is divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Moyrgallon*, *Slane*, *Duleck*, *Skreene*, *Navan*, *Kells*, *Lune*, *Moysernagh*, *Deece*, *Rath* and *Dunboyne*. In which are two Market Towns, and Six Boroughs: The chief Town is *Trim*. The Principal Places, are, *Kells*, a Borough on a small River called *Black-Water*, which falls into the *Boyne* nigh *Navan*. The Right Honourable *Hugh Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Cholmondeley* in England, is Viscount *Kells* in the Kingdom of Ireland. *Slane*, a little Town on the *Boyne*, 12 Miles East of *Kells*, and 7 West of *Drogheda*. I take his Name to be *Christopher Fleming*, and a Roman Catholick, that bears the Title of Lord *Slane*, but Outlawed. *Duleck*, a Borough, 7 Miles nigh East of *Slane*, and 4 South of *Drogheda*, on the River *Nenny*. *Richard Bellew*,

Bellew, a Romanist, is Baron of this Place, by the Title of *Navan*. Lord *Bellew* of *Duleek* or *Duleck*. *Navan*, a small Borough on the River *Boyne*, 10 Miles West of *Duleck*, and 7 al. *Athboy*. most South-East of *Kells*. *Athboy*, or *Aboy*, 8 Miles South-West of *Navan*, a Borough and Market Town, well Inhabited, and of good Resort. *Trim*, 6 Miles almost South-East of *Athboy*, on the *Boyne*, a Borough and Market Town of good Trade, reckoned the Chief in the County. It stands 23 Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. *Ratooth*, a little Borough-Town, 12 Miles East of *Trim*, and as many North-West of *Dublin*. *Trim*. *Ratooth*.

IV. Of the County of KILDARE.

Kildare, has on the East *Dublin* and *Wicklow*, on the West *King's-County* and *Queen's-County*, on the North *East-Meath*, and on the South *Catherlagh*. Its length 38 Miles, and breadth 23. A County now rich and plentiful in all things, which is divided in 8 Baronies, *Carbury*, *Ikeathy*, *Salt*, *Naas*, *Connel*, *Ophally*, *Noragh* and *Reban*, *Kileab* and *Mone*. In which are two Market Towns, and three Boroughs; and the chief is *Kildare*. Principal Places are, *Carbury* or *Carbury*, towards the North-West Part, a Market-Town, but much decayed. I know not whether it be this *Carbury*, or the Barony of *Carbury* in the Province of *Munster*, that gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *John Vaughan*, Naas. Baron of *Newcastle-Emlyn* in *Wales*. *Nuas*, a Borough-Town, 13 Miles South-East of *Carbury*, nigh the *Liffe*. *Kildare*, or *Kildar*, 11 Miles almost West of *Naas*; a considerable Place, the chief of the County, a Market-Town, a Borough, and a Bishop's See, formerly much Celebrated for the Holy Virgin *Brigid*. It stands 27 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. This is dignified with giving Title to the first Earl of the Kingdom, who is *Fitz-Gerald*, of the Ancient *Giraldine English* Race that helped to Conquer *Ireland*. *Athy*, a Borough Town, 12 Miles South of *Kildare*, on the *Barrow*, not far from the Borders of *Queen's-County*. *Carbury*. *Naas*. *Kildare*.

V. Of the County of KILKENNY.

Kilkenny has on the East *Catherlagh* and *Wexford*, *Tipperary* on the West, on the North *Queen's-County*, and on the South *Waterford*, from which it's parted by the *Shure*: Its

Kilkenny Its length 40 Miles, and breadth 22 A County with Towns and Castles on every Side, makes a fine Shew, and in Plenty of all Things, gives Place to none: If my Memory does not fail me overmuch, there is the following Saying of this Part of the Country, at least of that near its Capital, that it has Water without Mud, Air without Fog, and Fire without Smoke.

It is divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Fassadinig, Galmy,* which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, a Roman Catholick Lord, who is Outlawed, *Cranagh, Kilkennylib, Shelliglogher, Cowean, Kells, Knocktopher, Ida, Iherum* and *Iwerk*. In it there is one Market-Town, and eight Boroughs: The chief *Kilkenny*, a Market-Town, and once a Bishoprick, in the middle of the County on the *Muer*, a large and strong City, the most Populous, Rich, and Well-traded Inland Town in *Ireland*: It consists of two Parts, the *Irish* Town, in which is the Cathedral; and the *English*, which was built since, and is now the Principal, the former being only a Suburb to it. It stands 56 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. **Gowran.** *Gowran*, a Borough, 8 Miles East of *Kilkenny*, nigh the borders of *Catherlagh*, made Famous for being Erected into a Barony by King *William III.* in Favour of that Renowned Hero *John Lord Cuts*, who died in the Year 1707. at *Dublin*, (after the Performance of many Signal Actions) full of Fame and Glory. **Callen.** *Callen*, a Borough, 15 Miles almost South-West of *Gowran*, on the *Callen*, the third Town of the County. **Kells.** *Kells*, a Town on the same River, 6 Miles West of *Callen*. **Thomas-Town.** *Thomas-Town*, a Borough, 4 Miles West of *Kells*, on the *Neur*: A Walled Town, the second in the a County. **Inish-teige.** *Inish-teige*, a Borough on the same River, 4 Miles South-East of *Thomas-Town*, and the fourth in the County. **Knocktopher.** *Knocktopher*, another Borough, 7 Miles West of *Inish-teige*. Here is a little Borough called *St Canice*, 3 Miles West of *Kilkenny*.

VI. Of KING'S-COUNTY.

King's County, formerly called *Offaly*, has *Kildare* on the East, on the West the *Shannon* (which parts it from *Gallway*) and part *Tipperary*, on the North *West-Meath*, and on the South and South-West *Tipperary* and *Queen's-County*. Its in length 48 Miles, and in breath 14, a County not so rich as some others, and divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Warrenstown, Coolstown, Philipstown, Gesbill*, which gives the Title of a Baron of this Kingdom, to *William Lord Digby, Kilcours,* Bil.

Billicowen, Balliboy, Carri-Castle, Eglisb, Ballibrit and Clenlisk. In which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs: the Capital *Phillipstown* or *Kingstown*, towards the North Parts, *Phillips-* three Miles off the borders of *West-Meath*, a Market Town. and Borough, not remarkable for any thing but for being the Head of the County. It stands 38 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Bunalin* or *Bannabet*, a small Borough Town, 25 Miles almost South-West of *Phillipstown*, standing on the River *Shannon*, on the borders of *Gallway*. *Bir*, another little Borough Town, 6 Miles South of *Bunalin*, standing on the borders of *Tipperary*, on a River that runs into the *Shannon*.

VII. The County LONGFORD.

Longford, (by some placed in *Connaught*) and the most North Western County, has on the East and South *West-Meath*, on the North and North-West *Letrim* in *Connaught*, and *Cavan* in *Ulster*, and on the West the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*. Its length 27 Miles, and breadth 16. A small, but rich and pleasant County, divided into 6 Baronies, *Longford*, *Granard*, (now an Earldom, in the Person of *Arthur Forbes*) *Ardagh*, *Moydoe*, *Rathlin* and *Shrowle*: In which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Longford*. The Principal Places are, *St. John's-Town*, or *Ballanie*, a Borough Town on the River *Camlin*, almost in the middle of the County. *Longford*, on the same River, 5 Miles almost West of *St. John's Town*, a Market-Town and a Borough, the chief of the County, but of no great Note, tho' dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now in the Person of the Right Honourable *Ambrose Aungier*, Earl of *Longford*. It stands about 58 Miles almost West of *Dublin*. *Ardagh*, 6 Miles South East of *Longford*, a little decayed Market-Town, *Lanes-Lanesborough* almost 12 Miles West of *Ardagh*, a Borough Town standing on the *Shannon*, which has a Bridge over it into *Roscommon*. The Right Honourable *James Lane* is Viscount *Lanesborough*.

VIII. Of QUEEN'S-COUNTY.

Queen's-County, in *Irish Lease*, has on the East, *Kildare*; on the North and West, *King's-County* with *Tipperary* in *Munster*; and on the South, *Kilkenny*. It is in length 35 Miles,

Port-Arlinton.
Mariburow.
Ballinekill.

Miles, and in breadth 32. A County full of Woods and Bogs. It is divided into seven Baronies, viz. *Portneub-inch*, *Stradbally*, *Balliadam*, *Slewmarginie*, *Cullinah*, *Mariburow* and *Upper-Ossory*. In which is one Market Town and three Boroughs; the chief Town is *Mariburow*. Chief Places are *Port-Arlinton*, a small Borough-Town in the North parts of this County on the River *Barrow*, on the borders of *King's County*. *Mariburow* or *Queenstown*, 10 Miles South of *Port-Arlinton*: It is a Borough and a Market-Town, but not otherwise remarkable than for being the Head of the County, It stands 72 Miles almost South-West of *Dublin*. *Ballinekill*, another Borough-Town 8 Miles South of *Mariburow*, and about a Mile from the borders of *Kilkenny*.

IX. Of the Connty of WEST-MEATH.

Foore.
Molinger.

Ballimore.
Killbegan.

West-Meath, has on the East, *East-Meath*; on the West the River *Shannon* (which parts it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*) and *Longford*; on the North, *Cavan* in *Ulster*; and on the South, *King's County*. It is in length 40 Miles, and in breadth 20. A County which gives place to none in Fertility and Populoufness. It is divided into Eleven Baronies, viz. *Foore*, *Delyn*, *Moygoish*, *Corkery*, *Molingar*, *Fabill*, *Furtullagh*, *Moycashell*, *Rathconrath*, *Kilkenny* and *Clunlona*: In which is one Market Town, and three Boroughs; the chief Town is *Molingar*. Principal Places are, *Foore*, a Borough-Town, two Miles off the borders of *East-Meath*, of little Note. *Molingar* or *Mullengar*, 13 Miles South of *Foore*, a Market and a Borough-Town, of considerable Note and Strength, not only the chief of this County, but of the whole Province of *Meath*. It stand stands 40 Miles nigh West of *Dublin*. *Ballimore*, 13 Miles West of *Molingar*; a small Town nigh the South Part of *Longford*. *Killbegan*, 10 Miles South-East of *Ballimore*; a little Borough-Town on the River *Brasmagh*, by the borders of *King's County*.

X. Of the County of WEXFORD.

Wexford or *Weesford*, in *Irish Loghbagarm*, has on the East the Ocean, on the West *Cathereagh* and *Kilkenny* on the North *Wicklow*, and on the South and South-West the Ocean, and some of the County of *Waterford*, from which

which 'tis parted by *Waterford-Haven*: Its length 47 Miles, and breadth 27. A County fruitful in Corn and Grass, and divided into Eight Baronies, *Gory, Scarewallsh, Bantry, Ballageen, Shelmaliere, Shelbourne*, (which last Place gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Petty*, Lord *Shelburne*) *Bargie* and *Fourth*: In which are two Market-Towns and Eight Boroughs. The Principal Town is *Wexford*, and the chief Places are, *Fearnes*, or *Ferns*, towards the Northern Parts, a Town of no Note, but for being a Bishop's Sec. *Inishcortby*, a Borough Town, 8 Miles nigh South of *Fearnes*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*. *Ross*, a Borough and Market Town on the *Barrow*, 15 Miles South West of *Inishcortby*, on the borders of *Kilkenny*, once a famous City, now almost ruined. *Wexford* or *Weesford*, 17 Miles East of *Ross*, a Market Town and Borough. It was once reckon'd the chief City in all *Ireland*, and was the first Colony of the *English*, still a fair and large Town, which has a very commodious Haven at the Mouth of the River *Urrin* or *Slany*: It stands about 62 Miles South of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of an Earl to his Grace *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*. *Taghmon*, a little Borough Town, 7 Miles nigh West of *Wexford*. *Clamine*, a Borough, Five Miles South-West of *Taghmon*. *Banne* another, 4 Miles South of *Clamine*, by a convenient Bay of the same Name. *Duncannon*, nigh 5 Miles West of *Banne*, a considerable Castle on *Waterford-Haven*, so that no Ships can go to *Waterford* or *Ross* without Leave. *Featherd*, a little Borough, two Miles from *Duncannon*.

Fearnes.

Inishcortby.

Ross.

Wexford

Taghmon.

Banne.

Duncan.

XI. Of the County of WICKLOW.

Wicklow, was for some time a part of the County of *Dublin*: It has *St. George's Channel* at the East, *Kildare* and *Catherlagh* lies on the West of it; *Dublin* stands to the North, and *Wexford* is on the South of it: The length of the County is 36 Miles, and the breadth 28. Its a County sufficiently fruitful, and divided into six Baronies, viz. *Rathdocen*, partly in *Dublin*, *New-Castle*, *Talletstone*, *Balinetur*, *Arcklow* and *Shelaly*: There are two Market-Towns and four Boroughs in this County; *Wicklow* is the Principal: The chief Places are *Blessinto*, a small Borough on the *Liffe*, bordering on *Kildare*: I take this to be the Place that gives the Title of Viscount *Blessington* to the Right Honourable *Moragh Boyle*. *Baltinglass* another Borough here, about 13 Miles from *Blessinton*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*, by the borders of *Catherlagh*. *Wicklow*, a Market Town or

Blessinto.

Baltin-

glass.

Wicklow

Bo-

Arcklow.

Borough 22 Miles East of *Baltinglass*, and the Capital of the County standing on the Seaside, with a narrow Haven at the Mouth of the *Letrim*, over which stands a Rock instead of a Castle, surrounded with a strong Wall: It stands 24 Miles almost South of *Dublin* *Bansfer*. *Maynard*, Lord *Maynard* in England, is Baron *Maynard* of this Place in Ireland. *Arcklow* is another Market-Town and a Borough, situate 12 Miles South of *Wicklow*, by the Sea-side, and once gave Name to a County, and now a Title to the Lord Duke of *Ormond*, who is Baron of this Place.

CHAP. X.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Munster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of CORK.

Bounds.

CORK, or *Coreach*, has on the East, *Waterford*, with a little of *Tipperary*; on the West, *Kerry*, with some of the Sea; on the North, *Limerick*; and on the South and South-East, the *Irish* Ocean. It is (taking in *Desmond* which is 70 Miles long and 8 broad) the largest County of Ireland, being in length 85 Miles, and in breadth 50. A County said to be wild and woody, yet has many good Towns. It is divided into 15 Baronies, viz. *Dunhallo*, *Orrery* and *Kilmore*, *Armory*, or *Earmoy*, *Condon* or *Clongibod*, *Kilnashlan*, *Imokilly*, *Barrimore*, *Barrets*, *Corke lib.* *Kinalea*, *Kineatmealy*, *Muskery*, and *Carbury*: *Desmond* contains the other two, viz. *Bantry* and *Bear*. In these are two Market-Towns and ten Boroughs; the chief Place is *Cork*.

Division.

Chief Places are, *Charleville*, the most North-Town, a Borough on the borders of *Limerick*. *Mallo*, a little Borough on

on the River *Blackwater*, 14 Miles South of *Charleville*. *Tong-Charle-*
hill, a Borough on the Mouth of the River *Blackwater*, by ville.
the borders of *Waterford*, 30 Miles South-West of *Mallo*. It *Mallo*.
is a rich and populous Town, well Walled round, in form *Youghill*.
somewhat long, and has a very commodious Haven, and well
fenced Key. *Cloyne* 8 Miles nigh West of *Tonghill*, a little *Cloyne*.
Borough and Bishoprick, said to be united to *Cork*. *Ballicora*, *Ballicora*.
a small Borough 4 Miles West of *Cloyne*. *Cork*, 13 Miles *Cork*.
West of *Ballicora* a Market, Borough, and Bishop's See,
the chief of this County. It is a neat, wealthy and po-
pulous City, inhabited much by *English*, standing on the
River *Leo*, where it has a commodious Haven. It is of
good strength, enclosed within a Circuit of Walls in form
of an Egg, with the River flowing round about it, and
running between, not passable through but by Bridges, ly-
ing out in length as it were in one direct broad Street, and
the same having a Bridge over it. It stands 124 Miles
South-West of *Dublin*. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* in
England, is Earl of *Cork*. *Kingsale*, 12 Miles South of *Cork*, *Kingsale*.
a Borough and Market-Town, nigh the Mouth of the River
Banne. It is a populous and well traded Town, the second
in the County. It has an excellent Haven for Ships, and
is fortified with old Walls. *Kingsale* gives the Title of Ba-
ron to the ancient Family of the *Courcys*. *Bandon-Bridge*, a
Borough on the same River, 8 Miles almost West of *King*. *Bandon-*
sale. *Rosse*, 16 Miles South West of *Bandon-bridge*, on the bridge.
Sea, and a City and a Bishoprick, now united to *Cork*, and is
a meer Village. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to
the Noble Family of *Parsons*. *Baltimore*, a Borough, and
commodious Port 14 Miles nigh South-West of *Rosse*. The
Right Honourable *John Calvert* is Baron of *Baltimore*, and
a *Roman* Catholick.

II. Of the County of KERRY.

KERRY, reckoned a County Palatine, has *Limerick* and
Cork on the East, and on the West the *Atlantick* Ocean,
on the North the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Thomond*,
and on the South *Desmond*, with part of the Ocean. Its
length 60 Miles, and breadth 47. A County full of Woody
Mountains, and in many Places good Corn Fields. *Thomas*
Fitz Maurice is Baron of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*; its divided into
Eight Baronies, viz. *Iraghticoner*, *Klanmoris*, *Corkaguinie*,
Trughenackmy, *Magunibie*, *Glanaroghty*, *Dunkeron*, and *Iureagh*,
in which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs.

Principal

Ardfeart. Principal Places are, *Ardfeart*, a Borough Town nigh the Sea, also a Bishop's See, but a very poor one. *Trally*, a little Borough Town, about 5 Miles South East of *Ardfeart*, and 4 from the Sea, a Place of no Note. *Dingle*, a Borough and a Market-Town, 33 Miles almost West of *Trally*, the chief Town of this County, and the most Western of Note in all *Ireland*. It stands very Commodious for Navigation, upon a very large Bay of the same Name, 164 Miles almost South-west of *Dublin*.

**Castle-
main.**

Castlemain is a Harbour in this County of *Kerry*, not much frequented, but was by *Charles* the Second raised to the Honour of an Earldom, in the Person of *Roger Palmer*, Created Earl of *Castlemain*; but he dying a few Years ago without Inheritable Issue, the Honour is now Extinct.

III. Of the County of LIMERICK.

Limerick, or *Limerick*, has *Tipperary* on the East, on the West *Kerry*, on the North the *Shannon*, (which parts it from *Thomond*) with a little of *Tipperary*, and on the South *Cork*. Its length 48 Miles, and breadth 27. A fertile County, and well inhabited, but has few good Towns: The West Parts are mountainous, and the rest plain, being divided into Nine Baronies, viz. *Clanello Kenry*, *Limerick*, *Omybeg*, *Connaugh*, *Clanwilliam*, *Smale-County*, *Coshma*, and *Coshlea*, in which is *Limerick*.

Limerick

Limerick, or *Lough-Meath*, a Market Town, a Borough, and Bishop's See, now the Metropolis of *Munster*. An elegant, rich and populous City, and of singular Strength, Situated partly on an Island in the *Shannon*, counted two Towns; the Upper, wherein stands the Castle and the Cathedral, has two Gates opened to it, and each of them a fair Bridge of Stone into it, with Bulwarks and little Drawbridges, the one leading to the West, the other to the East, unto which the Lower Town joins, being strengthened with a Wall, a Castle, and a Fore-Gate at the Entrance into it. It stands 40 Miles off the Sea, yet Ships of burthen can come up to the Walls. It's about 95 Miles almost West of *Dublin*. It endured two sharp Sieges in 1690 and 91, and in the last was obliged to Surrender to King *William III*. *Thomas Dungan*, a Roman Catholick is Earl of this Place, but I believe not Outlaw'd. *Askeaton*, a little Borough nigh the *Shannon*, 13 Miles almost West of *Limerick*. *Athdora*, a small Town, 8 Miles South-East of *Askeaton*. and 9 South-west of *Limerick*, of old time Fortify'd. *Killmallock*, 16 Miles South

**Kilma-
lock.**

South of *Limerick*, and a Borough-Town both rich and populous, and enclosed with a Wall: This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the Family of the *Sarsfields*, of which *Dominick Sarsfield*, a Roman Catholick Lord, now retains that Honour.

IV. Of the County of TIPPERARY.

Tipperary or *Holy-Cross*, by the Irish *Tobruidearum Cuntae*, has on the East *Queen's-County* and *Kilkenny*, on the West *Limerick* and the *Shannon*, parting it from *Gallway* and *Thomond*, on the North or North-east *King's-County*, and on the South *Waterford*. Its length 58 Miles, and breadth 36. The South Parts exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good Buildings. It is divided into 14 Baronies, viz. *Lower Ormond*, *Ormond Arra*, *Owney*, *Ikerin*, which last Place gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, Viscount *Ikerin*; *Ilragh*, *Eliogurty*, *Kilnalong*, *Kilnamana*, *Clonwilliam*, *Middle-shire*; in this Barony lyes the Town of *Cashel*, which gives the Title of Viscount to *Richard Lord Bulkeley*, of the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales*. *Slewwardagh*, *Comsey*, *Iffa* and *Ossa*; in which are two Market-Towns, and five Boroughs: The Capital *Clonmel*.

Chief Places are, *Thurles*, a Borough Town on the *Shure*, 6 Miles from the borders of *Kilkenny*. *Cashel* or *Cassel*, 12 Miles from *Thurles*, nigh the *Shure*, a Borough and an Archbishoprick, but otherwise inconsiderable. *Fethard*, a little Borough Town, 8 Miles almost East of *Cashel*. *Tipperary* or *Holy-Cross*, a Borough Town, 17 Miles West of *Fethard* gives Name to this County, and was once a very Famous Place. *Emly* or *Awn*, about 7 Miles West of *Tipperary*, near the borders of *Limerick*; a Bishop's See, once a Famous City, now much decay'd, but gives the Title of a Viscount to the Roman Catholick Branch of the *Fairfax's*, of which *Charles Fairfax* is now Viscount *Emly*. *Clonmel*, a Market-Town and Borough, 26 Miles East of *Emly*, a rich Place, of good Strength, and stands upon the *Shure*, on the borders of *Waterford*, about 82 Miles South-west of *Dublin*. *Carick*, or *Carick-Mac-Griffen*, a Market-Town on the same River, 10 Miles East of *Clonmel*, situated on a Rock between the Limits of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

Of the County of WATERFORD.

Waterford, has on the East, *Waterford-Haven*, which parts it from *Wexford* in *Leinster*; on the West, *Cork*; on the North, the River *Shure*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, and *Kilkenny* in *Leinster*; and on the South the Ocean. It is in length 46 Miles, and in breadth 24. A fine County as well for Pleasure as Riches. It is divided into six Baronies, viz *Glanebery*, *Uppertbird*, *Middlebird*, *Deesee*, *Coghmore* and *Cosbrid*. In which is one Market-Town, and four Boroughs; the chief Town is *Waterford*.

Water-
ford,

Dungar-
van,

Lismore.

Tallagh.

Chief Places are, *Waterford*, by the *Irish*, *Phurtargie*, a Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, standing on the River *Shure* on the borders of *Kilkenny*. It is a very Wealthy, well-traded, and populous City, the second for Bigness in this Kingdom, endowed with many ample Privileges. The Streets are narrow, thrust close, and pent together: It stands in an unhealthful Air, but for Trade as conveniently seated as any Port in the World, having a most excellent Haven, though a good distance from the Sea, yet Ships of the greatest burden may easily ride at the Key. It stands 75 Miles nigh South of *Dublin*. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* is Earl of this Place. *Dungarvan*, 20 Miles almost South-west of *Waterford*: It is a Borough-Town seated on the Sea, well fortified with a Castle, and has a very commodious Road for Ships. *Lismore*, a Borough-Town 13 Miles West of *Dungarvan*, on the River *Blackwater*, once a Bishop's See, but now united to *Waterford*, and is in a decaying Condition. *Tallagh*, a Borough-Town, above five Miles South of *Lismore*, by the borders of *Cork*.

C H A P. XI.

A Particular Description of the Province of Ulster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of A R M A G H.

A R M A G H, or *Ardmagh*, has on the East *Down*, partly separated by the River *Newry*, on the West *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*, on the North the *Lough Neagh*, and on the South *Louth*: It is in length 32 Miles, and in breadth 17; a County for rich and fertile Soil is said to surpass any in *Ireland*. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Onealan*, *Townrany*, *Armagh*, *Fewes* and *Orior*, in which is one Market-Town and two Boroughs. The chief Town is now *Charlemont*.

Principal Places are, *Charlemont*, a Borough and strong *Charlemont* Fortrefs, now the chief the County. It stands on a River called *Blackwater*, on the borders of *Tyrone*, 4 Miles South-East of *Dungannon*. *Charlemont* gives the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *William Caulfield*, and endured a Siege the last War. *Armagh*, or *Ardmagh* about 7 Miles South of *Charlemont*, once a very famous City, now a Poor Place, scarce any thing remaining but a few small walled Cottages, with the ruinous Walls of the Monastery, Prior's and Primate's Palace, yet it is still an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolitan of all *Ireland*, and keeps the Name of a Borough and Market Town. *Tyan*, a small Place, 7 Miles almost West of *Armagh*, on the borders of *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*. *Mayre-Castle*, 19 Miles South-East of *Armagh* on the borders of *Lough*, nigh 5 Miles North of *Dundalk*.

II. Of the County of ANTRIM.

A Ntrim is the most Northern County of all Ireland, having St. George's Channel on the East, Londonderry lies to the West of it, from which the River Bann parts it. The Deucalidonian Ocean lies to the North of it, and the County of Down on the South or rather South East.

The length of this County is 46 Miles, and the breadth 27; a County of it self sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the Ancient Family of the Mack-donnel, of which Alexander Mack-donnel is the present Earl, a Roman Catholick. It's divided into nine Baronies, and those are Ballie-Cary, Dunlacc, Kilconway, Tome, Antrim, Glenarm, Carrickfergus, Belfast and Killalagh, in which is one Market Town and four Boroughs: The chief Town is Carrickfergus.

- Dunlace.** The Principal Places are *Dunlace-Castle*, on the North Part of the Ocean, reputed a very strong Pile, situated on a Rock hanging over the Sea, and by a Ditch parted from the Land. Then *Connor*, standing 28 Miles South East of *Dunlace*, a small Bishoprick united to *Down*, and not else of Note: *Antrim*, 5 Miles South of *Connor*, nigh the Lake *Neagh*. Its a Borough, but a very ordinary one; tho' the County is denominated from it. Another Place is *Carrickfergus*, or *Knockfergus*, East of *Antrim* 12 Miles and lying on a Bay of the same Name: Its a Borough and Market-Town, a very rich and populous Place, the chief of the County: It has an excellent good Harbour, and is well strengthned with a Castle. It stands 90 Miles North of *Dublin*. Another Place is *Belfast*, 8 Miles almost South of *Carrickfergus*, on the Mouth of *Lagen-Water* by *Carrickfergus*. It's a Borough, a thriving Town, every Day improving. *Lisburn*, or *Lisnagarvy* lies 7 Miles South West of *Belfast* on the River *Lagen-water* by the borders of *Down*. This Place gave the Title of Viscount to the Lord *Lefins*, who was Mortally wounded before *Limerick* in 1691. and dying without Issue-Male, his Majesty King *William III.* was pleased to promote the Right Honourable *John Vaughan* of *Transcoed* in the County of *Cardigan*, to be Viscount of this Place.

III. Of the County of CAVAN.

Cavan, or Cavan, sometimes East *Braeny*, has on the North-East *Monaghan*, on the VWest *Letrim* in *Connaught*, on the South *Longford*, *West-Meath*, and *East-Meath* in *Leinster*. It is in length 47 Miles, and in breadth 22; a County whose Inhabitants live in Piles and Forts rather than Towns. Cavan gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of the *Lambert's*, whereof *Richard Lambert* is the present Earl of Cavan. It is divided into several Baronies, viz. *Tullagha*, *Tullabonoh*, *Cavan*, *Tollagaruy*, *Clonchy*, *Castle Raghen* and *Clononaghan*. In which are 2 Boroughs, but never a Market Town.

The chief Town is Cavan. Principal Places are *Belturbet*. *Belturbet*, a little Town on the end of *Lough Earne*, nigh the borders of *Fermanagh*, about 16 Miles South East of *Eniskilling*. The Lord Viscount *Fermanagh* is Baron of *Belturbet*. Cavan, 7 Miles South of *Belturbet*, a Borough Town of no Note, but for being the Head of this County: It stands 55 Miles North West of *Dublin*. *Kilmore*, a little Town about 3 Miles South VWest of Cavan. It is a Bishop's See, but a very Poor one. *Castle Raghen*, a Castle which gives Name to a Barony, 13 Miles South East of *Kilmore* and Cavan, nigh the borders of *East-Meath* in *Leinster*. *Kilmore*. *Castle-Raghen*.

IV. Of the County of DOWN.

Down, has on the East *St George's Channel*; on the VWest *Armagh*, partly separated by the *River Neury*; on the North, or rather North West *Antrim*; and on the South *Carlingford Bay* (which parts it from *Louth*) and the Ocean. It is in length 44 Miles, and in breadth 30; A County very fertile, though in some Places incumbered with Woods and Bogs. It is divided into 8 Baronies, viz. *Ards*, *Castlenagh*, *Dufferin*, *Lekeale*, *Kinalearty*, *Lower-Evagh*, *Upper-Evagh* and *Mourane*. In which is one Market Town and six Boroughs. The chief Town is *Down*.

Principal Places are *Bangor*, a Borough Town on *Carick-Bangor*. *fergus Bay*, 7 Miles South East of that Place. The Duke of *Schomberg* is Earl of *Bangor*. *Newtown*, 4 Miles nigh *Newtown*. South of *Bangor*, a Borough Town on the North of the town. *Louth* of *Strangford*. *Hillsborough*, a Borough Town, 16 Miles South-west of *Newtown*, and 3 from *Lisburn* in *Antrim*. *Dromore*, 4 Miles nigh South of *Hillsborough*, a small Bishoprick. *Charles Fanshaw* is Lord *Fanshaw* of *Dromore*. *Killeagh*, a little Borough. 17 Miles East of *Dromore* on the

the Lough of *Strangford*. *Strangford*, 6 Miles South East of *Kilileagh*, a little Town on the Mouth of a Lough of the same Name. — *Smyth* is Viscount *Strangford*. *Down* or *Down-Patrick*, a Borough and head of this County, 6 Miles VVest of *Strangford*: It is a Bishoprick united to *Connor* in *Antrim*, and is one of the most Ancient Towns in *Ireland*, famous for the Bones of *St. Patrick*, *St. Bridget*, and *St. Columbus*. It stands 65 Miles almost North East of *Dublin*. *Down* gives the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Dawney's*. *Neury*, 25 Miles South-west of *Down*, a Borough and Market Town, and on the River *Neury*, by the borders of *Armagh*.

Down.

V. Of the County of DUNNAGAL.

Dunnagal, or *Tir-Connel*, and sometimes *Connallea*, has on the East *Londonderry* and *Tyrone*, on the VVest the main VVestern Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, and on the South *Fermanagh* and the Bay of *Dunnagal*. It is in length 64 Miles, and in breadth 35, a County in a manner Champion, and full of Havens. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Enish Owen*, *Killmakrena*, *Rapboe* or *Lagen*, *Boylagh* and *Bannagh* and *Tyrebugh*. In which is one Market Town and five Boroughs; the chief Town is *Dunnagal*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of *Chichester*, of which the last Earl, named *Arthur*, after many Glorious Services perform'd in *Spain*, in Prosecution of the Rights of the House of *Austria*, was slain in defence of *Barcelona* in 1706.

Principal Places are *St. John's-Town*, a little Borough-Town on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the borders of *Tyrone*, nigh 6 Miles South-west of *Londonderry*. *Rapboe*, 8 Miles South of *St. John's-Town*, a poor forsaken Place, once a City and a Bishoprick, since joined to *Londonderry*. *Lifford* a small Borough Town 5 Miles South East of *Rapboe*, on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the borders of *Tyrone*. This is the Place, as I take it, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *William Fitzwilliams*, commonly called Lord *Fitzwilliams*; tho' Count *Marton* had a VVarrant for this Title in King *William's* Reign, but no Patent passed that I can learn, yet some for all that call him Earl of *Lifford*. *Dunnagal*, 35 Miles South-west of *Lifford*, on a large Bay of the same Name, nigh the Mouth of the River *Eask*. It is a Borough, and a Market Town, the chief of the County, and stands an Hundred Miles North-west of *Dublin*. *Kilbeg* or *Calebeg*, 12 Miles VVest of *Dunnagal*, a Borough Town, affording a Haven, and a Commodious Harbour for Sailors.

Dunnagal.

Kilbeg.

Ballishannon or *Bellishannon*, 12 Miles South East of *Kilbeg* *Ballishannon* and 8 South of *Dunnagal*, having a good Haven, and stands on the high the borders of *Fermanagh*, near the Sea, *Ballishannon* gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Folliot*, Lord *Folliot* of *Ballishannon*.

VI. Of the County of FERMANAGH.

Fermanagh or *Farmanagh*, has on the East *Monaghan*, on the North-west *Dunnagal*, on the North and North-east *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-west *Lestrin* in *Connaught*. Its length 38 Miles, and in breadth 24; a County full of Woods and Boggs, being a third part fill'd with the *Lough-Earne*. Soon after Her Majesty Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, the Right Honourable *Sir John Verney*, Bart. was created Baron *Verney* of *Belturbet*, and Viscount *Fermanagh*, he being the first Irish Peer of her making.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Lurge*, *Maghereboy*, *Terokenedy*, *Canawly*, *Maghere*, *Kienekelly*, *Knocknie* and *Cooie*; in which is never a Market Town, and but one Borough; the chief Town is *Eniskilling*. Principal Places are *Tarmon*, a Castle of considerable Note on the North Part of the great Lake, on the borders of *Dunnagal*. *Balleck*, a Town 10 Miles almost West of *Tarmon*, by the Mouth of the Lake by the borders of *Dunnagal*, 3 Miles East of *Ballishannon*. *Tully-Tully* Castle, 9 Miles almost East of *Balleck*, by the borders of the Lake. *Eniskilling*, or *Iniskilling*, 7 Miles South-east of *Tully-Castle*, and 42 South of *Londonderry*. It is a Borough the only Place of Note in this Country, but small, yet of notable strength and fame in the last War, as you may find hereafter. It's situated on a little Island in the middle of the Lake, or rather between two Lakes, having two Forts the one called the old Fort, the other the new Fort. It stands 78 Miles North-west of *Dublin*. *Crom-Castle* on the Lake, 12 Miles South-east of *Eniskilling*.

Tarmon.
Balleck.

Tully-Castle.
Eniskilling.

Crom-Castle.

VII. Of the County of LONDONDERRY.

THE County of *Londonderry*, or of *Colerain*, sometimes called *Krine*, has *Antrim* on the East, from which 'tis parted by the River *Banne*, on the West lies *Dunnagal*; the *Deucalidonian* Ocean on the North, with some part of *Dunnagal*; and *Tyrone* is on the South and South-west part of it. The length of the County is 36 Miles, and the breadth

breadth 30. It's a County that is somewhat Champion, yet very fruitful. The Division is into five Baronies, and those are known by the Names of *Colerain*, *Loghinholm*, *Kenought*, *Tyrekeri*, and the Liberty of *Londonderry*; where in there is one Market Town and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Derry*. The Principal Places are *Colerain* on the River *Banne* by the borders of *Antrim*, 4 Miles distant from the Sea, and 6 South of *Dunlacc Castle*. It's a Borough and a considerable Place, once giving Name to this County. *Henry Hare* is Lord *Colerain*. *Lamnevady*, a little Borough 10 Miles almost West of *Colerain*, situate on a River called *Roe-Water*, nigh *Lough-Foyle*. *Londonderry*, sometimes named *Deery* or *Dory*, 14 Miles almost South-west of *Lamnevady* upon the River *Lough-Foyle*, nigh the borders of *Dunagall*. It's a Market Town, Borough and a Bishop's See, made a *London Colony* in 1612, a Place of no great bigness and of inconsiderable strength compared to modern Fortifications, yet of great Fame and Renown, as well for other Noble Resistances, as for the last most memorable Siege in 1689. It's now the most considerable City in *Ulster*, and has a very convenient Haven. It stands 108 Miles almost North-west of *Dublin*, *Robert Ridgway* is the present Earl of *Londonderry*. *Cumber* a small Town about 8 Miles South-East of *Londonderry*, by the borders of *Tyrone*. *Tome Castle* a Fortrefs almost 26 Miles East of *Cumber* on *Lough Neagh*.

VIII. Of the County of LOWTH.

Louth; anciently *Luva* and *Luda*, in *Irish Iriel*, has on the East *St. George's Channel*, on the West *Monaghan* and *East-Meath* in *Leinster*, on the North *Armagh* and *Carlingford Bay* which parts it from *Down*, and on the South-east *Meath*, from which 'tis parted by the River *Boyne*: It is but 25 Miles long and 13 broad. A County full of Forage, and sufficiently fruitful. *Louth* gives the Title of Baron to *Oliver Plunket*, a Roman Catholick and Outlaw'd. It is divided into four Baronies, viz. *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Atherdee* and *Ferrand*, in which little compass are five Market Towns and four Baronies.

The chief Town is *Drogheda*. Chief Places are *Carlingford* nigh the borders of *Down*, a Borough and Market Town, a considerable Place of good Resort, standing on a Commodious Bay of the same Name. The famous *Francis Count Taff*, a Roman Catholick, who in a manner all his Life was in the Imperial Service, upon the Decease of his Elder Brother, in King *William's* Reign came to be Earl of *Carlingford*, and by

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by a particular Clause in the *English* Act of Parliament is exempted from Forfeiture; but I think he is since dead. *Dundalk* 8 Miles South-west of *Carlingsford*, a Borough, Market-Town and Bishoprick: It was formerly walled, but now dismantled. It has a very commodious Haven, and is remarkable for the quartering our Forces in the last War; also for giving the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *Richard Gorge* Lord *Gorge* of *Dundalk*. *Louth* 7 Miles South-west of *Dundalk*, a small Market Town, not now remarkable for any thing but giving Name to the County, and Title of Baron to the *Plunkets* a Roman Catholick Family as aforesaid. *Atherdee* or *Ardee*, a Borough and Market Town 6 Miles South of *Louth*. *Drogheda*, or *Tredagh* stands 12 Miles South-east of *Atherdee*, a Borough and Market-Town the chief of this County; a Place very strong and well inhabited with an excellent Harbour, it's situated on the *Boyne* on the borders of *Leinster*, about 7 Miles West of *Dublin*. This Place is dignified with giving a Title of Honour to *Henry Moor*, Earl of *Drogheda*, who was three several times one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland* in King *William's* Reign, and one of the seven Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of *England* to enquire into the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*.

IX. Of the County of MONAGHAN.

Monaghan, has on the East *Armagh*, on the West *Fermanagh*, on the North *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-east *Louth* and part of *East Meath* in *Leinster*: It is in length 34 Miles, and in breadth 20. A County mounting aloft with Hills, and well cover'd with Woods. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Dartree*, *Cremone*, and *Farny Donaghmaine*: It has but one Borough, and never a Market Town.

The chief Town is *Monaghan*, the rest are scarce worth naming. Chief Places are *Glasbrough* a small Town not far off the borders of *Armagh*. It is a Borough Town and the Chief of the County, but not else worth the Observation; only it must be remembered that the Right Honourable *William Blaney* is Lord *Blaney* of *Monaghan*. It stands 60 Miles almost North-west of *Dublin*. For method sake I shall mention *Clonish* a little Place 12 Miles South-west of *Monaghan*, on the borders of *Fermanagh*. *Lislea* a Castle 4 Miles South-East of *Clonish*, not far off the borders of *Cavan*.

X. Of the County of TYRONE.

TTrone or Tir-Owen, sometimes called Tir-Eogain, has Louth-Neagh and Armagh on the East, Londonderry lies on the North and North-west of it; Monaghan and Fermanagh to the South and South-west. The length of the County is 47 Miles, and breadth 33. This County though rough and rugged, yet is sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the Ancient Family of the Fowens. The Division of it is into four Baronies, which are Straban, Omagh, Cloghan and Dungannon, in which are four Boroughs but never a Market Town: The Principal Town is Dungannon.

- Straban.** The Places of Note are Straban a Borough Town and Castle, with the River Lough-Foyle by the borders of Dúnagall, 12 Miles South of Londonderry. Its remarkable for giving the Title of a Lord to James Hamilton, Viscount Straban and Earl of Abercorne in the Kingdom of Scotland.
- Omagh.** Omagh or Drammoragh, a Borough Town on the River Roe-Water, about 15 Miles almost South of Straban.
- Montjoy.** Montjoy a strong Fortrefs 24 Miles East of Omagh on the Lough-Neagh, which gives Title of Honour to William Lord Viscount Montjoy, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Armies.
- Dungan- non.** Dungannon, about 6 Miles South-west of Montjoy, a Borough Town and reputed the Capital of the County, a Place of some strength situated upon a Hill, 4 Miles from Charlemont in Armagh. It stands 72 Miles almost North of Dublin. The Noble Mark Trevor Collonel of a Regiment in Her Majesty's Service in Spain, where he dyed about 3 Years since, was Viscount of this Place, and I presume he has left a Son to succeed him in that Honour.
- Binburg.** Brinburg a little Town on the borders of Armagh, lying South of Dungannon about 6 Miles. Agber a small Borough West of Brinburg about 15 Miles and 9 almost South of Omagh.
- Clogher.** Clogher, nigh 3 Miles South of Agber, a Bishop's Sec, but a very slender one.

C H A P. XII.

A New Description of the City of Dublin, the Capital of Ireland.

DUBLIN, the Capital City of *Ireland*, called *Dublinum* Name. in Latin, in Irish *Balacloy*, but *Eblana* by *Ptolomy*, is situate in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name, upon the River *Liffi*, which is a Noble River in this Kingdom, and makes a Capacious Haven here, at about 20 Miles distance from *Holy-Head* in *Wales*.

There are Hills to the South of it, Westward open Cham-
paign Ground, and on the East the Sea at Hand in sight; it
was first built on Piles of Wood. Situation.

It is the largest and best built City of the three King-
doms of *England*, *Scotland*, (*Great-Britain*) and *Ireland*, next
to *London*, and still very improving: The Boundaries or
Liberties, and Franchises of it, as they are rode and peram-
bulated every third Year by the Lord Mayor and Corpora-
tions, which are in all Four and twenty, stands thus. Be-
ginning at the Custom-House, you go down *Essex-street*,
Temple-bar, and to the end of *Lazars-Hill*, from thence across
the Strand to *Rings-End*, so on to the *Water-Mark*, where
the Dart is thrown; from this last Place they go to the
Black Rock, and so Westward to a Red House on the East
side of *Merrian*, where they pass through the Garden on
the back of the House, and across the Fields to *Simon's-
Court*, and thence onwards across the Fields to the Road of
Bray; from *Bray* Southward to two little Cabbins on the
South of it. Extent.

They steer next cross the Fields into the Road of *Clans-
keagh*, opposite to a Mill on the River *Donnibrook*, and along
that Road to the Bridge of *Clanskeagh*, and through the
Mill to *Causkeagh-lane*, and along the same to *Mill-Town*
Road; then through *Roberts's* House and Garden across the
Fields to *Donnibrook* Road, near a little Cabin on the Right
Hand thereof: [By the last mentioned Road they move to
the Sign of the *Curran-Tree* on the West side of the said Road,
and thence by the South end of the House through the Gar-
den and across the Fields by the back of *Leeson's* to the cor-
ner House at *St. Cavan's Port*, on the East side thereof, and
through

through the said House; thence by the West side of *Ca-
van's-Port* to *Big-Butter-lane*, and so to *Bridestreet*, along
which they pass to *Ball-Alley*, thence to *Counsellor Swift's*,
and through his House and Garden into *St Patrick's-street*,
and onwards to the Sign of *King William* and *Queen Mary*
on the West side the said Street: Then they pass through
the back side along the *Comb* by the Water Course to *Crook-
ed-staff*, over whose Wall on the Left side they pass between
the Willow-Trees and along the Water-Course into the
Road to *Dolphin's Barn*, and so by the Water-Course to the
Malt-House at the West end of *Dauphin's Barn*, including
the said Malt-House and Garden Westward of it.

From thence they go Northwards cross the Fields, and
through the Garden and Red-House at the North end of
Cutthroat-lane, moving forwards to and passing under the
middlemost Arch under *Bow-Bridge*: From thence into the
Hospital Fields, over the *Old Deer Park Wall*, near the *Old
Slaughter-house*: Their next way is through the Hospital
Fields and across the *Liffy Strand* to the Round Stone by
the Deer Park Wall, and onwards over the Deer Park Wall,
and through the Park to a corner of a Wall near the Dog-
kennel on the North side of it, from thence over the Wall
Northward by the said Wall to the first half Round, or
rising on the said Wall, thence Eastward through *Brownlow's*
Field to several Gardens to *Stony-Batter* by *Addison's House*,
on the South end of it.

Having proceeded thus far, they pass through the Half
Moon on the East side of *Stony-Batter* and Gardens and
Collonel Stanley's, and through the said House to *Grange-
Gorman lane*, and so by the South end of the Half Moon,
on the East side of *Grange Gorman-lane*, and through the
Gardens into *Finglas Roads*; moving Northward to the
broad Stone, their way next is through the Water Course
under the Stone, and through the Gardens into *Drum-
Contra Road*, passing Southward to the little Cabbin, at a
Well in the Garden on the East side of the Road, and from
thence through the Gardens to the Coach and Houses in
Bally-bough-lane, along which Lane you go to *Bally-bough-
bridge*, and cross the River on the West side of the Bridge,
and along the Strand side to *Clautarf*, from thence to the
Shades of *Clautarf*, so to the Hill of *Rabenny*; and farther
Northward an Hundred and thirty Pearches, to a little
Brook which is at the end of the Liberties of the City of
Dublin.

Dublin has a Cathedral of great Antiquity, Dedicated to
Number *St. Patrick* the Apostle of the Irish Nation, and built at
of Parish-several times, wherein there are a Dean, two Archdea-
es. cons, and Two and twenty Prebendaries; there is also a-
nother

another fair Collegiate Church in this City called *Christ-Church*, to which the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lords Justices of this Kingdom, usually go in State to their Devotion. This City was built in 1012. and has about 13 Parochial Churches.

The Soil about *Dublin* is fruitful enough as to every thing but Wood, so that they use Sea Coal brought them from *Wales* and other Parts of *Great Britain*, and Turf dug up in the adjacent Country for Fewel, of which there is no scarcity.

Dublin has a very strong Wall of rough Stone towards the South, Fortify'd with Ramparts; it openeth at the six Gates, from whence there run out Suburbs, of great length; it resembles *London* very much, not only in the form of Building, which is very high, but in the Names of the Streets and other Places; towards the East stands the King's Castle on high, the usual Residence of the chief Governour, or Governours of the Kingdom. It was built by *Henry de Loundres*, a Bishop, in 1220. near which was a Palace Royal built by *Henry II.* King of *England*: The Castle is strongly fenced with Ditches and Towers, tho' but of little Strength in comparison of the Mordern Fortification, and the way of attacking Places, and consequently not tenable.

Here is a College for Students, which is an University of it self, Founded by *Queen Elizabeth* in the Year 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknar*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained a Bull from the Pope for it, but the troublesome times that ensued obstructed then the good Design. The College is Beautiful enough, and richly Endowed and Consecrated to the Name of the Holy Trinity. The first Stone of it was laid on the 13 of *March* the same Year, by *Thomas Smith*, then Mayor of *Dublin*; the Queen's Commission bears date the 30th of *March*, 1592. and *Sir William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was the first Chancellor of it, *Adam Loftus*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, the first Provost, *Lucas Challoner*, *William Daniel*, *James Fullerton* and *James Hamilton*, the first Fellows. *Abel Walsb*, *James Usher* and *James Lee*, the first Scholars of the same. Upon the Address of the Commons of *Ireland* to the late King *William III.* his Majesty was pleased to give Three Thousand Pounds to *Trinity College* in this City, to enlarge it by some new Additional Building, which are since erected, the present Provost is *Dr. Pratt*.

The City of *Dublin* in a greatful and perpetual Commemoration of their signal Deliverance from Popery, Arbitrary Power, and the worst Miseries they could suggest

Royal Statue.

gest to themselves, in respect to their Religion, Lives and Estates, by the Conduct and Valour of *William III.* King of *England* of Glorious Memory, who went in Person into *Ireland* in 1690. for that purpose, on the first of July 1701. erected his Statue on Horseback in Brass, in the *Collodge - Green*, with this Inscription on the Marble Work.

Inscription

G U L I E L M O Tertio,
Magna Britannia, Francia & Hibernia, Regi.
Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublienses hanc statuam posuere

It was begun Anno MDCC. Sir *Anthony Piercy* being Lord Mayor.

Charles Forrest, } Esqs; Sheriffs.
James Barlow, }

It was finish'd Anno MDCCI. Sir *Mark Ransford*, being Lord Mayor.

John Eccles, } Sheriffs.
Ralph Gore, }

In was open'd July 1st. 1701. with very great Solemnity, being the Anniversary of the famous Victory at the *Boys* in 1690.

The gentle Reader will pardon me, that I take Notice in this Place, that the above-mentioned Sir *Anthony Piercy* was the Son of that Mr. *Piercy* the Trunk-maker, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* sued for, and laid Claim to the Earldom of *Northumberland*. Sir *Anthony* I am informed is since dead, and left a very considerable Estate to his Son, which is since vastly augmented by his Marriage to a great Fortune.

Bridges. *Dublin*, at the North Gate, had a Bridge of Hewn Stone, built by *John*, King of *England*. In the Year 1676. the Right Honourable *Arthur*, Earl of *Essex*, going over again Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Sir *Humphrey Fervis* began to Build *Essex* Bridge in the City, so called in Honour of that Excellent Person, whose Grandson is now Earl and a Minor. In the beginning of King *James II.*'s Reign the City of *Dublin*,

built *Ormond* and *Arran* Bridges (the former having been built of Timber two Years before by Sir *Humphrey Jervis*) in Honour of those two Great Person's Administration, the Duke of *Ormond* and his second Son the Earl of *Arran*, who had govern'd *Ireland* as Lord-Lieutenant and Lord-Deputy a great while.

Dublin, much after the same manner as *London*, being the Capital of the Kingdom, as it is the Residence of the Lord-Lieutenant, or other chief Magistrates, so is it likewise of their Courts of Justice, and of their Parliaments, where the Law is practis'd and pleaded in the same Form as with us, so that nothing need more to be said of this Particular.

It was in the Year 1683. that what they call the *Tbolsel*, or *Exchange* of *Dublin*, was built at the Charge of the City. It's a fair and handsome Piece of Architecture, for the Publick Uses of the City, under which the Merchants keep their Exchange, and Transact business as they do at *London*.

This City in more Ancient times was Govern'd by a Provost, but in the Reign of *Henry IV. An. 1409*, the Citizens had Liberty granted them to chuse every Year a Mayor and two Bailiffs, which last were in time changed to Sheriffs by *Edward IV. King Charles II. in 1660*. gave a Collar of SS. to the City of *Dublin*, but this Collar having been lost in *King James's* Time, that is, when he was in *Ireland*, and the Kingdom involved in a Civil War, and *Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Esq;* one of the Commissioners of the Reveune, being Lord Mayor of the City in 1697, and a Person very Serviceable to the Crown and City, he obtained another Collar of SS. a Royal Donative, for the chief Magistrate of it, to the value of near a Thousand Pounds: And that this City might not come Inferior in the Dignity of its Magistracy to any in the three Kingdoms, the same King *Charles* in 1665. was pleas'd to Honour the Mayor thereof with the Title of Lord, Sir *Daniel Belingham* being the first that bore the Character, and there was 500 l. per Ann. allow'd by the Crown to support the Honour of the Lord Mayor.

The Tradesmen here, as in other Places, are divided into Companies, which are so many Corporations, and thus distinguished.

Courts of Justice.

Tbolsel or Exchange.

Civil Government.

Common Names of Tradesmen.

1. Mer-

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Merchants. | 14. Weavers. |
| 2. Taylors. | 15. Shearmen and Dyers. |
| 3. Smiths. | 16. Goldsmiths. |
| 4. Barber-Chirurgeons. | 17. Coopers. |
| 5. Bakers. | 18. Felt-makers. |
| 6. Butchers | 19. Stationers, Cutlers and
Paint Stainers. |
| 7. Carpenters. | 20. Bricklayers and Plaster-
ers. |
| 8. Shoemakers. | 21. Curriers. |
| 9. Sadlers. | 22. Hofiers, |
| 10. Cooks. | 23. Brewers, and Maltsters. |
| 11. Tanners. | 24. Joiners and Wainscoters |
| 12. Tallow-Chandlers. | |
| 13. Skinners and Glovers. | |

New
Work-
house.

The Streets of the City of *Dublin* for several Years past having swarm'd with Crouds of Miserable Objects, whose Wants and Infirmities had been shamefully exposed to publick View, to the Reproach of Human Nature, and the Dishonour of Religion, through the want of a due Provision for the Reception and Imployment of Beggars, and other Poor of the City-Parishes; the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of *Dublin*, in the Year 1703, purchased Lands of Inheritance to the Value of One Hundred Pounds per Ann. besides a Spacious and Convenient Piece of Ground at the West End of *St. James's-Street*, for Erecting a Work-house, and thereupon made Application to the *Irish* Parliament, now in being, to have the same settled for the Use of the Poor for ever, which being kindly received by the Parliament, several Additional Funds were settled by them not only for employing the Labour of such Common Beggars as were fit for Service, but also for the Relief of those, who by Age or Infirmary were unable to Work.

But in regard little or no Provision was made in the said Act for the Building of that Workhouse, it's to be feared this Charitable and Pious Design will necessarily fall, unless supported by the generous Contributions of Well-disposed Persons, who have had so Bright and Eminent an Example before them in her Grace, *Mary*, Dutches of *Ormond*, who has been pleas'd in a very particular Manner to promote this Design, not only by her own Liberality, but by a singular and unwearied Application in exciting several of the Nobility and others of Quality in that Kingdom to the like Charity; of which Goodness and Benignity the City of *Dublin* was so very sensible, that the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs, waited on her Grace to the Ground inclosed at the West-End of *St. James's-street*, where her Grace laid the Foundation-stone of the said City Work house, and the Lord Mayor, *Francis Stoyt*, Esq; invited her Grace



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to a splendid Entertainment, prepared by him on that Occasion.

The Citizens of *Dublin*, in Imitation of the Famous Hof-*Blew Coat*pital of *Christ-Church, London*, Founded so long ago as the *Hospital*. Year 1553. by the Pious King *Edward VI.* and since so much Augmented and plentifully Endowed, took it into Consideration to build one in their City for Poor Children, by way of Voluntary Contribution in 1680. which they happily effected, and the same is commonly called the *Blew-Coat-Boy's Hospital*.

The Royal Hospital of *Kilmainham*, standing at the West-End of *Dublin*, was in 1685. built at the Charge of the Ar-*Kilmain-*my, the same being a very Spacious, Stately and Commodi-*ham Hos-*cus Building for Aged and Maimed Soldiers, who are there *pital*. maintained to the Number of between Four and Five Hundred; the Officers, with the respective Salaries allowed them, are these,

Master 400 l.	Four Porters, each 16 l. 10 s.
Physician 50 l.	66.
Auditor and Register 50 l.	Twelve Nurses, each 6 l.
Pay-master 50 l.	10 s. 78.
Aid-Major 26 l.	One Superannuated Nurse 2 l.
Reader 20 l.	Slater 10 l.
Chirurgion 50 l.	Glazier 32 l.
Chirurgion's Mate 20 l.	Incident Expences 72 l.
Providore 50 l.	Medicaments 50 l.
Apothecary 20 l.	Clock keeper 2 l. 10 s.
Burler 16 l.	Three Barbers 9 l.
Cook 16 l.	Looker after the Garden 7 l.
Under Cook 8 l.	Overseer of the Works and
Feweller and Chamber	Buildings 10 l.
Keeper 16 l.	Late Treasurer's Annuity
Clerk of the Chappel 3 l. 10 s.	30 l.
Hall Keeper 1 l.	Eight decayed Commission
Messenger 6 l.	and Warrant Officers of
Scullery-man 12 l.	the Army, each 10 l. per
Scull-ry-man's Assistant 8 l.	<i>Annum</i> and their Table,
Two Kitchen-Keepers 10 l.	<i>&c.</i> 80 l.
Waterman 16 l. 18 s.	424 Soldiers.

Ireland above most other Countries, having from time to time been very liable to Domestick Troubles and Rebellions, as well as foreign Invasions; her Majesty for the better Security of that Her Kingdom, under the Administration of the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant, has thought fit to order 3000 *Sterling*, to be apply'd for the Building and Furnishing an Arsenal near her Capital of *Dublin*, that so a

D

sufficient

Arsenal.

sufficient Provision of Arms and other Utensils of War may be always ready to oppose all Attempts whatsoever, against the Tranquillity of that Island.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Islands of Ireland

Eastern Islands. WE'll begin from the Bay of *Carrigfergus*, and from thence coasting along the Shore, first visit the Eastern Islands, then proceed to the Southern, thence to the Western, and last to the Northern. In this Voyage the first that present themselves to our View are the *Coplands*, Two Islands perhaps so called from the Family of the *Coplands*, which formerly flourished in *Ulidia*.

Borry. The next to these on that Side of the Kingdom is the Isle of *Borry*, from whence we shall meet with no other worth observing, in our coasting towards the Shore of *Dublin*; for those of *Loughlanc*, and One or Two small ones in the Haven of *Carlingford*, as likewise the Rocks here and there dispersed in the Sea, are purposely omitted, as inconsiderable.

HolmPatrick. *Holm Patrick*, or the Isle of *St. Patrick*, lyes on the Coast of *Dublin*, the same is so called, at least traditionally, in Memory of that Saint's Landing there in 432, from whence he passed over to the Continent to Plant Christianity there.

Skerres. The Rockey Islands, called the *Skerres*, are next to these, and on the same Coast is *Lambey*, called *Limnus* by *Pliny*, and by *Protony Limni*, where, as Tradition goes, *St. Neson* was frequent in Watching, Fasting, and Praying.

Dalkey. *Dalkey*, lyes Three Miles Southerly from hence, called by some *St. Benner's Island*, from whence coasting along the Shore, when you meet with those Lands, called the North, Middle, and South Grounds by Seamen, we come to *Lageri*, or the little Island belonging to the County of *Wexford*, perhaps the same as the *Edros* of *Pliny*; next to this are those called the *Saltes* Islands, which are thought likewise to belong to this Country.

Southern Islands. We proceed now to the South-East and Southern Coasts of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the first little Island we meet with is that called *Capel*, Three or Four Miles distant from the Port of *Toughal*; thus moving more to the South we encounter

counter *Cotton-Island*, *Defteren*, *Dacollan*, *Cray* and *Doubin*, *Cotten-Isle*.
with others of less Note.

More to the West appears the Island called by Seamen *Cape Clare*, where *St. Kiaran* the Elder, Bishop of *Saiger*, as the *Cape-Isle*.
Author of his Life relates, was Born: And lower in the Bay of *Baltimore* are many other Islands, among which are *Inish-Isle*.
stirkan and *Inishkirkan*, *Anghra*, the Long Island, the Isle called the *Horse*; and lower in the Bay of *Bantry* the Isle of *Whiddy*.

We shall now turn to the South-west Part of the Coast of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, where at some distance in the Main appear Three Islands, the greatest of which is called *Western Island*.
the *Cow*, the second the *Bull*, the third the *Calf*. *Cow, &c.*

Then in the Mouth of the River *Kilmar*, or *Kilmare*, there are also some small Islands; but the Pearls are more Memorable which are found in the Shells of this River, and on the Neighbouring Coast.

In the Main also appear the three *Skeleges* or *Skellix*, being Rocky Islands, in one of which there was formerly an *Skelegs*.
Abbey, Dedicated to *St. Michael* the Archangel, but afterwards translated to the Continent.

Next to these is the Island of *Valentia* or *Dariv*, which *Valentia*.
for some Miles over against the Shore of *Kerry*, is divided with a small *Frieh* from the Continent. The Right Honourable *John Annesley*, Earl of *Anglesea* in England, is Lord *Mountmorris* and Viscount *Valentia*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

More to the North lye the *Blaskets*, with the adjacent *Blaskets*.
Rocks; neither are we to forget *Inis Cutte*, or *Inis-Cathrig*, tho' within the Mouth of the River *Shannon*, heretofore an Episcopal See.

The next Islands of Note are the Three Islands of *Arran*, which lye at the Entrance of the Bay of *Galloway*, the biggest whereof is called *Killenoy*, the next to it *Kiltronon*, and the third *Sheré*; but others distinguish them by the Name *Isles of Arran*.
of *Iniscer*, *Inis-mane*, and *Aran-more*. The last of these is the chief of them, signifying great *Arran*, and called likewise *Arran-Emb*, or *Arán* of the Saints, from the Sepulchre of the Saints buried there. I shall not mention the Fables related of these Islands, it's enough to observe that they were raised to the Dignity of an Earldom in 1661 in Favour of *Richard*, Second Son to the then *Jam's*, Duke of *Ormond*; but he dying without Issue Male several Years ago, the Honour was Revived by King *William III.* in the Person of *Charles Butler*, Brother to his Grace the present Duke of *Ormond*, who was created Lord *Butler* of *Weston* in England; and Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland* in 1693.

**Inis be-
find.** There are many little Islands between the Isles of Arran and the Continent, but more to the North, among others of less Note, are *Ardillan*, *Ilanemraber*, *Inisharke*, the Island of *Coines*, and *Inis-be-find*; that is, the Island of the *White Heifer*, where great heaps of Ambergrease are sometimes found; on the same Coast appear *Inisturk* and *Cerey*, and between these and the Continent lye many little Islands in the Bay of *Barrisol*, and next the Two *Achils* or *Akils*, the greater and the less, and that Rock more to the Westward, so well known to Seamen, called the *Black Rock*, and then *Inisker* and *Davilan*.

**Black
Rock.
Northern
Isles.** We are in the next and last Place to visit the North-west and North Islands on the *Irish Coast*, and first those which are reckoned part of *Triconnel*, or rather of the County of *Donegal*; and here after some small Islands, which lye at the Mouth of the River *Erm*, and the Ports of *Donegal* and *Caleber*, we meet with those Isles called the *North Arrans*, to distinguish them from the other *Arrans* already mentioned; near unto which are the Rocks which Seamen call the *Staggs*; next you have *Gladagh* and *Torre*, more to the East, lying Eight Miles from the Continent, and a pretty fertile Soil.

Inis-oen. But *Inis-Oen*, or the Island of *Eugenius*, tho' called an Island, is indeed a *Peninsula*, and joined to the Continent by an *Isthmus*, the great Ornament of which is *Londonderry*.

Strahal. The next are *Glossedy* and *Frabal*, or *Inis-Strahal*, being rocky Islands, frequented by Porpoises that betake themselves thither to Sleep and Breed.

Ragblin. Then you have the *Skerres*, and next to them *Ragblin*, which is part of the County of *Antrim*, distant a League from the Continent, and is called *Rionea* by *Pliny*, but the *Irish* Historians call it *Rocarn*, or *Reccrain*.

**Nine
Maids.** Between that and the Continent lye some small Islands, and more Southward Nine Rocky ones, called the *Nine-Maids*; not far from the *Peninsula* of *Magie*, and next to these are *Coplands*, from whence we set sail, and where we now cast Anchor, and conclude this Chapter of the Islands of *Ireland*.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Lakes, Bays, Capes, Havens, Rivers,
and Mountains of Ireland.

THE Principal Lakes of this Kingdom are *Lough-Erne*, in the County of *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, nigh 30 Miles long and 10 broad, bordered about with shady Woods, and full of inhabited Islands, some containing Two or Three Hundred Acres of Land, having vast store of Trouts, Pikes, and Salmon. *Lough-Neagh*, or *Sidney*, between the Counties of *Antrim* and *Tyrone*, 20 Miles long and 12 broad, beset and shadowed along with thick Woods and unpassable Bogs, yet extremely Pleasant. *Lough-Ree*, made by the River *Shannon*, between the Counties of *Roscommon*, *Longford*, and *West-Meath*, 15 Miles long, and 5 broad. *Lough-Derg*, another made by the *Shannon*, between *Tipperary*, *Thomond* and *Gallway*, 18 Miles long and 4 broad; *Lough-Cerrib*, in the County of *Gallway*, having in it several Isles abounding with Pine-Trees. Besides these there are *Lough-Corn*, in the County of *Mayo*, *Lough-Care* and *Lough-Cilly*, in the County of *Slego*, *Lough-Allyn* in the County of *Leitrim*, *Derguereagh*, *Lough-Hannel*, in *West Meath*, with several others.

The most considerable Bays of this Country may be reckoned, first the Bay of *Gallway*, a very large and safe Harbour, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships, and defended on the West with the South Isles of *Arran*: It lyes between the Counties of *Gallway* and *Thomond*. The next is *Dingle-Bay*, a large and spacious Harbour in the County of *Kerry* in *Munster*. *Bantry-Bay*, in the County of *Cork* in *Munster*, full of small Islands. *Dunnagal-Bay*, lyes between the Counties of *Dunnagal*, *Slego*, and *Leitrim*, at the Entrance of *Lough-Erne*. That of *Londonderry* is a kind of a Lake between the Counties of *Dunnagal* and *Londonderry*; called also by the Name of *Lough Foyle*. *Carrickfergus-Bay* stands between the Counties of *Antrim* and *Down*. *Carlingford-Bay* between the Counties of *Down* and *Louth*. That of *Dublin* in the County of *Dublin*.

Kingsale. *Wexford-Bay* in the County of *Wexford*. *Kingsale-Bay* in the County of *Cork*, with many other of less Note.

Capes. *Ireland* has some considerable Promontories or Capes in it; That called *Fairhead* in the County of *Antrim* is the most Northern Point of this Kingdom, and about 17 Miles off *Scotland*: *St. John's Point* is a Cape in the County of *Down*, about 8 Miles South of *Down*: *Old Head* is another Promontory, which stands about 7 Miles South of *Kingsale*, in the County of *Cork*: *Missen-Head* is another in the most Southern Point of the same County: *Lean* is a very strong Point in the County of *Thomond*, at the Mouth of the *Shannon*. *St. John's Cape* lies in *Dunna-Gate*, about 13 Miles West of the Town of that Name; *North-Cape* is in the Northern Parts of the same County. And that called *Dog-head* in the Western Parts of *Gallway*.

Havens. The Havens of this Kingdom are Numerous and Commodious, and perhaps not to be matched in any Country in the World, for the better Conveniency of Trade and Navigation, as well as Security, they standing bold to the Ocean; but we have not room to Name and Describe them here: Those of most Note are *Waterford*, at the Mouth of the *Shure*, *Cork* at that of the River *Lee*, *Toughill* at the Mouth of the *Black-Water*; but *Kingsale*, since the New Fort has been Built there, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* chiefly under the Direction of *Roger*, Earl of *Orrery*, seems to carry the Bell from all of them.

Rivers. Tho' this Kingdom does not abound with many considerable Rivers, yet it has some very good ones: The largest of all is the *Shannon* or *Shennon*, that takes its Rise in the County of *Leitrim*, in the Province of *Connaught*, which for the most Part of the Way is divided by it from *Leinster* and *Munster*, and it forms many Lakes: It runs by the Towns of *Leitrim*, *James-Town*, *Lanisborough*, *Athlone*, *Clonefert*, *Killaloe* and *Limerick*, and after a Course of 200 Miles, about Threescore of which 'tis Navigable, it falls into the Western Ocean with a large Mouth, of above Seven Miles in breadth; The other Rivers are *Swift*, *Awiduff* or *Black Water*, *Balejul*, *Shure-woody*, *Barrow*, *Rolling Liffe*; *Pleasant Boyne*, *Spreading Lee*, &c. of which and others of like Note, take this following Canto of the Marriage of the *Thames* and *Medway* in the *Fairy Queen* of the Renowned *Spencer*.

*There was the Liffe rolling down the Sea,
The sandy Slane, the stony Aubrian,
The spacious Shenin spreading like a Sea;
The pleasant Boyne, the lofty fruitful Bann;*

*First Awiduff, which of the Englishman
Is called Blackwater, and the Liffar deep,
Ssd Trowis, that once his People over-run,
Strong Allo tumbling from Slewlogher steep,
And Maullomine, whose Waves I whilom taught to weep;*

*There also was the wide embay'd Mayre;
The pleasant Bandon Crown'd with many Wood,
The spreading Lee, that like an Island far
Incloseth Cork with his divided Flood;
And hateful Oure, late stain'd with English Blood,
With many more—*

The most memorable Mountains in this Kingdom are reckoned to be *Knock-Patrick*, or *St. Patrick's-Hill*, in the *Mountain* West Parts of the County of *Limerick*, mounted up to a mighty Height, and yielding a pleasant Prospect into the *Sea*, beholding a far off the River *Shannon* falling with a vast Mouth into the Ocean. Another is *Sliew-Bloemy* in *Queen's-County*, with their rising tops mounted up a wonderful Height, from whence arise the Rivers *Shure*, *Nuer*, and *Barrow*. The Mountains of *Evagh* and *Mourne* are a Ridge of Hills not far off the Sea, in the County of *Down*, as *Sliew-Gallen*, are certain Hills in the County of *Tyrone*, dividing it into two Parts. *Cirlew-Hills*, in the County of *Roocommon* in *Connaught*, are remarkable, as well as the *Gualty Mountains* in the County of *Tipperary*. nigh the Counties of *Limerick* and *Cork*, of which we shall say no more.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government of Ireland.

THERE is very little to be said upon this Head, because the Government of *Ireland* in all things is so conformable to that of *England*, and rendered more and more so every Day. The Popish Religion having for many Ages prevailed there, as well as in other Parts of *Europe*, when the Happy Reformation begun to break forth in *England*, the Piety of our Princes put them, as in the former Kingdom, upon introducing the true Light of the Gospel, in this their Kingdom also, where it was received by many with great Joy; but the Generality of the Old *Irish* Natives were and have continued to be so tenacious of their Superstition, that nothing has been able to bring them off to this Day: And here I hope I may be pardoned if I say that we have not yet taken any true Methods to compass it. The *Irish* Titular Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, which they will retain, would signify very little, if the Protestant Incumbents, instead of turning Farmers and Feeders of Cattel, a Practice too common amongst them, would become Feeders of the Souls of Men. The Zeal of many worthy Persons amongst us in sending Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in *North America* is very commendable, and I believe has met with good success: Why might not the same Fruits be expected in *Ireland* among the Ignorant Natives, were the same Industry and Zeal used to promote it? Had they but the Scriptures in their own Language, and Bibles put into their Hands at ease or no Prizes, and some encouragement given them that are Illiterate to learn to read; it's not to be doubted but with the Divine Blessing they would in time become sincere Protestants.

There is indeed a most useful and admirable Proposal, now on Foot in the Parliament of this Kingdom, tending to this Pious and good End; and that is, the erecting of Free-Schools in every Parish, for instructing the Children of the old *Irish* Natives to read, to learn the *English* Language, and the Principles of the Protestant Religion. The most effectual way, with God's Blessing, to bring them off from

from their Superstition and Idolatrous Worship, provided their Parents can by any means be induced to suffer them to be thus brought up and Instructed.

But not to digress too far, the Ecclesiastical Government of Ireland is under four Archbishops, viz. *Armagh, Dublin, Four Cashel and Tuam*; the first is intituled Primate of all *Ireland*, the second Primate of *Ireland*, but the other two have no distinguish'd Character. There were under these once a great number of poor Bishopricks (as they are generally now) but since the Reformation they have been reckon'd nineteen, six under *Armagh*, viz. *Londonderry, Connor, Dromore, Clogher, Kilmore and Dundalk*: Three under *Dublin*, viz. *Kilkenny, Kildare and Fearn*: Six under *Cashel*, viz. *Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Ardfeart and Emly*: And five under *Tuam*, viz. *Gallway, Athlone, Killala, Clomfort and Kilmaloe*. These Bishopricks, though they are not generally so good as those of *England*, yet the Livings of the Inferiour Clergy in this Kingdom are more Competent, and much more upon an Equality than the other: It is so also in *North-Britain*, and I believe more to be wish'd than expected that they were upon the same Basis in the South. As for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Ireland*, nothing more need to be said but that they are almost in every thing conformable to that of *England*.

Four Archbishops.

Nineteen Bishopricks.

The Government of this Country is by a Vice-Roy, (though he has not that Name) first called Keepers or Wardens of *Ireland*, afterwards Justices of *Ireland*, and now Lord Lieutenants and Deputies of *Ireland*. Their Authority is large, ample and Royal; having Power to make War, conclude Peace; to bestow all Magistracies and Offices, except a very few; to Pardon all Crimes, unless they be some of High Treason; to dub Knights, &c. and truly there is not in all Christendom any other Vice-Roy that comes nigher the Majesty of a King for his Jurisdiction, Authority, Train, Fortune and Provision. There are Assistant to him in Council the Lord Chancellor of the Realm, the Treasurer of the Kingdom, and others of the Earls, Bishops, Barons and Judges, which are of the Privy Council formed much in the same manner as in *England*.

Civil Government.

When any one entreth upon the Honourable Place of Governor, first the Letters Patents are publicly read; after that he takes a solemn Oath, in a set Form of Words, before the Chancellor; then the Sword is deliver'd to him, which is to be born before him; and then he is placed in a Chair of State, having standing by him the Chancellor of the Realm, those of the Privy Council, the Peers

Peers and Nobles of the Kingdom, with a King of Arms, a Serjeant at Arms and other Officers of State.

Besides the Lord Lieutenant himself, in more remote Provinces, there were formerly several Inferior Governors to Administer Justice, as a Principal Commissioner in *Connaught*, and a President in the Province of *Munster* who had to assist them certain Gentlemen and Lawyers, who were directed by the Lord Lieutenant. As for the several Degrees of State, this Country has the very same as in *England*, as Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Knights and Esquires.

Here are also the same Courts as in *England*; as the High Court of Parliament (which at the Queen of *England*'s Pleasure is called by the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy, and by them dissolved) the Chancery, the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer; likewise four Terms in a Year. Here are also Justices of Assizes, *Nisi Prius* and *Oyer and Terminer*, and Justices of the Peace in every County. Also the Queen hath her Serjeant at Law, her Attorney, Solicitor, &c. As for the Common Laws, *Ireland* is Governed by the same with *England*.

Strength.

The Strength of this Nation consists partly in the Situation, being environed with difficult and dangerous Seas; and partly in the several Fortifications and Castles built by the *English* since they became Masters of it. Their Forces have never been reckon'd very numerous till of late, and then they have either been so ill Disciplin'd, or of such Cowardly Dispositions, (especially in their own Country) that an Enemy of no very great Power (were it not for their strong Places and Fastnesses) might easily take them.

Arms.

The Arms of this Kingdom are Azure an Harp or Stringed Argent, which Arms King *James* the First (to shew himself Absolute King of *Ireland*) caused to be Marshall'd, with the Royal Arms of *Great Britain*, and have ever since been set upon our Coins.

They have no College of Arms erected on purpose in this Kingdom; but they have Officers of Arms, and they are only two, and upon occasion meet at *Ulster's* House in *Dublin*, viz. — *Hawkins*, Esq; *Ulster* King of Arms, — Esq; *Arbuthnot* Pursivant.

CHAP. XVI.

A Compendious History of Ireland.

Ireland as well as most other Nations, having for many Ages been Governed by several Petty Kings, it cannot be expected, nay, 'tis impossible to give a distinct Account of them: Some good Authors have indeed been at the Pains to give us a Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland from *Legeirius*, the Son of *Neal*, who was slain in 463. till the coming of *Henry II.* (by whom this Island was made Subject to the Crown of England) in 1167. or thereabouts. But a great part of the History being not only confused, but Fabulous, and a pretty common Practice to find the Petty Kings of particular Provinces called Kings of Ireland, we shall not amuse the Reader with so much as a Catalogue of the Names of those Princes, but come to the particular Vicissitudes and Changes this Nation underwent by the Invasions and Conquests of other People.

This Country was first Conquered, or rather invaded, (setting aside *Egfrid*, the King of *Northumberland*'s destroying several Places with Fire and Sword in 693.) by some of the English Saxon Monarchs, particularly by King *Edgar*, who made themselves Masters of *Dublin* and several other considerable Places, which is manifest by the Charter of the same King *Edgar*, of *Oswald*'s Law, for depriving of Married Priests, and introducing Monks, Dated at *Gloucester* in 966. But being in a short time after much pressed by the Danes at Home, the English were content to quit all their Acquisitions here, being scarce in a condition to defend their own from that roving and Piraatical Nation; so that the Irish soon recovered their former Liberties, and were Govern'd again by their own Princes.

First Conquest of Ireland by the Saxons.

The next Invasion and Conquest of this Kingdom was *Second* made by the Danes, Swedes and Normans, going under the vasion and general Name of *Norwegians*: They scowred along the Coast by way of Piracy, and first infested the Irish in by the 795. but more particularly the Isle of *Recream*: Three Norwe- Years after the Normans harraided *Uster* and the *Hebrides*: giants. They 795.

They destroyed *Roscommon*, and the Adjacent Country, in 807.

Turgesius, 835.

They received an Overthrow or two by the *Scots* in Ireland about 812. but *Turgesius* in 835. coming with a great Navy and Potent Army into Ireland, destroy'd almost all *Connaught*, together with some Part of *Leinster* and *Meath*; and about three Years after a great Part of *Ulster* was subdued by these Infidels, who treated the Christians with great cruelty. It was this *Turgesius* who erected those many round Works and Fortifications, commonly called *Danes Raths*, which are to be seen to this Day in several Parts of Ireland: The *Norwegians* in 845. plundered and burnt *Clonmacnors*, *Clonford*, *Loghram* and *Tirdaglass*; but *Turgesius*, (says *Giraldus Cambrensis*) falling in Love with the Daughter of *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, he found a way by a Stratagem to kill him, and all the *Norwegians* that attended him. By this means they rooted out almost all the rest of these Foreigners for the present.

Amlavus 863.

But *Amlavus* or *Amaleus* in 853. coming with a great Power into Ireland, not long after the Death of *Turgesius*, a sharp and almost continual War, was waged between them for many Years together, with various success, wherein the Dukes of *Dublin* had a great share, and much signalized themselves.

Sitricus. 1014.

About the beginning of the Year 1014. *Brian Boro*, treated with most of the *Irish* Petty Kings, to unite all their Forces with him, and endeavour to expel the *Danes*, as the Publick Enemies of the Kingdom, against whom *Sitricus* having made all the Preparations and Alliances he could, there was a Bloody Battle fought between them on the 23d of April, at a Place called *Coutarf*, near *Dublin*, wherein Authors vary about the success of the Victory; all agree *Brian* was here mortally Wounded, and that his Son *Murchard*, and his Grandson *Ardeval*, with many others of Quality, besides 7000, others say 11000 Souldiers lost their Lives in this Bloody Action, wherein the *Danes* also suffered extreamly, and with the Relicks of their Army retired to *Dublin*; soon after which *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, who out of Enmity to *Brian*, sided with *Sitricus*, was by the Populace proclaimed King of Ireland.

Many other Pickerings and Adventures fell out between the *Irish* and these Northern Nations, for above a Century of Years onwards, though there did not appear quite such Animosities between them since the latter became Christians: But at length it came to the turn of the *English* to become Masters of this noble Island, which for the most part, tho' with many Alterations and Vicissitudes, remains Subject to them to this Day.

For

For *Dermont* King of *Leinster* having committed a Rape Conquered upon the Wife of *O-Pork*, King of *Bresnia*, was forc'd at last to by the fly into *England*, and passing from thence to *Henry II.* then in *English*; *Aquitain*, he offer'd to submit himself and his Kingdom to 1167. that Prince upon condition he would assist him to recover it. *Henry II.* The King having agreed to his Request, this brought *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Strigul* or *Pembroke*, with *Fitz-Stevens* and *Strong-the Fitzgeralds*, to engage in the Conquest. *Wexford* was soon bow. surrendered, *Dublin* taken, and *Strongbow* going over in Person, master'd *Waterford*. They had comparatively but a handful of Men. *Strongbow* by his compact of Marriage with *Dermont's* Daughter had a mind to be King of *Ireland*, had not his Sovereign *Henry* controul'd it, who however granted him the Province of *Leinster*, and the Synod of the Clergy assembled at *Cashel* confirm'd the Kingdom of *Ireland* to King *Henry II* in 1172. which had afterwards the Pope's Sanction and Approbation. *Roderick Connor*, who stiled himself King of *Ireland*, made considerable opposition, but at length submitted; and *Henry* in a Parliament held at *Windsor*, after his Return out of *Ireland*, granted unto *Roderick* his Liege-Man King of *Connaught*, so long as he had faithfully served him, that he should be King under him, and do him service as his Man; and that he should hold his Land as well in War as in Peace, as he held it before our Lord the King went into *Ireland*, paying Tribute, &c. *Roderick* Revolts again, but was defeated by *John Courcy*, who conquer'd a great part of *Ulster* for the *English*.

King *Henry* about 1177. made his Son *John*, afterwards Earl of King of *England*, King of *Ireland*, in a Parliament held at *Morton Oxford*, he went into *Ireland* in 1185. and his Retinue being rude to the *Irish*, they revolted, but were soon quelled again. *John* Earl of *Morton's* Title was but precarious; when his Elder Brother *Richard I.* came to be King of *England*, he assumed the Dominion of that Kingdom, and so did the Kings his Successors all along, governing the same usually by Lords Justices, unless they were there at any time in Person, as King *John* was once, after he had obtained the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engaged against the *Scots*, one *Donoval Oneval* rose up in Arms, and stiled himself King of *Ulster*, and by Right by Inheritance, the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*; but he was soon subdued.

Richard II. going over in Person into *Ireland* with an Army, design'd to reduce all Things into a compleat Order and Conformity to the Regulations of *England*, which in his Absence being invaded by *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, he soon returned and was dethroned. *Henry IV.* ascending the Throne in his Place, for some time Governed *Ireland* by his Son *Thomas*, *Richard II* in *Ireland*.

Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant. *Henry V.* his Wars and Conquests in *France* gave him but little Opportunity to attend the Affairs of *Ireland*, and the Civil War that succeeded between his Successor and the House of *York* still less.

Edward IV. being fix'd on the Throne, made his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Lord Lieutenant for Life, who Constituting *Thomas*, Earl of *Desmond*, his Lord Deputy, This Great Man with the Earl of *Kildare*, and *Edward Plunket*, were in a Parliament held in 1467. by *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, then Lord Deputy, attainted of High Treason, for Corresponding with the King's Enemies, and *Desmond* beheaded; but *Kildare* was Pardon'd, and afterwards made Lord Deputy to the Duke of *Clarence*.

L. Simnel
Crown'd.

Kildare continued in this Office till the Reign of *Henry VII.* he being Deputy in *Richard III.*'s time to *John de la Pale* Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Lieutenant. King *Henry* confirmed him in his Office, during which, *Lambert Simnel* arrives in *Ireland*, and setting up for the Crown, was first Anointed at *Dublin*, but afterwards passing into *England*, his Army was routed, and himself made a Prisoner, upon the News whereof the *Irish* Rebels throwing down their Arms, *Kildare* and the chief Persons in that Kingdom came over Messengers to the King to mediate in their behalf, and they obtained their Pardon.

Dismal
Year
1491.

The Year 1491. was called the Dismal Year in *Ireland*, by reason of the continual Rains that fell all the Summer and Autumn, which caused great scarcity of Corn throughout the Kingdom; and in the next they were put into a new Ferment in *Ireland*, by the Arrival of *Perkin Warbeck*, another Pretender to the Crown; the King having some suspicion of *Kildare*, puts him out of his Place of Lord Deputy; and *Sir Edward Poynings* soon after being made Deputy, this was he that, amongst others in 1494. procured that Memorable Law to be enacted, called *Poyning's Law*, by which the Publick Statutes in *England* were to be received also in *Ireland*. About the same time also it was enacted, that for the future no Parliament should be called in *Ireland*, without transmitting or yielding Reasons and Acts to be made for calling the same under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, to the King and Council, with an Approbation of the said Acts, together with the King's Leave, under the Great Seal of *England*, to summon a Parliament.

Poynings
Law.

Kildare, though declared a Traytor, came not only of *Glanrick* but in 1496 was Constituted Lord Lieutenant. The Murders and resistance were not the only things that infested *Ireland* during his Lieutenantcy, but the *Glanrickards* and *Thomonds* making a League against the *English*, the Earl after due Preparation,

parations, together with the *English* Lords, gave them Battle, and put them to flight, with the loss of Two Thousand Men, without so much as One *Englishman* wounded in the Battle.

The Earl of *Kildare* dying about the latter end of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* he was succeeded by his Son *Gerald* in the Honour, and also the Place of Lord Deputy, and performed several notable Expeditions against the *Irish* Rebels, but his Enemies having accused him to *Henry VIII.* of divers Crimes and Misdemeanours, though the Earl cleared himself of them all, the Earl of *Surrey* was appointed to be Lord Lieutenant, and to go with a well appointed Army into *Ireland*, which made *Oneal*, then in Arms, bethink himself of a timely Submission, tho' he had an Army of Four Thousand Horse and Twelve Thousand Foot. *Surrey* likewise routed the Forces of the *Oberns*, held a Parliament, and after having performed many other Exploits, finding no Money coming to supply the wants of his Army, he desired to be recalled, and *Peter Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, was made Lord Deputy, who having held it about three Years, and the Quarrel between him and *Kildare* being at length made up by Commissioners from *England*, the latter was constituted Deputy in 1524.

But Cardinal *Wolsey* being his Grand Enemy, he was recalled to *England*, Articled against and Condemned; but the King pardoned him, and after some Years restored him to his Honours and Deputyship: But the Earl in 1534. being commanded to go over for *England*, and upon his Arrival committed to the Tower, a young Son of his, scarce One and twenty Years of Age, being substituted in the Government by his Father, his Enemies had the Artifice by their Lies, and other Machinations, to stir him up to an open Rebellion, which after various Traverses of Warlike Actions terminated in the destruction of the whole *Giraldine* Race; only a Boy of thirteen Years of Age was stole away by his careful Nurse, by which means the Family was preserved, and the Honour of *Kildare* remains in his Posterity to the present Time, they being the Ancientest and first Earls of *Ireland*.

All the
Giral-
dine Race
save one
destroy'd

The Lieutenantcy of the Duke of *Richmond*, Natural Son of *Henry VIII.* determining by his Death in 1536. the Lord Deputy *Grey*, had many and uncommon Difficulties to encounter with from the rebellions of *Oneal* and *Oconel*; and though this Noble Lord behaved himself with Conduct, Constancy and Courage, during his Administration, his Enemies prevailed at last so far, that he was in 1541. condemned for High Treason, and beheaded on *Tower Hill*. Divers Monasteries were before this dissolved after the *English* Mode; in *Ireland* there was a Parliament held at *Dublin* in the Thirty third Year of *Henry's* Reign, by the Lord Deputy, *St. Leger*, wherein

Lord De-
puty
Grey.
1541

K. Henry VIII declared wherein he was declared King of Ireland, and Ireland a Kingdom, whereas before the Kings of England stiled themselves Lords of Ireland only.

King of Ireland 1547. The turbulent Spirits of the *Irish* would not let them rest in the Reign of *Edward VI.* but when they were not at Variance with the *English*, they quarrelled among themselves: And the Reformation of Religion introduced by that Prince into *Ireland* by no means contributed to the Peace of the Kingdom. *Queen Mary*, *Edward's* Successor, endeavour'd to restore all Things to their former State of Religion, which he had alter'd; tho' some *English* Protestants fled into *Ireland* at the same time, where they found more security than at Home. The *Scots* also in those Times began to settle in the North, and had some Blows both with the *English* and *Irish*.

1563. **Oneal's Rebellion.** *Queen Elizabeth* having restored the Reformation in this Kingdom, for that and other Reasons, had her Reign more perplext with Rebellions than any of her Predecessors; for *Shane Oneal*, in 1563. notwithstanding he was pardoned for his Defection before, rose up in Arms again, burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and laid Siege to *Dundalk*, but without any Success: After two Years *Sir Henry Sydney*, Lord Deputy, marched against him, broke his Forces in Battle; so that making his Escape to the *Scots*, whom he had also injured, he was Assassinated in cold Blood, and soon after attainted in Parliament, and the Title of *Oneal* quite abolished.

Spaniards in Ireland. 1579. Things after this continued in a tolerable State of Tranquility till the Year 1579; when the Earl of *Desmond*, having not sufficient Power himself, invited the *Spaniards* to invade that Kingdom where they began to possess themselves of several Places; but they were at length quite beaten out, and the Earl himself being reduced to great Streights, lived some time upon Robbing of Cattle; but the Governor of *Castle-Mauge*, upon complaint made to him, sent out a Party, followed the Tract of the Beasts, and having beset a Wood, one *Kelly* an *Irish-man*, who Headed them, upon spying a Light in it by Night, went in, and finding only an old Man by the Fire in the Cabbin, he gave him Two Wounds, tho' he cried, *Save me, I am the Earl of Desmond*; but he dispatched him, which for the present put an End to the Rebellion, and drove the Arch-Rebel *Baltinglass* to such Despair, that he retired into *Spain*, and there gave way to Fate soon after.

Desmond Murder'd. Some Years after this the *Burks* began to be troublesome; but this was nothing to the Rebellion fomented and heated by *Hugh Oneal*, Earl of *Tirone*, who after many Evasions, Subtle and Disloyal Practices, in 1595 took up Arms openly; he sued for Pardon, and had it granted him more than once.

Tirone's Rebellion.

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He gave a Check to the *English* nigh *Black-Water*, but he could not carry that Fort: He brought the Earl of *Essex* in 1597 to Condescend to a Treaty with him: He had the Address in 1601 to bring the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and Garison'd *Kingsale*: This Cruel War lasted Eight Years, till *Kingsale* was taken Anno 1603, and the *Spaniards* totally expelled, upon which *Tirone* submitted, and was brought into *England* by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James I.*

That Prince Pardoned him, and having passed an Act of *Mission*, removed the *Irish* from the Woods, Bogs and Mountains, and ordered that they should pay their Landlords certain Rents, instead of their former Arbitrary Taxations, which gave them Incouragement to Repair their Houses, and Manure their Land, to the great Increase both of the Publick and Private Revenue: Then the whole Kingdom was divided into Counties, and Judges Itinerant were appointed to go into Circuits; so that the People being sensible of the Benefit and Security they enjoyed by the *English* Laws, began to send their Children to School to learn the *English* Tongue; and to live Peaceably in their respective Habitations: The Northern Part of the Kingdom began to be well Peopled with *Scots*, and in 1612 *Derry* was made a *London-Colony*, some of the Companies of that great City bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwra*, an Old Experienced *English* Commander, was sent to Govern and take Care of them.

Things continued in a pretty Peaceable Posture in *Ireland* till the dreadful Year 1641, when by a general Conspiracy of the Old *Irish* Natives, all the *English* were utterly to be destroyed and rooted out: The Design was to be put in Execution on the 23d of *October*, upon which not only the Castle of *Dublin*, the chief Magazine of the Kingdom, but all the other Forts and Magazines were to be surprized; *Dublin* was happily preserved but the very Night before that Fatal Day, by the Discovery made by *Owen O Connolly*, of *Irish* Extrañt. but a Protestant, who learn'd the Design of one *Hugh Mac Mahon*: But the General Massacre and Calamity could not be prevented; many Thousands of poor Innocent People. and they in a manner all *English*, had their Throats cut: The Rebels possessed themselves of all *Ulster*; but *Derry*, *Colerain* and *Inniskilling* would not yield. The *Irish*, because of the number of *Scots* in these Parts, did not care to meddle with them; the unhappy Civil War that broke out in *England* not long after, preventing such powerful Succours to be sent into *Ireland*, as might have crush'd this Cockatrice in the Shell; so that the War here was more or less kept on Foot, till sometime after the Overthrow of the Monarchy; when the Parliament, who thereupon Govern'd all, thought

Irish Massacre.
1641.

fit in 1649. to send a well-provided Army of *English* into *Ireland*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Cromwell*, to call those Profligates to an Account for so much Innocent Blood as had been spilt by them.

1649 This indeed he did with a Vengeance, for Besieging *Drogheda*, he took it by Storm, and put all to the Sword, and from thence pursuing his Conquest, the whole Kingdom was upon the Matter in less than a Year's time reduced to the Obedience of the *English* by him, and the Generals *Ireton* and *Ludlow*, who succeeded him in the Command. Here was an Opportunity to have extirpated the whole *Irish* Race, but Mercy was shewn in time; however the *English* Souldery and others hereby got great Possessions in *Ireland*, by which the *English* Hands and Interest were strengthened, and the *Irish* reduced to a low Estate of Fortune and Subjection.

1660. King *Charles II.* upon the Restoration shewed them some Favour, set up a Court of Claims, and the Estates of some of those that had been Loyal were restored to them; but in the main, very many of them by the Act of Settlement, were debarred in a great Measure of their Antient Patrimony, and the *Cromwellian* Souldery and others confirm'd in their Possessions. However that Prince Governing them with much Clemency, and off and on for Fifteen Years of his Reign, by their Countryman the Duke of *Ormond* and his Sons, the Earls of *Ossery* and *Arran*, they had no Handle to rise up in Arms during his Reign.

1685. It's incredible how uppish this Nation presently was upon the Accession of King *James II.* to the Throne and not without Reason, since he was pleased soon to Gratifie them with all the Liberty they could well Desire; and *Sircomel*, a Lord-Deputy of their own Religion and Country, Modelled all Things as fast as he could for the Restoration of Popery, and his Countrymen to their Forfeited Estates again: The Abdication of King *James* in 1688, put a Damp upon them; but his Arrival from *France* in *Ireland* in the beginning of 1689 revived their Spirits to that degree, that they proceeded with so much Confidence and Forwardness as if all was their own: Their Parliament repealed the Act of Settlement, and attainted what Gentlemen they pleased, the easier to come to their Estates; but all their Efforts, notwithstanding the Numerousness of their Army, strengthened with the *French* Auxiliaries, and the weakness of the *English* Interest in 1689, could not reduce *Inniskilling* and *Derry*. The Forces belonging to the first were very successful, and gave the *Irish* several Overthrows: And the latter made so long and obstinate a Defence, that it was at length happily relieved from *England*; and the *English* Army soon after Land-

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ing in the North of Ireland, under Duke Schomberg, took *Carlingford*, and made a stand at *Dundalk*, while the *Inniskillingers* defeated a Body of Irish near *Sigo*, as *Woosley* did afterwards another near *Cavan*.

The Castle of *Charlemont* was surrender'd to *Schomberg* in 1690 before King *William* Landed in Ireland, who gave a most Fatal Overthrow to the Irish Army at the *Boyne*, upon which *Drogheda* surrender'd, and before the end of the Campaign all Places of Moment in the Kingdom were recover'd out of the Hands of the Irish, but *Albion*, *Galloway* and *Limerick*.

The first of these was taken by Storm in the beginning of the Campaign of 1691. by General *Ginkle*; the Battle of *Agrim*, that not long after ensued, determined the Fate of Ireland; for the Success of it brought *Galloway* to Surrender, and *Limerick* after a brisk Siege was given up, and all other Forts and Castles held yet by the Irish were included in the Capitulation of it. Since this time all proper Methods have been used to put the Remains of that Nation from being ever in a Capacity to make another Revolt; and a very effectual Course has been an Act pass'd towards the latter end of King *William's* Reign, to divide the Estates of the Roman Catholics amongst all their Children, except any become Protestants, who in such Cases are to inherit the whole; so that if this Law were put in due Execution, there would be scarce a Man in the Compass of 50 Years that could have a Fortune above that of a Peasant, and consequently no Body be in a Condition to Encourage, Abet, and carry on another Revolution; but the Parliament of this Kingdom finding the Defectiveness of this Act, did in 1709, under the Administration, and by the hearty Concurrence of *Thomas Earl of Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant, bring in another Bill to amend this Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; which being pass'd into a Law, its hoped hath effectually done the Work.

Having entertained the Reader with a Compendious Account of the Civil Government of Ireland, it will not be improper in this Place to give a List of those who had the Chief Administration in that Kingdom, from the Conquest of it by the English in the Reign of *Henry II.* Anno 1168, to the present Time.

- 1112, **H**ugh de Lacy Robert, Fitz-Stephens, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruis, Governour.
- 1173, Richard Strongbow, and Raymond le Gros, Lords Wardens.
- 1175, Raymond le Gros, Lord Procurator General.
- 1179, William Fitz-Andelm, John de Courcy, Governours.
- 1179, Hugh de Lacy, L. P. G.
- 1180, John de Lacy, and Richard Peck, Governours.
- 1181, Hugh de Lacy, and Robert of Shrewsbury, Governours.
- 1184, Philip de Winchester, Governour.
- Earl John, Son to King Henry II. Lord of Ireland.
- 1185, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, Governour.
- 1190, Hugh de Lacy, the younger, and John de Courcy, Governours.
- 1191, William Marshal, and William Petter, L. J.
- 1197, Hamo de Valis, L. J.
- 1199, Myler Fitz-Henry, King John's Son, Governour.
- 1200, Hugh de Lacy, L. J.
- 1208, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.
- 1210, King John.
- 1210, John Gray, Bishop, of Norwich, L. J.
- 1213, Henry Launders, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.
- 1215, Geoffrey Marsh, with Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.
- 1219, Henry Launder, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.
- 1224, William Marshal, L. J.
- 1225, Geoffery Marsh, L. J.
- 1227, Richard Bourck, L. J.
- 1232, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.
- 1245, John Fitz-Geoffery, L. J.
- 1247, Theobald Butler, Lord Carrick, and John Coggan, L. J.
- 1257, Geoffery Alan de la Zouch, L. J.
- 1258, Stephen Longford, L. J.
- 1260, William Dean, L. J.
- 1261, Richard de Repulla, alias Roches, L. J.
- 1267, Sir David Barry, L. J.
- 1268, Robert de Ufford, L. J.
- 1269, Richard de Exon, L. J.
- 1270, Sir James Audley, L. J.
- 1272, Maurice Fitz-Maurice, L. J.
- 1272, Sir Geoffery de Genevil, L. J.
- 1276, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.
- 1279, Stephen Fulborn, Bishop of Waterford, L. J.
- 1280, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.
- 1282, Stephen Fulborn, Archbishop of Tuam, L. J.
- 1288, John Samford, Archbishop of Dublin.
- 1291, William Vasey, L. J.
- 1293, Will. de la Hay, L. J.
- William Dodingale, L. J.
- 1295, Thomas Fitz-Morris, L. J.
- 1295, William Wogan, L. J.
- 1308, Sir Will. Bourk, L. W. Pierce Gaveston, L. J.
- 1310, John Wogan, L. J.
- 1312, Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.
- 1314, Theobald de Verdo, L. J.
- 1314, Sir Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick, L. J.
- 1317, Sir Roger Mortimer, L. J. but the Lord Bermingham General.
- 1318, William Archbishop of Cashel, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, L. J.

Chap. 1
1318, A
bishop of
1319, L. J.
1320, T
of Kildar
1321, Fo
Athenree
L. J.
1323,
1326,
of Kildar
Roger
mainb
1326,
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1331,
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Ulster, I
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Kilmair
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L. J.
1348,
Kilmair
1349,
L. J.
1349,
1350,
Earl o
1350,
1350,
L. J.
1350,
Ormon
1350,
Earl
1350,
1350,

1318, *Alexander Bignor*, Arch-
bishop of *Dublin*, L. J.
1319, *Roger Mortimer* again,
L. J.
1320, *Thomas Fitz-John*, Earl
of *Kildare*, L. J.
1321, *John Bermingham*, Lord
Attenree, and *Ralph de Gorges*,
L. J.
1323, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
1326, *Thomas Fitz-John* Earl
of *Kildare*, L. J.
Roger Outlaw, Prior of *Kil-*
mainham, L. J.
1326, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Roger Outlaw*, his Deputy.
1331, *Sir Anthony Lacy*, L. J.
1331, *William Bourk*, Earl of
Ulster, L. J.
1332, *Sir Roger Mortimer*, L. J.
1334, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Thomas Bourk*, Lieutenant
to him.
1337, *Sir John Carlton*, Bish-
op of *Hereford*, L. J.
1340, *Roger Outlaw*, Prior of
Kilmainham, L. J.
1341, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.
1344, *Sir Ralph Ufford*, L. J.
1346, *Roger Lord Darcy*, L. J.
1346, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.
1348, *Sir Walter Bermingham*,
L. J.
1348, *John Archer*, Prior of
Kilmainham, L. J.
1349, *Sir Walter Bermingham*,
L. J.
1349, *Sir Thomas Rooksby*, L. J.
1350, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of *Desmond*, L. J.
1356 *Sir Thomas Rooksby*, L. J.
1357, *Almerick de St. Amand*,
L. J.
1359, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.
1360, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*.
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
1361, *Lionel*, Earl of *Ulster*,

Third Son to *Edward III.* and
afterwards Duke of *Clarence*,
L. L. he staid till 1365.
1365, *Sir Thomas Dale*, L. J.
1367, *Gerald Fitz-Morrice*,
Earl of *Desmond*, L. J.
1369 *Will. de Windsor*, L. J.
1372. *Sir Robert Ashton*, L. J.
1374, *Maurice Fitz Thomas*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.
1376. *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.
1378. *John Bromwick*, L. J.
1379. *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl
of *March*, Lord Lieutenant.
1380, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of
March and *Ulster*, L. L.
1382. *Philip Courtney*, the
King's Cousin, L. L. but the
Lord *Bermingham* General
1384, *Robert de Vere*, Earl of
Oxford, L. L.
1385, *Sir John Stanley*, L. J.
1386. *Alexander*, Bishop of
Meath, L. J.
1389. *Sir John Stanly*, L. J.
1392. *James Earl of Ormond*,
L. J.
1394, *William Scroope*, L. J.
1394. K. *Richard II.* in Person
1395, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of
March and *Ulster*, L. J.
1398. *Roger Gray*, L. J.
1399. K. R. II. the 2d time.
1402. *Alexander*, Bishop of
Meath, his Deputy.
1404. *Stephen Scroop*, D.
1405. *Gerard*, Earl of *Kildare*,
L. J.
1408. *Thomas Butler*, Prior of
Kilmainham, D.
1410. *Thomas Butler* again,
1411. The same again.
1412 *John Talbot*, Lord Fur-
nival, L. J.
1416. *Thomas*, Earl of *Lanca-*
ster, L. L. and *Stephen Scroop*, D.
1419.

1419. *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. J.

1420 *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, L. L. *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, D.

1423. *Edward*, E. of *March* and *Ulster*, L. L.

1425, *John Lord Talbot*, D.

1426. *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, D.

1427. *Sir John Gray*, L. J.

1428. *Edward Dantsey*, Bp. of *Meath*, Deputy, and the same Year *Sir John Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, L. L.

1429. *Sir Thomas Strange*, D.

1432. *Sir Thomas Stanley* L. *Sir Christopher Plunket*, D.

1435. *Sir Thomas Stanley* returns.

1436. *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, D.

1438. *Lionel*, L. *Wells*, L. L.

1440. *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, D.

The same Year, *James*, Earl of *Ormond*, D. and *Lionel*, Lord *Wells*, returns.

1441. *James*, E. of *Ormond*, D.

1442. *William Wells*, D. to *Lionel Lord Wells*.

1443. *James*, E. of *Ormond*, L. L.

1446. *John Earl of Shrewsbury*, L. L.

1447. *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. Chan. D.

1449. *Richard*, Duke of *Tork*, L. L.

1450. *James*, Earl of *Ormond*, and *Wilshire*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, L. D. to the Duke of *Tork*.

1452. Bar. of *Delvin*, Deputy.

1456. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.

1459. *Richard*, Duke of *Tork*, L. L. here in Person.

1459. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.

1660. *Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace*, D.

1460. *George*, D. of *Clarence*, L. L. for Life.

1463. *Thomas Earl of Desmond*, Deputy.

1467. *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Kildare*, L. D.

1475. Bishop of *Meath*, D. *Thomas*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.

Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, D. *William Sherwood*, Esq; D.

1478. *Henry*, Lord *Gray*, L. D. *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.

1478. *Sir Robert Preston*, L. D.

1479. *Richard*, Duke of *Tork*, L. L.

1479. *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.

1483, Prince *Edward*, Son to *Richard III.* L. L.

1483, *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.

1484. *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, L. L.

1485. *Gerard*, E. of *Kildare*, L. D. to *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

1490, *Jasper*, Duke of *Bedford*, L. L.

1492. *Walter Fitz-Simmons*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. D.

1494. *Sir Edward Poyning*, L. D.

1495 *Henry Dean*, Chancellor of *Ireland*, L. J.

1496. *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*. L. L.

1501. *Henry*, Duke of *Tork*, after King *Henry VIII.* L. L.

Earl of *Kildare*, L. D.

1503. *Walter Fitz-Simmons*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. D.

1504, *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, L. L.

1513. *Gerald*, the Son of *Gerald*, late Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.

1415. Lord Viscount *Gormston*, L. J.

1519, L. J.

1520, Surrey,

1522, Ormond.

1524, dare, L.

1526, Liexslip.

Baron of

1528, Ormond.

1530, L. L. Sir

1532, L. D.

1534, of *Kildare*.

Sir *W*

1535, Viicoun

1539, Si

1540, Baron of

1543, Second

1547, Si

1548, i

1549, Thal of

Brabaz

1550, Fourth

1551, Sir *Gera*

1552, Fifth ti

1553, count F

1556, bishp o

1557, Sidney,

1558, L. L. S

puty.

- 1519, Sir Thom. Fitz-Maurice, L. J.
 1520. Thomas Howard, E. of Surrey, L. L.
 1522, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
 1524. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1526. Thomas Fitz Gerald of Liexslip, L. D. Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, L. J.
 1528, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
 1530, Henry, D. of Richmond, L. L. Sir William Skeffington, L. D.
 1532. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1534. Thomas, Son to the Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 Sir William Skeffington, L. D.
 1535 Leonard, Lord Gray, Lord Viscount Graney in Ireland, L. D.
 1539, Sir Anthony St. Leger, L. D.
 1540. Sir William Brereton Baron of Laglin in Ireland, L. J.
 1543. Sir Will. Brabazon, L. J.
 1544. Sir Anthony St. Leger, L. D.
 1546. Sir William Brabazon a Second time, L. J.
 1547, Sir Anthony St. Leger, L. D.
 1548, Sir Edm. Belingham, L. D.
 1549 Sir Francis Bryan, Marshal of Ireland, and Sir William Brabazon, L. J.
 1550. Sir Anthony St. Leger, a Fourth time L. D.
 1551, Sir James Crofts, L. D.
 1552, Sir Thomas Cusack, and Sir Gerald Aylmer, L. J.
 1553. Sir Anthony St. Leger, the Fifth time, L. D.
 1556, Thomas Ratcliff, Viscount Fitz-Walter, L. D.
 1557. Hugh Corwin, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Henry Sidney, L. J.
 1558. Thomas Earl of Sussex, L. L. Sir Henry Sidney, his Deputy.
 1559. Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. J.
 1561, Thomas Earl of Sussex returned, L. L.
 1561. Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. J.
 1562, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, L. L.
 1565, Sir Nicholas Arnold, L. J.
 1565 Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.
 1567, Dr Weston, Lord Chancellor, and Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
 1568, Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.
 1571, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
 1575. Sir Henry Sydney, L. D.
 1578, Sir William Drury, L. J.
 1579, Sir William Pelham, L. J.
 1580, Arthur, Lord Grey, L. D.
 1582, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor, with Henry Wallop, Treasurer of Ireland, L. J.
 1584. Sir John Perrot, L. D.
 1888, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
 1594, Sir William Russel, L. D.
 1597. Thomas L. Boroughs, L. D.
 1597. Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor; and Sir Robert Gardiner, L. J.
 1589, Robert, Earl of Essex, L. D.
 1599. Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, and Sir George Cary, Lord Treasurer, L. J.
 1599, Sir C. Blunt, L. Mountjoy, L. J.
 1603, Sir George Cary, L. D.
 1604, Sir Arthur Chichester, L. D.
 1613. Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Richard Wingfield, L. J.
 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord of Belfast, L. D. 1615.

1615. *Thomas Jones*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir John Denham*, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, L. J.

1616. *Sir Oliver St. John*, L. D.

and *Richard Wingfield*, L. Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.

1622. *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Richard Wingfield*, L. Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.

1625. *Henry Cary*, Lord Viscount Falkland, L. D.

1629. *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Richard Boyle*, Lord Treasurer, L. J.

1633. *Thomas*, Lord Viscount Wentworth, L. D.

1636. *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, Master of the Rolls, L. J.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, L. D.

1639. *Robert*, Lord Dillon, of Kilkenny-West, and *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, L. J.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, L. L.

1640. *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, Master of the Rolls, L. D.

1640. *Robert*, Lord Dillon, and *Sir William Parsons*, Master of the Court of Wards, L. J.

1641. *Sir William Parsons*, and *Sir John Borlace*, Master of the Ordnance, L. J.

1643. *Sir John Borlace*, and *Sir Henry Tichborn*, L. J.

1647. June 19th, the Lord Lieutenant delivered up the Government to *Arthur Annesly* Esq; *Sir Robert King*, and *Sir Robert Meredith*, Kts. Col. *John Moor*, and Col. *Michael Jones*, Commissioners.

1649. *Ulrick Bourk*, Marquis of Clanrikard, L. D.

1649. *Oliver Cromwell*, L. L.

1650. *Henry Iretton*, Esq; L. D.

1654. *Charles Fleetwood*, Esq; L. D.

1657. *Henry Cromwell*, Esq; L. D.

1660. *Sir Maurice Eustace*, Lord Chancellor, *Roger Boyle*, E. of Orrery, and *Charles Coote*, E. of Montrath, L. J.

1661. *Sir Maurice Eustace*, L. Chancellor, and *Roger Earl of Orrery*, L. D.

1662. *James D. M.* and E. of Ormond, L. L.

1664. *Thomas*, Earl of Ossery, L. D.

1665. *James*, Duke of Ormond, returns from England, L. L.

1668. *Thomas*, Earl of Ossery, L. D.

1669. *John*, Lord Roberts, L. L.

1670. *John*, Lord Bertley, L. L.

1671. *Michael Boyle*, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Arthur Forbes*, Marshal-General, L. J.

1672. *Arthur*, Earl of Essex, L. L.

1675. *Michael Boyle*, Archbishop of Dublin, and *Sir Arthur Forbes*, Marshal-General, L. J.

1676. *Arthur*, Earl of Essex, returns, L. L.

1677. *James*, Duke of Ormond, L. L.

1682. *Richard*, Earl of Arran, L. D.

1683. *James*, Duke of Ormond, L. L.

1685. *Henry*, Earl of Clarendon, L. L.

1687. *Richard*, Earl of Torrington, L. D.

1690. *Henry*, Lord Sidney, and *Thomas*, now Lord Comingsby, L. J.

Chap. XIII.

I R E L A N D.

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1692. Henry, Lord Sidney,
L. L.

1693. Sir Charles Porter,
Lord Chancellor, and Sir Cyril
Wych, L. J.

1693. Henry, Lord Capel, Sir
Cyril Wych, and William Dun-
combe, Esq; L. J.

1695. Hen. Lord Capel, L. D.

1696. Sir Charles Porter, Lord
Chancellor, L. J.

1696. Sir Charles Porter, Lord
Chanc. Charles, Earl of Mon-
mouth, and Hen. Earl of Drogheda,
L. J.

1697. Charles, Marquis of
Winchester, and Henry, Earl of
Galway, L. J.

1699. Henry, Earl of Galway,
and Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop
of Dublin, L. J.

1699. Earl of Berkley, and
Earl of Galway, L. J.

1701. Narcissus, Archbishop
of Dublin, Hen. Earl of Drogheda
and Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexan-
der, L. J.

1701. Laurence, Earl of Ro-
chester, L. L.

1702. Narcissus, Archbishop
of Dublin, and Henry, Earl of
Drogheda, L. J.

1702. Hugh, Earl of Mount-
Alexander, Thomas Earl, and
Thomas Keightley, Esqs; L. J.

1703. James, D. of Ormond,
L. L.

1705. Duke of Ormond.

1706. Sir Rich. Cocks, Lord
Chancellor, John, Lord Cuts,
L. J.

1707. Thomas, Earl of Pem-
broke and Montgomery, L. L.

1707. Dr. Narcissus Marsh,
Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord

Primate of all Ireland; Rich.
Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor.

1709. Thomas, E. of Wharton.
L. L.

1710. Richard Freeman, Esq;
Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-
General Ingoldsby.

1710. Thomas, Earl of Whar-
ton, L. L.

1710. Richard Freeman, Esq;
Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-
General Ingoldsby, L. J.

Ibid. The Lord Primate,
Lieutenant General Ingoldsby.

1710. James, Duke of Or-
mond, appointed L. L.

1711. Upon the Decease of the
Lord Chancellor Freeman, Sir
Constantine Phipps being appoin-
ted to succeed him, he upon his
Arrival at Dublin was upon the
Resignation of the Lord Pri-
mate, Constituted by Patent,
together with Lieutenant Ge-
neral Ingoldsby, L. J.

1712. Sir Constantine Phipps,
Lord Chancellor, Dr. John
Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, and
Primate of Ulster, in the room
of General Ingoldsby, deceased,
L. J.

1713. Charles, D. of Shrews-
bury, L. L.

1714. Dr. Thomas Lindsey
Archbishop of Armagh; Sir
Constantine Phipps, Lord Chan-
cellor, and Dr. Vesey, Arch-
bishop of Tuam, L. J.

1714. Dr. William King,
Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. John
Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam,
and Robert Fitz-Gerald, Earl
of Kildare, L. J.

1714. Charles, Earl of Sun-
derland, L. L.

A List of the Privy Council of
I R E L A N D.*Allan, Lord Brodrick, Lord Chancellor.***W**illiam, Lord Archbishop of Dublin.**John**, Lord Archbishop of Tuam.**James**, Duke of Ormond.**Robert**, Earl of Kildare.**Henry**, Earl of Thomond.**Chaworth**, Earl of Meath.**William**, Earl of Inchiqueen.**James**, Earl of Barrimore.**Charles**, Earl of Montrath.**Arthur**, Earl of Anglesea.**Hugh**, Earl of Montalexander.**Henry**, Earl of Galway.**James**, Earl of Abercorn.**Henry** Lord Carlton.**Thomas Fitz William**, Lord Viscount Merion.**Moragh**, Lord Viscount Blesington.**William**, Lord Viscount Mountjoy.**Christopher**, Lord Viscount Castlecomer.**William**, Lord Bishop of Meath,**John**, Lord Bishop of Downmore.**Henry**, Lord Santry.**Thomas**, Lord Coningsby.**William**, Lord Berkley.**Henry**, Lord Shelburne.**Charles**, Lord Trawley.**Francis Robartes** Esq;**Heneage**, Lord Guernsey, since Sworn**Sir John Percivill**, now Lord Percivill.**Sir Thomas Southwell**.**Sir John Stanley**, Bart.**Sir William St. Quintin**.**Sir Gustavus Hume**.**Sir Ralph Gore**.**Sir Edward Craston**.**Sir Henry Titchburn**, Bart.**William Whitshed**, Esq;**Joseph Dean**, Esq; Deceased**Thomas Keightley**, Esq;**Thomas Earl**, Esq; Lieutenant General of the Forces in Ireland.**Thomas Brodrick**, Esq;**Robert Moleworth**, Esq;**Edward Southwell**, Esq;**Francis Gwin**, Esq;**George Doddington**, Esq;**Joseph Addison**, Esq;**Major General Gustavus Hamilton**.**William Conolly**, Esq;**Theophilus Butler**, Esq;**Oliver St. George**, Esq;**Lieutenant General Thomas Meredith**.**Major General Frederick Hamilton**.**John Allen**, Esq;**Benjamin Parry**, Esq;**Charles Fane**, Esq;Clerk of the Council, and Secretary to the Lord Justices,
— **Burghill**, Esq;

A LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Ireland.

Note, Those marked thus [*] are under Age.

Charles, *Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant.*
 Alan, *Lord Broderick, Lord Chancellor.*

ARCH-BISHOPS.

Dr. Thomas Lindsey, *Lord Arch-Bishop of Ardmagh, Primate of all Ireland.*

Dr. William King, *Lord Arch-Bishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.*

Dr. William Pallisur, *Lord Arch-Bishop of Cashel.*

Dr. John Vesey, *Lord Arch-Bishop of Tuam.*

DUKES 2.

James Butler, *Duke of Ormonde.*

Mainhardt Schonbergh, *Duke of Leinster.*

MARQUESSSES 1.

Philip Wharton, *Marquis of Catherlogh.*

EARLES 24.

Robert Fitz-Gerald *E. of Kildare.*

Henry ô Bryen *E. of Thomond.*

John Bourk, *E. of Clanrickard.*

Charles Boyle, *E. of Corke.*

Alexander mac Donell, *E. of Antrim.*

Robert Dillon, *E. of Roscommon.*

— Ridgway, *E. of Londonderry.*

Bazil Fielding, *E. of Desmond.*

Chaworth Brabazon, *E. of Meath.*

James Barry, *E. of Barrimore*

* Arthur Chichester, *E. of Donegal.*

Richard Lambert, *E. of Cavan.*

William ô Brien, *E. of Inchiquin.*

Charles Boyle *E. of Orrery.*

Charles Coot, *E. of Montrath.*

Henry Moore, *E. of Drogheda.*

Charles Talbot, *E. of Waterford and Wexford.*

Hugh Montgomery, *Earl of Mount-Alexander.*

Francis Taaf, *E. of Carlingford.*

Arthur Forbes *E. of Grannard.*

Richard Coote, *E. of Bellamont.*

Godart Ginkell, *E. of Athlone.*

Charles Butler, *E. of Arran.*

Henry de Massue, *E. of Gallway.*

VISCOUNTS 39

Richard Butler, *Viscount Mountgarret.*

John Villiers, *V. Grandison.*

Arthur Anesley, *V. Valentia.*

Henry Dillon, *V. Castlegallen.*

John Netterville, *V. Dowth.*

Arthur Loftus, *V. Loftus of Ely.*

Robert Needham, *V. Killmurry.*

Theobald Bourk, *V. Mayo.*

James Saunderson, *V. Castletown.*

John Scudamore, *V. Sligoe.*

Richard Lumly, *V. Waterford.*

Philip Smith, *V. Strangford.*

Richard Wenman, *V. Tuam.*

—— Butler, *V. Ikerine.*

Thomas Fitz-William, *V. Merion*

Brian Cockain *V. Cullen*

William Tracy *V. Rathcoole*

Francis Smith *V. Carrington of Barrefore.*

Richard Bulkeley *V. Cashel*

Nicholas Barnwell *V. Kingf-land.*

Richard Boyle *V. Shanon*

Clotworthy Sheffington *V. Massereen.*

Hugh Cholmondley *V. Kells.*

Simon Fanshaw *S. Dromore.*

William Caulfield *V. Charle-
mont.*

Folliot Wingfield *V. Power-
scourt.*

Morogh Boyle *V. Blessinton.*

James Lane *V. Lanesborough.*

Henry Dawney *V. Downe.*

* Richard Parsons *V. Ross.*

William Stewart *V. Mount-
joy*

John Vaughan *V. Lisburne*

Thomas Windesfor *V. Winde-
for*

—— How *V. How.*

James Hamilton *V. Strabane*

John Verney *V. Fermanagh*

Arthur St. Leger *V. Down-
rayle*

Paul Davys *V. Mount-castel.*

—— Fleming *V. Longford.*

Sir Christopher Wandesford
V. Castle-comer.

BISHOPS 18.

Dr. William Morreton
Lord Bishop of Meath.

Dr. Welbore Ellis, *Ld. Ep.
of Kildare.*

Dr. Simon Digby *Ld. Bp. of
Elphin.*

Dr. Bartholomew Vigers *Ld.
Bp. of Ferns and Leighlin*

Dr. William Fitz-Gerald *Ld.
Bp. of Clonfert.*

Dr. William Loyd *Ld. Bp.
of Killalla and Achonree.*

Dr. John Hartstongue *Ld.
Bp. of Derry.*

Dr. St. George Ash *Ld. Bp.
of Clogher.*

Dr. Thomas Smith *Ld. Bp.
of Limerick.*

Dr. Edward Smith, *Ld. of
Down and Connor.*

Dr. Charles Crowe *Ld. Bp. of
Cloyne.*

Dr. Thomas Mills *Ld. Bp. of
Waterford.*

Dr. Peter Browne *Ld. Bp. of
Cork and Ross.*

Dr. John Sterne *Ld. Bp. of
Dromore.*

Sir Thomas Vesey *Ld. Ep.
of Ossory.*

Dr.

Dr. Timothy Goodwin *Ld. Bp. of Killmore and Ardagh.*

Dr. Edward Syng, *Ld. Bp. of Rapho.*

Dr. Nicholas Forster, *Ld. Bp. of Killaloe.*

BARONS 33.

E DWARD Bermingham, *Baron of Athenree.*

Almericus Courcy, *Baron of Kinsale*

Thomas Fitz Morris, *Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.*

Thomas St. Lawrence, *Baron of Howth.*

Barnaby Fitz Patrick, *Baron of Upper Ossory.*

Michael Bourke, *Baron of Dunkelling.*

Thomas Butler, *Baron of Cahirc.*

Henry Folliot, *Baron of Ballyshanon.*

Banastre Maynard, *Baron of Wicklow.*

Richard Gorges, *Baron of Dundalk.*

William Digby, *Baron of Geshill.*

William Fitz-William, *Baron of Lifford.*

Cadwallader Blaney, *Baron of Monaghan.*

* — Calvert, *Baron of Baltimore.*

William Brereton, *Lord Bre-*

reton of Laghlin.

Henry Hare, *Baron of Col-raine.*

Bennet Sherard, *Baron of Le-trim.*

Francis Hawley, *Baron of Dunamore.*

Hildebrand Allington, *Baron of Killard.*

John King, *Baron of King-ston.*

Henry Barry, *Baron of San-try.*

Arthur Annesley, *Baron of Altham.*

Richard Bellew, *Baron of Duleek.*

Thomas Coningesby, *Baron of Clanbrazill.*

Henry Petty, *Baron of Shel-burne.*

Charles ô Hara, *Baron of Tyrawley.*

Francis Conway, *Baron of Conway and Killutagh.*

George Cholmondely, *Lord Newborough.*

Alan Brodrick, *Lord Bro-drick.*

George St. George, *Lord St. George.*

Arthur Cole, *Lord Ranelagh.*

John Percival, *Lord Perci-val.*

Richard Fitz-Patrick, *Lord Goran.*

George Evans, *Lord Car-bery.*

A LIST of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesſes of the Laſt Parliament in Ireland, held at Dublin, November 25, 1713. And Diſſolv'd of Courſe by the Death of Queen ANNE.

Note, Thoſe Perſons of the Houſe of Commons that have this [†] were not Members in the preceding Parliament.

County of Armagh 6,	William Brownloe, Eſq;
Borough of Ardmagh	Robert Cope, Eſq;
Bor. of Charlemont.	The Right Hon. Samuel Dopping, Eſq;
County of Antrim 10	Epophroditus Maſh, Eſq;
Borough of Liſburne	† The Hon. James Caulfield, Eſq;
Borough of Belfaſt	† Andrew Loyd, Eſq;
Borough of Antrim	The Hon. Clotworthy Skeffington, Eſq;
Bor. of Randalstown	Clotworthy Upton, Eſq;
County and Town of Carrickfergus 2.	Brent Spencer, Eſq;
C. of Catherlogh 6.	Francis Hარიſon, Eſq;
Bor. of Catherlogh	† Robert More, Eſq;
Bor. of Old Leighlin.	Anthony Atkinſon, Eſq;
County of Cavan 6.	† Thomas Upton, Eſq;
Borough of Cavan	† Hugh Henry, Eſq;
Borough of Belturbet	The Right Hon. Charles ð Neile, Eſq;
County of Clare 4.	— Dixon, Eſq;
	† John Davis, Eſq;
	† Arthur Davis, Eſq;
	The Rt. Hon. Sir Pierce Butler, Bart.
	Jeffry Paul of Ballyraggan, Eſq;
	Thomas Burdett, Eſq;
	Walter Weldon, Eſq;
	John Beauchamp, Eſq;
	St. Leger Gilbert, Eſq;
	Sir Francis Hamilton, Eſq;
	† Robert Saunderſon, Eſq;
	Charles Lambert, Eſq;
	† Theophilus Clements, Eſq;
	The Rt. Hon. Theophilus Butler, Eſq;
	Brinſley Butler, Eſq;
	The Rt. Hon. Sir Donat ð Bryan, Bart.
	Lucius ð Bryan, Eſq;
	Borough

Borough of Ennis

County of Cork 26.

City of Cork

Town of Toughall

Town of Kingale

T. of Bandon Bridge

Town of Moyallow

Bor. of Baltimore

Bor. of Cloghnikelty.

Bor. of Charleville

Bor. of Castle-Martyr

Bor. of Middletown

Bor. of Rathcormuck

Bor. of Donerayle

County of Dublin 10.

City of Dublin

Univerfity of Dublin

Borough of Swords.

Bor. of Newcastle

County and Town of
Drogheda 2.

County of Donegal 12

Francis Burton, Esq;

† Francis Gore, Esq;

*The Rt. Hon. Sir John Percival, Bart.
now Lord Percival.*Alan Brodrick Esq; *Speaker, now Lord
Brodrick.*

St. John Brodrick, Esq;

Edward Hoare, Esq;

† Boyle Smith, Esq;

Henry Luther, Esq;

Edward Southwell, Esq;

Henry Hawley, Esq;

Francis Benard, Esq; *then Sollici or
General.*

† Arthur Bernard, Esq;

† William Jephson, Esq;

† Anthony Jephson, Esq;

† Colonel Richard Barry

† Michael Beecher, Esq;

*Sir Ralph Freak, Bart.**Brigadier George Freak.*† *Sir Matthew Dean, Bart.*

† Beettridge Badham, Esq;

Colonel William Southwell.

Robert Oliver, Esq;

Arthur Hyde, Esq;

† Jephson Bustead, Esq;

James Barry, Esq;

† Edward Corker, Esq;

† *Sir John St. Leger, Kt.*

† Bartholomew Purdon, Esq;

† *The Hon. Chaworth Brabazon, now
Earl of Meath.*

Joseph Dean, Esq;

J. Foster, Esq, *Recorder of the City of
Dublin, now Lord Chief Justice of
the Common Pleas.*

Benjamin Burton of the same Alderman

Marmaduke Coghill, *J. U. D.*† John Ellwood, *J. U. D.*

Robert Molesworth, Esq;

† Plunket Plunket, Esq;

Charles Moncke, Esq;

Daniel Reading, Esq;

† Henry Singleton, Esq; *Recorder of
the Town of Drogheda.*

John Graham of the same Aldermen.

Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.

Frederick Hamilton, Esq;

B. of <i>St. Johnstowne</i>	James Topham Esq;
Bor. of <i>Donegall</i>	John Hamilton Esq;
B. of <i>Ballyshannon</i>	† Sir Arthur Gore Bar.
Bor. of <i>Killibeggs</i>	George mac Cartney Esq;
Borough of <i>Lifford</i>	† The R. Hon. Major Gen. Owen Wynne
County of <i>Downe</i> 14.	† John Rochfort Esq.
B. of <i>Down-Patrick</i>	Thomas Pearson, Esq;
Borough of <i>Killyleagh</i>	Henry Maxwell Esq;
Borough of <i>Newry</i>	David Creighton Esq;
Borough of <i>Bangor</i>	Michael Sampson Esq;
Bor. of <i>Newtowne</i>	The H. Brigadier Gen. Nicholas Price
Bor. of <i>Hillsborough</i>	† Michael Ward Esq;
C. of <i>Fermanagh</i> 4.	The H. Fran. Annetey Esq;
Bor. of <i>Inniskillen</i>	Matthew Ford Esq;
County of <i>Galway</i> 8.	John Haltridge Esq;
Town of <i>Galway</i>	† James Stephenson of the City of Dub.
Town of <i>Athenry</i>	lin, Merchant.
Borough of <i>Tuam</i>	Edward Bayly Esq;
County of <i>Kerry</i> 8.	Hans Hamilton Esq;
Bor. of <i>Dingle</i> 10	† The Hon. Capell Moore Esq;
Borough of <i>Traley</i>	† Robert Ward Esq;
Borough of <i>Ardfert</i>	Brabazon Ponsonay Esq;
County of <i>Kildare</i> 10	Charles Campbell Esq;
Borough of <i>Kildare</i>	† Trevor Hill Esq;
	Samuel Waring Esq
	Sir Gustavus Hume Bar.
	James Corry Esq;
	Richard Cole Esq;
	† John Cole Esq;
	† Patrick French Esq;
	† John Eyre Esq;
	John Staunton Esq;
	Samuel Eyre Esq;
	John Ormsby Esq;
	Richard Whalley Esq;
	Agmondisham Vesey Esq;
	† Charles Steuart Esq;
	† Sir Maurice Crossby Knt.
	Edward Deney Esq;
	† Thomas Crosby Esq;
	† John Prat of the City of Dublin Esq;
	John Cleunerhaffet Esq;
	† Samuel Morris;
	† William Crosby Esq;
	Henry Rowe Esq;
	The Rt. Hon. Thomas Keightley Esq;
	Joshua Allen Esq;
	Tho. Jones of Osbertone Esq;
	Richard Lock Esq;

Borough

Chap. XVI.

IRELAND

Borough of Naas.

Borough of Ashy.

B. of Harrystowne.

Coun. of Kilkenny 16.

City of Kilkenny.

Bor. of St. Kennis,
alias Irishtown.

Borough of Gowran.

Bor. of Thomastown.

Bor. of Enistoege

Borough of Callen.

Bor. of Knocktopher

King's-County 6.

Bor. of Banagher

Bor. of Philipstown.

County of Letrim 6.

Bor. of Jamestown.

Borough of Carrisk

Coun. of Limerick 8.

City of Limerick

Bor. of Kilmallock

Borough of Askeyton

† Thomas Burgh, Esq;

† Theobald Burke, Esq

Maurice Keating, Esq;

† John Lyons, Esq;

† Benjamin Chetwood, Esq;

Alexander Graydon, Esq;

Sir Henry Weymes, Kt.

William Ponsonby, Esq;

Sir Richard Levinge, Kt. and Bart.

then Attorn. Gen.† Darby Egan, Esq; Recorder of the
City of Kilkenny.

Sir Standish Hartstorgue, Bart.

Sir Robert Maud, Bart.

Sir Richard Levinge, Kt. and Bart:

then Attorney General.

James Agar, Esq;

Amyas Bush, Esq;

Arthur Bush, Esq;

Edward Deane, Esq;

Charles Moncke, Esq;

Silvester Cross, Esq;

† Francis Flood, Esq;

Edward Worth, Esq;

† Rosscarrick Donking, Esq;

John Moore, Esq;

† James Forth, Esq;

The Hon. Charles Plunket, Esq;

† Peter Holmes, Esq;

John Forster, Esq; Recorder of the City
of Dublin, now Chief Justice of the*Common Pleas.*

Jacob Peppard, Esq;

Theophilus Jones, Esq;

William Gore, Esq;

Gilbert King, Esq;

John King, Esq;

Sir George St. George, Bart. now

Lord St. George.

John French, Esq;

† George King, Esq;

George Evans, Jun. Esq; now Lord
Carbery.

† Henry Ingoldsby, Esq;

† George Roch, Esq;

† Sir Philips Coote, Kt.

Henry Poyle, Esq;

Robert Taylor, Esq;

† Philip Percivall, Esq;

G

County

B. of Longford 10.	Sir Robert Newcomen <i>Knt.</i> and <i>Bar.</i>
Borough of Longford	Henry Edgworth <i>Esq</i>
Borough of Granard	† James mac Cartny <i>Esq</i> ;
B. of Lanesborough	George Gore <i>Esq</i> ; now <i>Atton Gen.</i>
Bor. of St. Johnstown	† John Parnell <i>Esq</i> ;
C. of London-Derry 8.	† John Rogerfon <i>Esq</i> ; now <i>Sollicit Gen.</i>
City of London-Derry	† William Burgh <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Coleraine	Wentworth Harman <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Newtown-Limavady.	† John Kennedy <i>Esq</i> ;
County of Louth 10.	† Robert Edgworth <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Atherdee	William Connelly <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Dundalk	Hercules Rowley <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Carlingford	Charles Norman <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Dunleere	† John Newton <i>Esq</i> ;
County of Mayo 4.	The Hon. Frederick Hamilton <i>Esq</i> ;
Bor. of Castle-barr	George Lowther <i>Esq</i> ;
County of Meath 14.	William Connelly <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Trim	† Hugh Henry <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Athboy	Richard Tisdall <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Navan	Stephen Ludlow <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Kells	James Tisdall <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Duleek	† Michael Tisdall <i>Esq</i> ;
Borough of Rath	† Henry Brook <i>Esq</i> ;
Count. of Monaghan 4.	Henry Bellingham <i>Esq</i> ;
	† Brigadier Hans Hamilton
	† James Stannus <i>Esq</i> ;
	Blaney Townley <i>Esq</i> ;
	† Peter Ludlow <i>Esq</i> ;
	Sir Henry Bingham, <i>Bar.</i>
	Henry Bingham <i>Esq</i> ;
	The Hon. Richard Steuart, <i>Esq</i> ;
	† George Brown, <i>Esq</i> ;
	Garret Weisley, <i>Esq</i> ;
	John Preston, <i>Esq</i> ;
	† Richard Ashe, <i>Esq</i> ;
	† Thomas Jones, <i>Esq</i> ;
	John Blithe, <i>Esq</i> ;
	John Wade, <i>Esq</i> ;
	Henry Meredith, <i>Esq</i> ;
	† Nathaniel Preston, <i>Esq</i> ;
	Sir Thomas Taylor, <i>Bart.</i>
	† Thomas Faylor, <i>Esq</i> ;
	Sir Thomas Smith, <i>Knt.</i>
	William Berry, <i>Esq</i> ;
	The Hon Richard Gorges, <i>Esq</i> ;
	George Lowther, <i>Esq</i> ;
	Sir Alexander Cairnes, <i>Bart.</i>
	† Alexander Montgomery, <i>Esq</i> ;
	Borough

Chap. XVI.

I R E L A N D.

83

Borough of *Monaghan*

Queen's County.

Bor. of *Maryborough*

Borough of *Ballynekill*

Bor. of Port. *Arlington*

Cou. of *Roscommon* 8.

Bor. of *Roscommon.*

Borough of *Boyle*

Borough of *Tulsk*

County of *Sligo* 4.

Borough of *Sligo*

County of *Tipperary* 8.

Borough of *Clonmell*

City of *Cashell*

Borough of *Fethard*

County of *Tyrone* 10.

Bor. of *Dungannon*

Borough of *Strabane*

City of *Clogher*

Borough of *Augher*

C. of *Waterford* 10.

City of *Waterford*

Bor. of *Dungarvan.*

† Francis Lucas, Esq;
† Richard Peokrich, Esq;
Dudley Cosby, Esq;
Richard Fitz-Patrick, Esq; now Lord
Goran.

Robert Piggo, Esq;
† William Wall, Esq;
Thomas Medlicott, Esq;
John Barringham, Esq;
† Ephraim Dawson, Esq;
Richard Warburton, Junior, Esq;

Sir Edward Crofton, Bart.
† James Donnellan, Esq;
† Edward Crofton, Esq;
Henry Sandford, Esq;
Sir John King, Bart.

Henry King Esq;
William Caulfield, Esq;
William Neave, Esq;
Chidley Coote, Esq;

† William Ormsby, Esq;
† Samuel Burton of the City of Dub-
lin, Esq;

† Owen Wynne, Esq;
James Dawson, Esq;
† George Matthews, Esq;
Robert Hamerton, Esq;
† Stephen Moor, Esq;
Kingsmel Penefather, Esq;
† Matthew Penefather, Esq;
Sir Redmond Everard, Bart.

† Cornelius Callaghan, Esq;
Richard Steuart, Esq;
Audley Mervyn, Senior, Esq;
Thomas Knox, Esq;

Oliver St. George, Esq;
Oliver mac Causland, Esq;
Gustavus Hamilton, Esq;
Richard St. George, Esq;
Thomas Ashe, Esq;

William Balfour, Esq;
† Henry Mervyn, Esq;
The Hon. William Steuart, Esq;
Sir John Mason, Kt.

Minard Christian, Esq;
† Thomas Christmas, Esq;
James Barry, Esq;
† Robert Carew, Esq;

Borough of Tallagh	† William Maynard, Esq; Richard Cox, Esq;
Borough of Lismore	Sir Arthur Shaen, Bart. Sir James Jeffryes, Knt.
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Borough of Athlone	William Handcock, Esq; William Jones, Esq;
Borough of Killbeggan	† Brabazon Newcomen, Esq; John Preston, Esq;
Mannor of Mullingar	† Thomas Bellew, Esq; Charles Melvill, Esq;
Borough of Fore	† Washington Shirley, Esq; † Dennis Kelly, Esq;
Coun. of Wexford 18.	The Right Hon. Philip Savage, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer. James Stopford, Esq; Richard Saunders, Esq; † Thomas Meredyth, Esq; Jeffry Paul of Ballyraggan, Esq; † Edward Jones, Esq; Morley Saunders, Esq; Prime Ser- jeant at Law. † Richard le Hunte, Esq; Thomas Palliser, Esq; Hugh Morgan, Esq; † Sir John Stanley, Bart. † George Ram, Esq; John Cliffe, Esq; Second Serjeant at Law. Nathaniel Poyle, Esq; Nicholas Loftus, Esq; † George Haughton, of the City of Dublin, Esq; Anderson Saunders, of the City of Dublin, Esq; † George Savill, Esq; William Whitshed, Esq; now Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. John Allen, Esq; † Henry Percy, Esq; Joshua Dawson, Esq; Edward Stratford, Esq; Charles Rickaseys, Esq; † Robert Allen, Esq; Hugh Eccles, Esq; The Hon. Charles Boyle, Esq; John Jephson, Esq;
Town of Wexford	
Town of New-Ross	
Bor. of Enniscorthy	
Borough of Fethard	
Borough of Newbo- rough, alias Goary.	
Borough of Bannow	
Borough of Clomines	
Borough of Taghman	
Coun. of Wicklow 10.	
Borough of Wicklow	
Bor. of Baltinglass.	
Borough of Caryesfort	
Borough of Blessinton	

MEMBERS in all 300.

Principal Officers of IRELAND.

Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland,
Charles, Earl of Sunderland.

His Secretary, *Joseph Addison, Esq;*

Secretary of State, *Edward Southwell, Esq;*

Lord Chancellor, *Alan, Lord Brodrick.*

His Secretary, *Francis Lake, Esq;*

Lord Treasurer, *Earl of Burlington,*

Vice-Treasurers, *Arthur, Earl of Anglesea,* and *Henry, Earl of Rochester.*

Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Philip Savage, Esq;*

Lord Chief Baron, *John Dean, Esq;*

Second Baron, *John Pocklington, Esq;*

Third Baron, *Sir John St. Leger, Bart.*

King's-Bench.

Prime Serjeant, *Morley Saunders, Esq;*

Second Serjeant, *John Cliffe, Esq;*

Attorney-General, *George Gore, Esq;*

Solicitor-General, *John Robertson, Esq;*

Auditor-General, *Charles Dering, Esq;*

Surveyor-General, *Richard Stone, Esq;*

Chancery.

Chief Remembrancer, *Henry Temple, Esq;*

Second Remembrancer, *Luke King, Esq;*

Clerk of the Pipe, *Paul Barry, Esq;*

Chief Chamberlain, *Robert Fox, Esq;*

Second Chamberlain, *Robert Curtis, Esq;*

Comptroller of the Pipe, *Charles Baldwyn, Esq;*

Usher of the Exchequer, *Mr. Carpenter.*

Cryer of the Exchequer, *Robert Fox, Esq;*

Pursivant of the Exchequer, *Edward Dering, Esq;*

Auditor of the Foreign Accounts and Imprest, *Lewis Roberts, Esq;*

Queen's

King's-Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, *William Whitehead*, Esq;
 Second Justice, *Sir Richard Leving*, Kt, and Bart.
 Third Justice, *Jeffrey Gilbert*, Esq;
 Clerk of the Crown, *Philip Savage*, Esq;

Chancery.

Lord Chancellor, *Alan*, Lord Broderick.
 Master of the Rolls, *William*, Lord Berkeley.
 Four Masters in Chancery, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Richard Stone,} \\ \text{Thomas White,} \\ \text{John Usher,} \\ \text{William Crow,} \end{array} \right\}$ Esqs;
 Clerk of the Crown, *Sir Thomas Domoile*, Kt.
 Clerk of the Hanaper, *Joseph Budden*, Esq;

Common-Pleas.

Lord Chief Justice, *John Forster*, Esq;
 Second Justice, *Sir Gilbert Dolben*, Bart.
 Third Justice, *James Mackartney*, Esq;
 Prothonotary, *James Barry*, Esq;

Physician to the State, *Sir P. Dun*, Kt.
 Ulster King at Arms, *William Hawkins*, Esq;
 Athlone Pursivant, *Joseph Moland*, Esq;
 Chief Serjeant at Arms, *Richard Povey*, Esq;
 Second Serjeant, *Thomas Carter*, Esq;

Three Pursivants, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John Podmore,} \\ \text{Robert Preston,} \\ \text{William Levingston,} \end{array} \right.$

Keeper of the Council Chamber, *William Palmer*, Jun.
 Keeper of the Rooms in Dublin Castle, *William Clanke*.
 Porter of the Castle, *George Digby*.
 Constable of the Castle of Dublin, *John Pratt*, Esq;
 State Kettle-Drummer, *William Cooper*.

Commissioners of the Revenue.

Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt. | *William Conelly*, Esq;
William Strickland, Esq; | *Sir Henry Bunbury*, Kt.

Horatio

Horatio Walpole, Esq;
Philip Gibbon, Esq;

Thomas Medlicot, Esq;

Commissioners of Excise.

Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt.
William Strickland, Esq;
William Conelly, Esq;

Sir Henry Bunbury, Kt.
Thomas Medlicot, Esq;

Solicitor, *Richard Nuthall, Esq;*
Comptroller, and Accountant General, *William Burgh, Esq;*

Military Government of *Ireland*.

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces in the Absence
of the Lord Lieutenant, *Charles, Lord Tirawley.*

Major General of all the Forces, *George Wade, Esq;*

There ought to be Twelve Thousand Men, Horse,
Foot and Dragoons upon the *Irish* Establishment, and his
Majesty has given Directions to make them up, by filling,
or rather new raising the Regiments of *Wills, Bor* and
Wade.

Lieutenant General of the Ordinance, *Colonel Moleworth.*
Captain of the Battle-Axes, the Lord Lieutenant's Guards,
Colonel William Southwell.

Muster-Master General, *Matthew Pennesfeather, Esq;*

Governor of the Royal Hospital of *Kilmainan* near *Dublin*,
Lieutenant General *Palmes.*

F I N I S.

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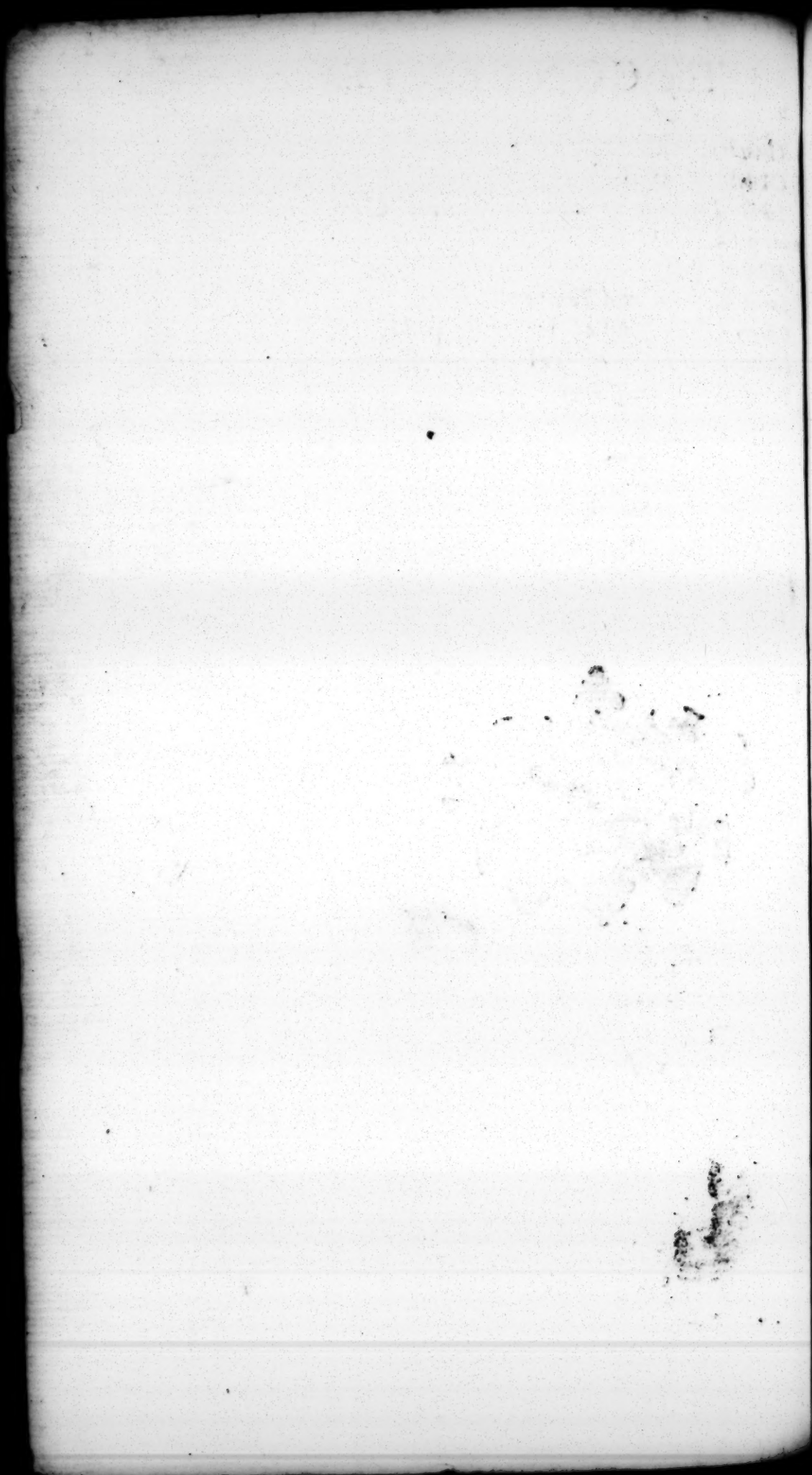
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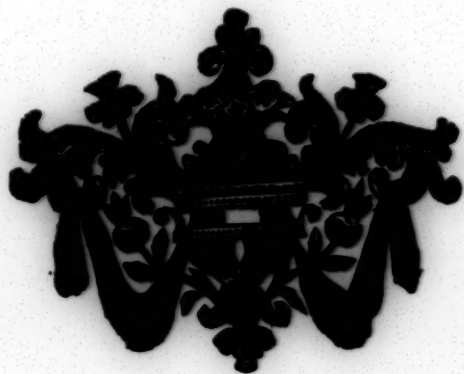
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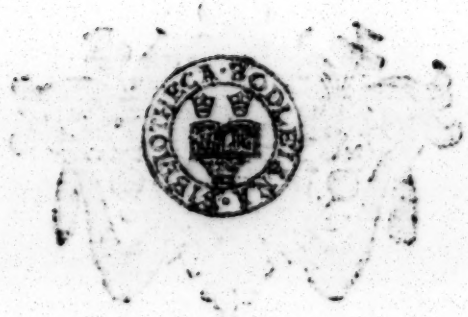
T H E
P R E S E N T S T A T E
Of His M A J E S T Y ' S
D O M I N I O N S
I N
G E R M A N Y .

C O N T A I N I N G
An Exact Description of the Same, and a
New M A P of them All.



L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN NICHOLSON, ANDREW BELL,
RALPH SMITH, and JAMES ROUND, 1715.





A N
A C C O U N T
Of his M A J E S T Y
King G E O R G E's Dominions
I N
G E R M A N Y.

TH E *Atlas Historique* informs us, That they consist of, 1. The Dutchy of *Calenberg*, in which lyes the City of *Hanover*, his Capital.

2. Of the Principality of *Grubenhagen*.

3. Of the Dutchy of *Lunenburg Zell*, as Successor to his Uncle and Father-in-Law *George William*.

4. Of the County of *Diepholtz*.

5. Of the County of *Hoy*.

6. Of the County of *Danneberg*.

7. Of the Dutchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*, in Conjunction with the Prince of *Wolfembuttel*, a Branch of the same Family of *Brunswick*.

His Majesty has also Pretensions, first to be Chief Treasurer of the Empire.

Secondly, To be Chief Standard Bearer of the Empire, which is controverted by the Family of *Wirtemberg*.

Thirdly, On the County of *Staden*, against the Arch-bishop of *Bremen* formerly, now against the King of *Sweden*.

Fourthly, Upon the County of *Poitou* in *France*, by Donation from King *Richard* of *England*, to *Otho* I. of *Brunswick* in 1190.

Fifthly, On the Succession of *Maud* Dutchess of *Lombardy* in *Italy*.

Sixthly, On the Dominions which formerly belonged to *Henry* the *Lion*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Maud* of *England*.

Seventhly, Upon the County of *Eicksfelt*, possess'd by the Elector of *Mentz*.

Eighthly, On the County of *Regenstein*, possess'd by the King of *Prussia*.

Ninthly, On the Principality of *Taranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by a Treaty made in 1337.

Tenthly, Upon the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and *Hoxtar*, which has been the subject of several Controversies, and is now possess'd by the Elector of *Cologne*, as Administrator, by a Treaty made at *Brunswick* in 1653.

The Protestants in that Bishoprick being oppress'd by the Elector of *Cologne*, his present Majesty when Elector, was obliged to put some Troops into the Capital City, to make the Papists keep to the Treaty of *Westphalia* on the Head of Religion. This was complain'd of to the *German Dyet*, upon which the Elector publish'd a Manifesto, to justify his Proceedings, and prov'd that they were according to the Agreement made with the Elector of *Cologne* in 1643, and other later Conventions; so that the Papists were at last obliged to redress the Grievances of the Protestants, and the Elector withdrew his Troops.

'Tis also to be observ'd, that the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* is by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to be alternately confer'd upon Protestants and Papists, and that the Chapter is oblig'd when it comes to a Protestant's Turn, to elect one of the younger Sons of his Majesty's Family to be their Bishop, or in case there be none such, they are to chuse the Reigning Prince; and in case the Family shou'd fail, they are to chuse a Prince of the House of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*.

The *German* Dominions possess'd by his Majesty at present, lye betwixt the Lat. $51\frac{1}{2}$ and $54\frac{1}{2}$, including *Sax-Lawenburg*, and between Lon. 8. from the Meridian of *London* to Lon. 12.

The Breadth and the Length of these Dominions are both unequal, because they are indented by those of *Holstein*, *Bremen* and *Mecklemburg* on the N. N. W. and N. E. by those of *Hesse Cassel* and part of *Thuringen* on the S. and by the Dominions of *Prussia* on the E. and part of *Westphalia* on the W. and by the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* and the Dutchy of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, which lye inclosed betwixt the Dutchy of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, on the S. Zell on the N. and the County of *Schawenbergh* on the W. The Dominions being thus limited, are above 150 Miles, where longest from the County of *Diepholtz* on the W. to the farthest part of *Danneberg* on the E. and 175 where broadest, from the Borders of *Hesse Cassel* on the S. to the farthest part of *Sax-Liwenburg* on the N.

His Majesty's German Dominions and Titles being so many, and various, his Coat of Arms is the same, and not being easy to be separated from those of the Branch of *Wolfembuttel* are blazoned together by the *Atlas Historique* as follows :

Gules, two Leopards Or langued, for Brunswick	1	2
Gules, a Horse Argent for Lower Saxony	2	2
Or, a Lyon Azure strow'd with Harts Gules for Lunenburg	3	3
Azure, a Lyon Argent Crown'd for Eberstein	3	4
Gules, a Lyon Or with a Border Campone, Argent and Azure for Homburg	5	5
Azure a Lyon Argent, for Diepholtz	6	7
Argent, an Eagle Gules for Diepholtz	7	8
A Scutcheon, Argent for the Electoral Dignity	8	
Gules, a Lyon Argent for Lauterburg	9	9
Or, three Fesses Gules for Lauterburg	10	10
Argent, an Hart Sable for Cherttenburg	11	11
Quartered in the first and fourth, Or two Bears Feet in Pale, in the second Cut in the upper Part Or and Gules, and in the lower Part Gironée Argent and Azure for Hoya and Bruckhausen	12	6
Checkée, Argent and Gules for Honstein	13	14
Argent, a Branch of Deers Horns Gules for Reinstein	14	12
Argent, a Branch of Deers Horns Sable for Blankenberg	15	13
The Helmets.		
Or, a Peacock's Tail with Branches of Deers Horns on the sides for Honstein Lauterberg	1	4
A 3		Or,

Or, two Bears Feet for <i>Hoye</i> —————	2	2
Or, a Beam <i>Argent</i> with a Horse across it <i>Argent</i> for <i>Brunswick</i> —————	3	1
Or, two Horns <i>Argent</i> charg'd with six red Ensigns for <i>Bruckhausen</i> —————	4	3
Or, two Bufflers Horns with two Branches of Deers Horns on the sides for <i>Reinstein</i> <i>Blankenstein</i> —————	5	5

We come next to give a particular Geographical Description of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, and shall begin in the North with

1. The Dutchy of *SAX-LAWENBURG*; it lyes on the North and South Banks of the *Elbe* between *Holstein* on the West, and the North part of *Mecklenberg* on the East, and *Lunenbourg* on the South. It was Subject to its own Duke, of the ancient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and belonged to that Dutchy, till about 1260, when *John* the youngest Son of *Albert* Duke of *Saxony* had it for his Share, and his Successors called themselves Dukes of *Angria* and *Westphalia*; but Duke *Erick* missing of his Pretensions to the Electorate after the Death of *Albert*, added the Name of *Sax* to keep up his Pretensions. *Julius Francis*, their last Duke, dying without Heirs Male in 1689, the Claims of the Elector of *Saxony*, the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Duke of *Lunenbourg Zell* to it are not yet determined; but the latter seized it, and it is still in the Possession of the House of *Hanover*.

The Places of most Note in this Dutchy are, 1st. *Lawenburg*, the chief Town in Long. 10. 38. Lat. 53. 18. on the Conflux of the *Stekenitz* and *Elbe*. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill over against the Fortrefs of *Ertemberg*, on the other side the River. 'Tis a small, but Populous and Trading Town. 'Tis said to be built by *Henry* the Lyon Duke of *Saxony*, and from him called *Leoburgum*; but being much damaged by War, it was rebuilt and enlarg'd by *Bernard* of *Anhalt*. It lyes about 35 Miles South East from *Hambourg* and 15 North East from *Lunenbourg*.

2. *Mollen*, famous only for the Quarrels it has occasion'd betwixt the Dukes of *Sax-Lawenburg* and the Town of *Lubeck*.

3. *Wittenberg* a pretty little Town with a Castle on the *Elbe*.

4. *Ratzeburg* on a Lake of that Name, 17 Miles N. of *Lawenburg*; and about 10 N. of *Lubeck*. It was made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Bremen* by *Henry* the Lyon, and continued so till by the Treaty of *Munster* it was seculariz'd and given to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, but the

the Castle and Town to the Duke of *Lauenburg*. The Duke of *Lunenborg* seized and fortified it in 1689, and the King of *Denmark* took it in 1693, and demolished the Fortifications before he restored it. 'Tis the chief Town of a small Principality of the same Name, and embraced *Lutheranism* in 1566. Also the Dukes of *Lauenburg* were anciently buried here. Part of the Dutchy of *Bremen* is Subject to this Country, with the Towns of *Frankenhausen*, *Saxenhausen*, and some others on the *Elbe*. The Elector of *Saxony* quitted his Pretensions to the Dutchy and this Town to the House of *Lunenborg* in 1697, and they began to re-fortify the Place in 1700. The Authority of the Emperor *Leopold* and of the late King *William*, contributed to the quiet Possession of this Family, as having the best Pretensions both by ancient and modern Titles and Agreements.

II. The Dutchy of *LUNENBURG* has the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* and the Dominions of *Brandenburg* on the East, the County of *Hoye*, with the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* on the West, the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* and the Dutchy of *Sax-Lauenburg* on the North, the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the South; so that it makes up the largest part of his Majesty's *German* Dominions, and is not mix'd with any other. The greatest Length from East to West is about 170 *English* Miles, and the greatest Breadth from South to North above 70.

The Country abounds with Woods and Forrests, which afford good Fir, Oak and Elm that they sell to the *Hamburgers* and *Dutch*, with all sorts of Deer, Wild Swine and other Venison, and a great part of it consists of vast Heaths and Wastes, the largest of which lyes West of the City of *Lunenborg* in the way to *Harburg*, and is desert for several Leagues, yet in the Barren Parts the Inhabitants keep Bees, and make a great Profit of their Honey and Wax.

The Inhabitants are reckoned by the other *Germans* to be most Rustical, both in Habit and Language, of any in the Empire; but whatever they were formerly, it will not appear to be so now, especially as to their Cloathing. The *Cberusci*, part of whom inhabited this Country, contributed much to the Defeat of *Varus* and the *Roman* Legions. The present Inhabitants are also accounted good Soldiers, being bred in a cold Climate with a spare Dyet. They have store of good Fish in their Lakes, Pools and Rivers, and breed great number of Pheasants.

The chief Places of Note in this Dutchy are, 1st, *Lunenborg* the Metropolis: It lyes in Long. 10. 20. from the

the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 53. 37. almost 14 *English* Miles South West of *Lawenburg*, and 28 South East of *Harburg*, 43 North of *Zell*, 61 North of *Brunswick*, and 69 North East from *Hanover*.

Some ascribe the Foundation of this City to *Julius Caesar*, but this is rejected as Fabulous: It is mentioned in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry II*, and afterwards as the greatest City belonging to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, about the Year 1073. *Henry the Lyon* is said to have been the first who fortified it in 1189, it being formerly defended only by a Castle built in 1076, on the Mountain of *Calkeberg*, which lyes near it.

It was formerly an Imperial City, but now Subject to its own Prince. 'Tis of an oblong Form, about two *English* Miles in compass, the Streets broad, and most of the Houses well built. The Duke's Palace stands over against the Town-House, which is a very neat Structure.

There's also a fine University here, which was formerly a Monastery, and there's a stately Bridge over the River *Elminaw*, which is here Navigable. The chief Trade of the City is in Salt made from Salt Springs, which rise within the Walls. The Salt-Houses are fenc'd in, and continually guarded, as being the main Support of the City, a considerable part of the Duke's Revenue, and affording constant Employment for great numbers of Poor. It is reckoned the best for Colour and Taste of any in *Germany*, and therefore exported in great quantities.

2. *Bardowick* about 4 *English* Miles North West from *Lunenburg* upon the same River. 'Tis now only a Village, but formerly a strong and populous City. Some reckon it to have been the first in *Saxony*, and built 990 Years before Our Saviour. It had 9 Churches, of which the Cathedral only is left. Over the Gate there are some barbarous *Latin* Verses in an old *Gothick* Character, which alledge it was built 235 Years before *Rome*, and that it was destroyed by *Henry the Lyon* in 1189. Some derive the Name from *Bardo* an ancient Knight-Errant; but *Meibomius* derives it from an ancient People in that Country called *Bardi*: 'Tis more probable that it was a College of the ancient Poets called *Bards*. In the Cathedral there are 8 Residentiary Canons, and a few Vicars.

3. *Ulzen*. 'Tis a neat little Town on the Conflux of 3 Streams, which form the River *Elmenau* 26 Miles South East of *Lunenburg*, and 28 North East from *Zell*. It was formerly called *Lawenwald*, i. e. *Lyon Forrest*, as appears by their Records, and an Inscription on the Town-Hall. It had its present Name from the Neighbouring Monastery of

of *Oldenstadt* formerly called *Old Ulsen*. In 1646 most of the City was burnt down and never wholly rebuilt since, but the Streets are larger, and the Houses more splendid and regular than before. 'Tis said that the first *English Saxons* went from hence to *Britain*, and that those who returned hung up a Gilt Tin Ship in the Market Place, as a Memorial of their success, which continu'd there till the abovementioned Fire.

4. *Zell*. It lyes in a sandy Plain near the Conflux of the Rivers *Aller* and *Fuse*, which fall into the *Weser* below *Verden*. It lyes in Long. 10. 14. from the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 52. $\frac{3}{4}$, 47 Miles South from *Lunenburg*, 55 South from *Harburg*, 26 North East from *Hanover*, and 27 North West from *Brunswick*. Some derive its Name from its having been a Cellar, as the *German* Word signifies, but in a Charter of 1203, which is kept in the Duke's Archives, 'tis call'd *T'selle*. It consists of three Streets, which lye Parallel, and is well fortified, the Ramparts large and well mounted with Cannon. The Duke has a Palace here which stands near the Gate of *Hanover*. 'Tis a square Building, Moated round, and has four Platforms. In the lower Court beyond the Ditch, there is a very fine Riding House; and there are many fine Gardens, Orchards and Grotto's near the Palace. It was built in 1485, by Duke *Henry*, and is the Seat of the chief Courts of Judicature.

5. *Walstrod*, i. e. *Walo's Cross*, formerly a Monastery built by *Walo*, a Prince of *Anhalt*, in 986, as appears by an Inscription on his Statue in the Church. It is now a considerable Town, seated in a pleasant Valley, encompass'd with Woods and Mountains. Its chief Trade consists in Honey, Wax, Wool and Beer: It lyes on the River *Bohme* near the Confines of *Verden*, 26 Miles North West of *Zell*, and 44 South West of *Lunenburg*.

6. *Harburg* on the River *Lotze* near the Place where it falls into the *Elbe* over against *Hamburg*, with a strong Castle. This Town is the strongest Frontier of the Country on this side, and well fortify'd. 'Tis very Populous, because the Inhabitants have great Privileges, and is capable of being improved by Trade, especially now that his Majesty of *Great Britain* is able to protect it from the Insults which *Hamburg* is liable to from its Neighbours.

7. *Danneberg* on the River *Ferze*, 6 Miles from the Place where it falls into the *Elb*. 'Tis the chief Town in the County of that Name, which was given to *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick* in 1462, by *Nicholas* Count of *Danneberg*, and lyes 35 Miles South East from *Lunenburg*.

8. *Snack*.

8. *Snackenburg* on the Confines of *Brandenburg*, where the *Weck* falls into the *Elb*. It is a large Trading Town 65 Miles South East of *Luttenburg*.

The remarkable Woods and Forests in this Country are mark'd a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, in *Moll's* lesser Map, which also gives an Account of their Names, and in a larger one since publish'd, he has mark'd 50 of those Woods and Forests with Numbers.

III. The County of *HOYE* has *Bremen* and part of *Oldenburg* on the N. *Minden* on the S. *Diepholtz* on the W. and *Lunenburg Zell* on the E. *Moll* makes it about 35 miles from S. to N. and about 28 from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lyes on the E. Bank of the River *Weser*, about 35 m. S. E. from *Bremen*, 15 S. W. from *Verden*, 40 N. E. from *Minden*, 45 N. W. from *Zell*, and 42 N. W. from *Hanover*. 'Tis a small Town but well fortify'd, and has one of the strongest Castles in the Circle of *Westphalia*. It had formerly Counts of its own of an Ancient *Saxon* Family, to whom it was given by the Emperor *Lotharius*. They were much respected in the Empire; the last of them dy'd in 1582, upon which the County was divided betwixt the Families of *Brunswick* and *Hesse*; but is now entirely subject to his Majesty of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick*.

The most considerable Place in this County next to *Hoye* is *Nienberg*, on the same side the River about 10 m. to the S. W. 'Tis a well fortify'd Town, and sustain'd several Sieges during the Wars in *Germany*.

Other Places of Note are, 1. *Freudenberg*, about 22 m. N. W. from *Hoye*. 2. *Drakeburg* on the *Weser*, about 8 m. S. E. from it. 3. *Sidberg* about 15 S. W. 4. *Liebenaw* 20 m. S. W. 5. *Barenberg* at the same distance more to the S. W. on the R. *Oame*. 6. *stolzenau* 30 m. S. And, 7. *Ucht*, about 32 S. W. from *Hoye*.

IV. The County of *DIEPHOLT* has the County of *Oldenburg* on the N. the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* on the S. the County of *Hoye* on the E. and the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the W. 'Tis about 30 m. long from S. to N. but the Breadth unequal; the broadest Place being about 18 m. from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lyes on the Lake *Dummer* 32 m. S. W. from *Hoye*. It had formerly Lords of its own, whose Posterity failing in 587, it fell to the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*. The Town suffer'd much by the Civil Wars of *Germany*, when a great part of it was ruin'd, but is since rebuilt and defended by a Fort. There's

a Hill in this Country call'd *Hulfemburg* (i. e.) the Mont of Help. It was so nam'd, says the Chronicle of *Brunswick*, because *Charlemaign* pray'd here against *Wittekind* the *Saxon* and his Idols, upon which the Emperor having obtain'd the Victory, he built a Chappel on the Top of this Hill, which being much frequented, a large Village was built in the Neighbourhood, and call'd *St. Hulp*. They had afterwards an Annual Fair granted them, where the Monks sold Indulgences; but that wicked Practice was abolish'd at the Reformation. They have fine Pastures, and Meadows, with great Flocks of Cattle, and their Butter is highly esteemed.

V. The County of *SCHAWENBURG* has part of the Dutchy of *Lunenburg Zell* on the N. the County of *Lippe*, and part of *Brunswick Lunenburg* on the S. the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the E. and the Principality of *Minden* on the W. It extends about 34 m. S. and N. is of an unequal Breadth, and about 25 where broadest from S. to N. It abounds with Corn and Hay, Quarries of Free Stone, of which they export considerable Quantities; Salt Pits, Timber, Coal, Allum, Chalk, and Venison. It has also Copper Mines, in which there are some small Quantities of Gold and Silver Oar. It is plentifully supply'd with Fish, especially Perch, both for Consumption and Export by the *Wejer*, some other Rivers, and the *Steinhader-See*, a Lake 5 miles long and 2 broad. This County was given by the Emperor *Conrad II* to *Adolph*, a *Saxon* Lord, about 1032, but his Posterity failing, in 1459, *Christian* of *Oldenburg*, King of *Denmark*, descended from a Daughter of the Family, became Heir to it. It was afterwards in Possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, but since came to the House of *Brunswick*. There is a Castle of the same Name near the S. E. Corner of the Country, about 27 miles S. W. from *Hanover*, and 18 S. E. from *Minden*. It has only two other Places of Note, viz. *Stadhagen* about 22 miles S. W. from *Hanover*, and *Sachsenhagen* about 20 W. from it.

VI. The Dutchy of *CALENBERG* has *Lunenburg Zell* on the N. *Brunswick Lunenburg* on the S. the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* on the E. and the County of *Schawenburg* on the W. so that according to *Moll's* Map, 'tis about 33 miles from S. to N. and 18 from E. to W. 'Tis more fruitful than *Lunenburg*, has fine Meadows and Fields, breeds excellent Horses, and affords Sheep and Wooll for Export, with Salt and Tobacco enough for the Inhabitants.

The

The Metropolis is HANOVER, the Duke's Court being remov'd hither by George Duke of *Brunswick Callenberg*, upon the Death of *Frederick Ulrick*, the last Prince of the Ancient House of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*. This Town at first was call'd *Lauenroda*, from a neighbouring Castle subject to the Counts of that Name. About *Henry the Lion's* Time it was call'd *Hanover*, (i. e. *Have over*) being then a Ferry over the *Line*. The City is handsome and well built, divided into the New and Old Towns by the River, which is Navigable here by small Boats, and was the ordinary Residence of the Elector. Most of the Houses are of Timber, interlaid with Brick or Plaister, and they have likewise many of Brick and Stone. The Streets are regular and broad, and well furnish'd with Lanthorns to give Light in the Winter Nights. It is regularly fortify'd, and the Ravelins before the Gates are well mounted with Cannon. The Elector's Palace or Castle is at one End of the City near the Ramparts, a large Structure of Free Stone, with several Square Courts and fine Stair Cases. It was formerly a large Monastery, but now so beautifully repair'd, that were it not for History, it could not be known that Monks were its ancient Inhabitants. It has many Apartments, with very fine and rich Furniture, which makes it one of the most splendid Courts of the Empire. There's a pretty Theatre in it with handsome Lodgings for Persons of all Ranks, and the Court being at the Charge of it, no body pays any Money for seeing Plays there. The House for the Opera is visited as a Rarity by all Travellers, the Painting and Contrivance being reckon'd the best in *Europe* for a House of that kind, and there is a Closet of Rarities, with a Noble Collection of Medals Ancient and Modern.

The Elector's Troop of Horse Guards consisted of 150 proper Men with good Horses and fine Equipage. He had two Regiments of Foot Guards of one Batallion each, cloath'd in Red lin'd with Blue, and he usually kept 6000 Horse and 6000 Foot in Pay in time of Peace, before the Dutchy of *Zell* fell to him. The most remarkable Churches here are, 1. That dedicated to *St. James*, in which there are two Crucifixes with the Pictures of the Apostles, and many Saints. 2. That dedicated to the Holy Cross, built of Stone, and much finer and neater than the other. It has a double Row of Galleries round from the Altar, and upon the first the History of the Gospel, divided into 53 Parts, is painted by the best Masters. This City is enrich'd by the Elector's Court and four Fairs *per Ann.* much frequented by Foreigners, as well as his Native Subjects.

They

They have also a considerable Trade here in a pleasant Malt Liquor call'd *Breuhan*, of which they Export considerable Quantities. This City lyes in Lat. $52\frac{1}{2}$, and Lon. $9\frac{3}{4}$ from the Meridian of *London*. The Elector has a Country Seat at *Herrenhausen* about two *English* Miles N. from the City, with a delicate Garden, noble Waterworks, Basins and Fountains extreamly large, and a Wilderness well contriv'd and adorn'd with Ever-greens. The Walks are of firm Gravel. There are many beautiful Cascades, an *Orangerie* reckon'd one of the largest in *Europe*, and there's a perfect Theatre cut out into Green Seats, Dressing Rooms for the Actors, being Arbours and Summer Houses on both Sides; the whole set off with many fine Statues, most of them gilt, and there's an excellent Waterwork just behiad. That most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress Dowager of *Hanover*, Mother to His Majesty King *George*, delighted much in this Seat and the Gardens, where she fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, of which she dy'd *June* 8. 1714.

2. *Hamelen*, an ancient City at the Mouth of the *Hamel* on the Banks of the *Wezer*, and the Frontiers of this Dutchy, about 27 Miles S. W. from *Hanover*. 'Tis the Key of the Country, and therefore the best fortify'd and garrison'd of any in the Dutchy. The Records of this City give an Account of a strange Accident which fell out there the 26th of *June*, 1284. This City being then much pester'd with Rats, which they could not destroy, a Stranger undertook it on promise of a Reward, which being agreed to, he took a Tabor and Pipe, and playing upon them, the Rats follow'd his Musick to the River, where they were all drown'd; but being deny'd his Reward, he left the Town in a Rage, and threaten'd Revenge: Accordingly he return'd next Year, and with the same Musick entic'd most of the Children of the Town after him to the Mouth of a great Cave on the Top of a Neighbouring Hill call'd *Coppleberg*, where he and they enter'd, but were never heard of more. In Remembrance of this sad Accident, the Citizens for many Years after dated all their Publick Writings from the Day they lost their Children, as is evident by many Old Deeds and Records. They still call the Street through which the Children pass'd *Tabor-street*, and at the Mouth of the Cave there is a Monument of Stone, with an Inscription in barbarous *Latin* Verse, giving an Account of this sad Tragedy, by which it is said they lost 130 Boys.

In 1633 the Swedes gain'd a great Victory over the Imperialists near this Town, and that same Year *George Duke of Brunswick* retook it.

VII The Dutchy of BRUNSWICK. The Country properly so call'd comprehends only the Territories that were formerly Subject to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Hanover*, but the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, and the Counties of *Flankenburg* and *Reinſtein* are compriz'd under the Name, because they were Subject to the Dukes of *Zell* and *Wolfembüttel*, who both have the Title of Dukes of *Brunswick*; but what belong'd to the Duke of *Zell* is now possess'd by the Elector of *Hanover*, his Nephew and Son-in-Law, and therefore *Moll* has mark'd them in his Map as the Dominions of *Brunswick Lunenburg*. This Country, taken under the Notion of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in General, has *Hesse* and part of *Thuringia* on the S. *Lunenburg* on the N. *Magdeburg* on the E. the County of *Lippe* and the Bishoprick of *Paderborn* on the W. and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* lyes in the middle of it, and has some Territories N. of the Bishoprick, intermix'd with the said Dutchy. It is not easy to give the Dimensions of this Country, because it is so intermix'd and indented with the Dominions of other Princes, but we may say of the Dutchies of *Brunswick* and *Hanover* in general, that they are populous and fruitful: Their Wheat and Rye grows some times to such a height, as to exceed the tallest Man on Horseback. A great part of the *Hercynian* Forrest did formerly run through this Country, and is now divided into smaller Woods and Parks, which afford Timber, Fewel, Store of Deer, Wild Swine, Hares, &c. and Fowl of all sorts. They have also rich Mines of Iron, Salt and Coal. Their chief River is the *Wezer*. by which and the *Aller* and *Oſter* Goods are brought to *Brunswick*, and by the *Lein* to *Hanover*, and they have many Rivers of less Note which abound with Fish. The Ruins of many old Castles and Forts are found on the Tops of Hills and Mountains in this Country, which some take to have been built by the *Romans*, and others by the *Saxons*, during their Wars with *Charles the Great*. The Inhabitants now as of old, are a stout and warlike People, and of a larger Size than most other *Germans*. The Commonalty is used to cold Lodgings and coarse Diet, which makes them the more hardy; and because they feed much on dry'd Swines Flesh and Sauſages, their Neighbours call them *Bacon-Guts*. They are not accounted so very Complaisant as other *Germans*, but more hospita-

hospitable and sincere. They have no Wine of their own Product, but plenty of good Beer of several sorts.

Having given this Account of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in general, we come now to describe that part of it which is subject to his Majesty, and lyes S. of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dominions of *Brunswick Wolfembüttel*. Mr *Moll* in his Map calls this *Brunswick Lunenburg*, with the Dutchy of *Grubenbagen*, of which last in its Place.

The chief Places in that which *Moll* calls *Brunswick Lunenburg*, are, 1. *Northeim*, a pretty little Town on the River *Leine*, above 7 English miles S. E. of *Grubenbagen*, and 50 S. from *Hanover*. 2. *Gottingen* on the same River, supposed to be the *Munitium* of the Antients. The Imperialists besieged it in 1641, but in vain. 'Tis 10 Miles S. from *Northeim*, and 60 from *Hanover*. 3. *Münden* on the Confluence of the *Fulda* and the *Weſer*, 17 miles S. W. from *Gottingen*, and 65 S. from *Hanover*. It was almost entirely destroy'd by the Imperialists under Count *Tilly* in 1625. 4. *Lavenstein*, where there are Salt Pits; and 5. *Calenberg*, with a strong Castle 12 miles S. from *Hanover*.

We proceed next to treat of *GRUBENHAGEN*. It signifies a Wood or Forest belonging to the Family of the *Grubes*, who built a Castle there that gave Name to the Country. 'Tis most over-grown with Woods of Fir and Pine, formerly part of the *Hercynian* Forest, now call'd *Hartz*, because of the great quantity of Rosin and Pitch distill'd from the Trees. In this Country are most of the Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead, belonging to the King as Elector. The chief of 'em are *Rammelsberg*, *Wildman* and *Zellerfeld*: *Rammelsberg* is a high Mountain near the City of *Goslar*, 43 miles S. E. from *Hanover*. The Mines here were discover'd by one *Ramme*, a Hunter, whose Horse's Foot struck up a Piece of Oar in 972; upon which the Emperor *Otbo I.* got a Company of *Franks* who understood Minerals, to refine the Mettal, from whom the Town of *Frankenburg* near this Place had its Name. The Miners increasing, they found out that of *Wildman* in 1645, and that of *Zellerfeld*, which is the chief, in 1670. They all lye together, according to *Moll*, in the N. E. Corner of this Country on the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. The Overseer of the Mines keeps his Court at *Zellerfeld*, and pays the Workmen every *Saturday*. The chief Minerals in those Mines are Silver, Litharge, Lead, and 2 sorts of Copper, one melted from the Oar, and the other made by Vitriol Water, in which they steep great Plates of Iron in Troughs made on purpose. They find many other Minerals here which yield much Money; but frequently kill
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the Workmen by their nauseous Smells. The chief of these are, 1. Grey Vitriol. 2. The Inkstone of many Colours, from which two bray'd and boil'd together is made Green Vitriol. 3. Another Vitriol which grows like Icicles, and is us'd without any farther cleansing. 4. Blew Vitriol from Copper Oar. 5. White Vitriol from Lead Oar. 6. Misy of the Nature and Colour of Brimstone. 7. Brimstone from a peculiar sort of Oar from whence the *Flores Sulphuris* drop like Icicles.

The Mines of *Wildwam*, *Claustball*, *Cellersfelt*, *Grind*, &c. are Silver, and many of them very rich. There's above 110 nam'd Capital Mines, several of which have many smaller ones belonging to them. Some of them are wrought at his Majesty's Charge, and the rest farm'd out; so that they bring in a great Annual Revenue, 900000 Dollars having been Coin'd in one Year from that of *Claustball* alone, and the adjacent Country is well stor'd with Wood for working them. The Elestor's Revenues before the Addition of the Dutchies of *Zell* and *Lunenbourg*, were computed at 300,000 l. Sterling *per Annum*, which chiefly arises from those Mines that lye in the *Hartzwald*, part of the Old *Hercynian* Forest at the Foot of a high Mountain called *Melibocus* by *Ptolomey*, and now *Bokkenberg*. This Part of the Country is also remarkable for giving Birth to the German Heroe *Arminius*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, and other Roman Authors, for his Great Exploits in War.

The chief Towns and Places of this Dutchy are, 1. *Eymbecke*, so call'd from the Conflux of a great many Rivulets near it. It lyes about 28 miles S. E. from *Hamelen*, and about 42 almost S. from *Hanover*; it is pretty well fortify'd, and was formerly an Imperial Town, but submitted to the House of *Brunswick* to free themselves from the Oppression of the Counts of *Welen*. The adjacent Country is fruitful in Corn, so that abundance of that sort of Beer call'd *Bruban* is made in this Town.

2. *Grubenbagen*. The Castle which gives Name to the Country, as formerly mention'd, lyes about four miles almost S. from *Eymbeck*. 3. *Lutterberg*, formerly the Capital of a County of the same Name, near the Frontiers of *Anhalt* about 28 miles S. E. from *Eymbeck*, on a River which falls into the *Line* at *Northeim*. 4. *Andreasberg*, a small Town with rich Iron Mines near the Head of the same River 5 miles N. from *Lutterburg*, and 30 E. from *Eymbeck*. 5. *Claustball* 8 miles N. W. from *Andreasberg*. 6. *Altena*. 7. *Osterod*, about 6 miles S. W. from *Claustball*. These 3 last are all inhabited by Miners, who live so much under

under Ground; that they don't much affect good Houses above it.

The County of **BLANKENBURG** and **REINSTEIN**. The ancient Name was *Hartsgow*, i. e. the *Hercynian* County, but the present Name is deriv'd from the Forts of *Blankenburg* and *Reinstein*. The Boundaries of it are much contracted to what they were formerly, when the County of *Weringen* and its Capital *Elbingerode* were included in it. Now it has the Dominions of *Halberstadt* and *Quedlinburg* on the E. the County of *Elbingerode*, part of *Grubenhagen* and of *Anhalt* on the W. part of *Anhalt* on the S. and part of *Halberstadt* on the N. 'Tis so inclosed with other Dominions, that 'tis difficult to give an Account of its Dimensions; only *Moll* makes it about 24 m. from S. to N. and the breadth from E. to W. very uncertain, and but 8 at most.

The Air is very sharp, especially in the Winter. 'Tis so much exposed to the North Winds, that the Snow lyes on the Mountains here till Midsummer. The Inhabitants are strong and vigorous, so that many of them live to above 100 Years of Age. The highest Mountain in this Country, and perhaps in *Germany*, is the *Bruckerus* of the *Latins*, now call'd *Broxberg*, of which the common People tell many fabulous Things. There's little Corn in this Country, but the Forests abound with Cattle and Venison of all sorts, and they have abundance of Iron Mines. The greatest Curiosity of Nature here is a huge Cave betwixt *Blankenburg* and *Elbingerode*, call'd *Bumanshole* from *Buman* the Discoverer. The Mouth is so narrow, that one must creep in, where soon after they come to a dark high Gallery, the end of which was never yet found; tho' some of the Miners have confidently affirm'd, they have gone under Ground as far as *Goslar*, which is 20 miles. They say, that a young venturous Fellow going into it alone, his Light went out, and he wander'd 8 Days before he found his way back. At his return his Hair was perfectly Grey, and he told many frightful Stories of Spirits, some of whom condemn'd him to be hang'd, and put a Rope about his Neck, but let him go. Others pretend also to have met Spirits there, but more civil ones. In this Cave are frequently found large Bones of strange Creatures, which the Neighbouring Gentry keep for Rarities, and among others they found the Skeleton of a Giant. Near the Monastery of *Michalsstein*, not far from *Blankenburg*, are two high Rocks fronting one another, which represent Monks in their proper Habits, as if they had been form'd by Art, and therefore are call'd the Monks *Craigs*. The Country abounds

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with high and inaccessible Rocks, on the tops of which there are old Forts and Castles, but the only habitable one almost remaining is that of *Blankenburg*. Many of them have been hewn out of entire Rocks. The most remarkable of those ruinous Castles is that of *Hartsburg* near the *Brockberg*, which they say was built by the *Chauci*, a Branch of the *Saxons* 300 Years before *Christ*. Here they had also a Temple for *Saturn*, represented like an old Man standing bare-footed on the prickled Back of a Ruff, to denote the Security of his Adorers (says *Pomarius*) in their hardest Undertakings. In his Right Hand he had a Bucket of Water strow'd over with Flowers and Fruits, to signify that he wou'd send them Rain and Plenty. In his Left he had a Wheel, to signify that his Worshippers ought to live in Unity. *Mechtilde*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry* the Fowler, writ the History of this Idol in a rich Silk Coat of Needle-work, which the *Swedes* took out of the Cathedral of *Goslar* during the *German* Civil Wars, and carried to *Sweden*. This Idol and his Temple were destroy'd by Command of *Charlemagne*, and the Name of the Place call'd *Hartsburg*. In the Time of *D. Julius*, a Salt Fountain was found at the bottom of this Hill; upon which a small Town was built for the Workmen, call'd *Julius Hall*, now grown rich and large by their Trade in Salt, Copper, Kettles, Pots, Wire, &c.

Blankenberg, which gives the Name to this County, lyes about the middle of it, 8 miles West from *Quedlinburg*, and as much S. W. from *Halberstadt*.

Goslar, an Imperial Town, is by some plac'd in this Country. It lyes on the River *Gose* that falls into the *Oker*, about 20 miles N. W. from *Blankenberg* upon the S. Frontiers of *Hildesheim*, and about 45 miles S. E. from *Hannover*. It is an Imperial Town independent on the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, and has the same Privilege with other Imperial Cities, besides an Exemption from Tolls in all the Markets of the Empire but Three. In all Imperial Writs it is call'd *Nobile Membrum Imperij*, and is supposed to have been built by the Emperor *Henry I.* who had a Palace here. The Houses are cover'd with a glittering Slate very Ornamental, which in a Sun-shine Day dazzles ones Eyes. Most of the Inhabitants are employ'd either in digging Mines, or in cleansing and tempering Minerals.

Hohenstein County lyes in the S. E. part of the King's *German* Dominions, is about 18 miles from S. to N. and 20 where broadest from E. to W. The chief Town of this Country is by some reckon'd to be *Northausen*, which *Moll* in his Map places in the Dominions of *Saxony*, and about four

four miles from the E. side of this County. 'Tis an Imperial City, said to have been built by the Emperor *Theodosius II.* or *Merovius*, King of *France*, about 447. 'Tis noted for some Dyets that have been held here, but otherwise not remarkable.

A brief Account of the Genealogy and History of his Majesty King George's Family, drawn up from a Genealogical Tree of the Family of Brunswick-Lunenburg, in the Atlas Historique, Tome II. printed at Amsterdam in 1708. from Mr. Disney's Genealogy of the same Family printed at London in 1714. improv'd by Collections from Leibnitz's History of the House of Brunswick, &c.

THE *Atlas Historique* tells us, that several Author's derive this Family from *Atius*, King of *Alba*, Father to another of the same Name, who was King of the *Volsi*, and Father to *Marcus Atius Balbus*; Grand-father by the Mother's side to the Emperor *Augustus*: But there is no certainty of this.

Mr. *Disney* observes, that *Henninges* and *Reusner* pretend to derive *Azo* or *Albert d'Este*, Great Marquis in *Lombardy*, and the Founder of the *Brunswick* Family, lineally from *Cajus Atius*, a Roman of Note at *Ateste*, or *Este*, A. D. 390, who, they say, was of the same Family with *Augustus's* Grand-father, that descended from *Atius Navius* the *Augur*: But this is a meer Conjecture from the Affinity of Names, and the Residence of the *Atian* Family at *Este*.

The *Atlas Historique* says, that most German Authors make this *Azo* Son to *Hugh* Marquis of *Ferrara*.

Mr. *Disney* tells us, that others derive him from *Hugh*, King of *Italy*, and by consequence from *Charlemaigne*: Others suppose him to have been of German Extraction; but let this be as it will, it is certain he was a very rich Prince, of great Power in *Lombardy*, and liv'd near 100 Years. The Authors for this are *Reusner*, *Henninges*, *Spener* in his *Syll.*

Genealog. Abbas Uspbergenfis and *Imhoff* in *Hist. Ital. et Hisp. Genealog.*

Others, according to the *Atlas Historique*, carry his Genealogy higher, and derive him from *Azo* I. Count of *Este*, who was the Emperor's Vicar in *Italy*, and dy'd A. D. 970. He had a Son call'd *Thibaut* who succeeded him, was created Marquis of *Este* and Lord of *Lucca*, and dy'd in 976. He was succeeded by his Son *Albert Azo*, whom others call *Sigefrid*, and say he dy'd in 995. He was succeeded by his Son *Hugh*, whose Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to *Theodore*, Marquis of *Parma*. He dy'd in 1014, and was succeeded by his Son

Azo, or *Albert*, who is agreed by most Authors to be the Founder of the *Brunswick* Family. The *Atlas Historique* agrees with Mr *Disney*, that he was a very powerful Prince in *Lombardy*, and adds, that he was Marquis of *Tuscany*. That when the Emperor *Conrad II.* return'd to *Germany*, *Azo* follow'd him, and there marry'd *Cunigunda*, or *Cunigundis*, the only Daughter of *Guelph*, by whom he had *Guelph d' Este*, his Successor. The *Atlas* says, he liv'd above 100 Years.

Mr *Disney* calls this Lady Sister of *Guelph III.* Earl of *Altorf* and *Ravensberg*, and Duke of *Carinthia*. He adds, that the first or ancient *Guelphs*, of whom this Lady descended, were very considerable in the Empire, as appears from the Account which *Urspergensis* gives of them. The Marriage of *Rudolph* (Grand-father of *Cunigundis*) with *Liba*, Grand-daughter of *Otho I.* Sirnam'd the *Great*, introduc'd the Imperial Blood of *Saxony* in o their Veins; and tho' they were only Earls of *Altorf* and *Ravensberg*, till *Guelph III.* (the last Heir Male of that Race, possess'd himself of the Dutchy of *Carinthia* and the *Veroneze*) their Power was formidable, and some of the *German* Emperor's found it so by Experience. This *Guelph III.* dying without Issue in 1055. his Dominions pass'd in Right of his Sister to her Son *Guelph IV.* from whom the second or present *Guelphic* Family, the most Illustrious House of *Brunswick*, is descended.

Mr *Disney* and the *Atlas* both agree, that *Azo* or *Albert* above-mention'd, had a second Wife call'd *Ermengard*, who was Daughter of *Hugh*, Count of *Maine*, and Mr *Disney* says he had a Son by her call'd *Azo*, or *Fulco*, Marquis or Lord of *Este*, from whom descends the Noble House of *Este* in *Italy*, Dukes of *Modena*, &c.

Azo's Eldest Son by his first Wife, was *Guelph IV.* Earl of *Altorf*, &c. first Duke of *Bavaria* of this Family, says Mr *Disney*. His first Wife was *Ethelina*, Daughter to *Otho* Duke

Duke of *Bavaria*, whom he divorc'd, and had no Issue by her. The Duke her Father being proscribed by the Emperor *Henry IV.* his Title and Dominions were given to *Guelf*, A. D. 1071. His second Wife was *Judith*, Daughter of *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, by whom he had Issue. She dy'd in 1094, and *Guelf IV.* dy'd 1101.

The *Atlas Historique* calls him *Guelf* the Valiant. He agrees with Mr *Disney* in what has been said above, and adds, that he made a Voyage into the *Holy Land*, and dy'd in his Return.

By *Judith* of *Flanders* he had two Sons, viz: 1. *Guelf II.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who dy'd without Issue in 1119. He was a Pious and Valiant Prince, marry'd *Maud*, Dutches of *Lombardy*, and assisted the Emperor *Henry V.* against Pope *Pascal II* in which War he fell: And, 2. *Henry* the Black Duke of *Bavaria*, who marry'd *Wulfield*, Daughter of *Magnus Billing*, Duke of East *Saxony*, which includes *Lunenburg* and *Brunswick*.

Mr *Disney* observes, that the first of this Family *Herman Billingius*, was created Duke of *Saxony* by the Emperor *Otto I.* A. D. 966. Duke *Magnus* the 4th in Descent from him, was proscrib'd by *Henry IV.* of all his Feudal Dominions, and his Dutchy was given to *Lotharius*, afterwards Emperor; but *Lunenburg* not being held of the Imperial Crown, pass'd with *Wulfield*, his Eldest Daughter, and Heirefs to *Henry* the Black Duke of *Bavaria*, her Husband. By this Marriage she transmitted to her Posterity the Royal Blood of *Norway* and *Denmark* by her Father's side, and the Royal Blood of *Hungary* by that of her Mother.

Henry the Black had Issue by her, 1. *Henry* the Proud Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear anon. 2. *Conrad*, who became a Benedictine Monk, was afterwards created Cardinal, and dy'd in 1125. 3. *Guelf III.* who was made Prince of *Tuscany* and *Sardinia*, and Duke of *Spoletto*, by the Emperor *Frederick I.* but being wholly addicted to his Pleasures, which run him in Debt, he sold those Principalities again to the Emperor, and his Estate in *Swabia* and *Bavaria* to his Nephew *Henry* the *Lyon*. He had a Son call'd *Guelf IV.* who dy'd before him in 1168, and he himself gave up the Ghost in 1191.

We return to the Eldest Son *Henry* the Proud; He marry'd *Gertrudis*, Daughter to the Emperor *Lotharius II.* with whom he received the Dutchie of *Saxony* and *Brunswick* (says the *Atlas*) in 1137. *Henry* the Proud was designed Successor to the Empire by his Father-in-Law *Lotharius*, who thereupon sent him the Imperial Ornaments;

but *Conrad III.* being elected, he sent to *Henry* for the Regalia in 1138, which he refused to deliver. Upon this *Conrad* complain'd to the Dyet at *Goslar*, charg'd *Henry* with a design to overturn the Constitution of the Empire, and that he was encourag'd to it by his over-grown Dominions, which reach'd from *Denmark* to *Sicily*, and by his Relation to many great Families in *Germany* and *Italy*: He also took Notice of the Trouble that *Henry's* Ancestor *Hugo* had given to the Emperor *Henry II.* and in short prevailed with the Dyet to deprive *Henry* of the Dutchie of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*. The former was given to *Leopold* of *Austria*, and the latter to *Albert* of *Brandenburg*. *Henry* the Black Prince dy'd the same Year, but his Brother *Guelph* or *Welpbo* vindicated *Henry's* Memory, maintain'd his Pretension, and carried on a War against *Conrad* with various Success; but at last being closely besieged by *Conrad* in *Wernsberg*, Anno 1140. was obliged to surrender on this Condition, that *Guelpho's* Lady and others should have leave to march unmolested thro' the Emperor's Camp with their best Jewels, &c. This being granted, that Lady and the rest came out with their Husbands at their Backs, and left all their Riches behind. This Generous Stratagem did so much please the Emperor, that he readily granted Pardon to *Guelpho* and his Officers, and enter'd into an Alliance with him. *Guelpho* afterwards recover'd *Bavaria* and *Saxony* by Arms from the Houses of *Austria* and *Brandenburg*; but the Emperor obliged him to quit *Bavaria*, and took him along with him to the Holy Land. *Guelpho* dy'd, and his Nephew

Henry the Lyon, Son to *Henry the Black*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, succeeded. He married *Maud*, Daughter to *Henry II.* King of *England*, by which the *English*, *Saxon*, *Norman*, and *Scottish* Blood Royal was transmitted to their Posterity; for *Henry II.* her Father, was of the *English* *Norman* Blood, being Great Grandson to *William* the Conqueror, and by his Grandmother *Maud*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, and *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Etheling*, the *Scottish* and *Saxon* Blood Royal were united in his Veins.

He made a Pilgrimage to the Holy Land with a great Retinue of Princes, Bishops, &c. and the Emperor *Fredrick Barbarossa* sent an Embassy to the Greek Emperor on his behalf, so that he received him with the greatest Magnificence. When he came to the Holy Sepulchre, he gave great Proofs of his Liberality to those who kept it, and all the Marks of Devotion which were usual in those Times. He was also at great Expence in repairing and beautifying the

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the Place. He narrowly escaped an Ambush laid for him by a treacherous *Sarazen* in his Return; had a splendid Reception from the Sultan of the *Turks*, who call'd him Brother, congratulated his escape from that treacherous Plot, and made him many rich Presents.

This *Henry*, as Mr *Disney* observes, was by far the most Potent Prince in the Empire, his Dominions extending in breadth from the *Elbe* to the *Rhine*, besides the Dutchie of *Holstein* and *Mecklemburg* obtained by Conquest, beyond the *Elbe*, and in length they lay from the *German Ocean* and the *Baltick* to the Confines of *Italy*. This over grown Power drew upon him the Envy of other Princes, who exasperated the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* against him, because he refused to assist in the War against Pope *Alexander III.* so that in the Dyet of *Wurtzburg*, Anno 1179. or 1180. he was proscribed; his Dutchy of *Bavaria* given to *Otto*, Count *Wittelsbach*, from whom are descended the present Electoral Families of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*. The Dutchy of *Saxony* was given to *Bernard Ascanius*, Founder of the House of *Anhalt*, and all his other Territories were distributed among several other Princes and Free Towns. Upon this he retir'd to *England*, and by his Father-in-Laws Intercession, *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg* were restor'd to him, or (as the *Atlas Historique* says) *Lower Saxony*. His Lady *Maud* dy'd in 1189, and he himself in 1195.

Radevicus de Gestis Fred. I. Imp. Lib. IV. Chap. XLII who was his Cotemporary, gives the following Character of this Prince: He was of a graceful Presence, a strong Body, and extraordinary Genius. He affected Generous Exercises, abhor'd Sloth and Luxury, was modest and grave, had a manly Severity of Temper, was a constant Terror to Offenders, who rarely escap'd him, and was exceedingly beloved by the Innocent and Good, whom he protected by a due Execution of Justice. His Courage was great, and his Actions considerable; yet he was always more desirous of doing what deserv'd Applause, than of receiving it; and accordingly never lov'd to speak of himself, but did great Things with little Pomp and Noise. He had by *Maud* of *England*, 1. *Henry*, who was Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, in Right of his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter and Heir of *Conrad* of *Swabia*, and from a Daughter and Son by her the present Families of *Bavaria*, the *Palatinate*, and *Baden* are descended. He dy'd in 1227. 2. *Otto IV.* who was elected Emperor in 1198, and again in 1208. He was very much favour'd by King *Richard I.* of *England*, his Uncle, who gave him the Earldom of *Poitou* in *France* in 1196, and made him Earl of *York* in *England*. He

was there when he was first chosen Emperor by the Archbishop of *Cologn*, and some other Princes, against *Philip* of *Swabia*, who with all his Adherents was excommunicated by Pope *Innocent III.* *Otho* was Crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle* that same Year, and again at *Mentz* in 1200. He maintain'd his Title to the Empire with various Success; and tho' he was at last forsaken by the Pope and most of his Friends, he wou'd never quit his Claim, but held it resolutely till the Death of his Rival *Philip* in 1208. when with unanimous Consent of the Princes, he was re-elected Emperor, and succeeded peaceably. Pope *Innocent III.* received him with great Joy at *Rome*, and Crown'd him there, *A. D.* 1209. The solemn Oath which the Pope then impos'd and made him take, contained (amongst other Articles) that he shou'd obey the Holy See, and restore to it entire the Patrimony of *St Peter*, which had been detain'd by several preceding Emperors; as also, that he should assert with all his Power the Dignity of the Empire, recover its Rights, however dispers'd or alienated, and vigorously defend the same. The Pope did not consider how far this last Clause would extend; for after the Ceremony was over, *Otho* enquiring carefully of those that were best able to inform him what Imperial Fiefs had been alienated or usurped, he discover'd the Bishops of *Rome* to have been the Chief Usurpers on the Empire, they having torn *Apulia* and *Calabria* from it, and dispos'd of them (as pretended Fiefs of the Church) to the King of *Sicily*; and that what they call'd the Patrimony of *St Peter*, was in truth a great part of *Italy*, the Mark of *Ancona*, the Dutchies of *Thuscia* or *Tuscany* and *Spoleto*, &c. which were Imperial Fiefs; but contrary to all Right had been given by that bigotted Lady *Matildis* (whose Dominions they were) to the Papacy in 1077. but had been justly re-seized by several of the Emperor's Predecessors.

'Tis fit to observe here, that *Matildis*, whose Gift of her Dominions to the Pope *Otho* did controvert, was Lady to *Welf V.* Brother to *Henry* the Black of *Brunswick*, and Grand Uncle to *Otho* himself; that she inherited from her Father, *Lucca*, *Tuscany*, *Mantua* and *Ferrara*, and had no Right to dispose of the Fiefs of the Empire without Consent of the Dyet: So that *Otho* had a Right to Claim those Dominions, and the House of *Brunswick's* Pretensions to them were also confirm'd by the Donation of the Emperor *Fredereck I.* in 1160.

When *Otho* understood this, he perceived that one part of his Oath must necessarily be broke, as inconsistent with the other; and considering that his Duty to the Empire was

was much less disputable than his Obedience to the *Roman* See, he wisely resolved to adhere to that part of his Oath for preserving the Imperial Rights, and therefore not only refused to restore the Mark of *Ancona*, but recover'd by Arms what the Pope had possess'd himself of in prejudice of the Empire, with a great Share of *Apulia*. Upon this the Pope excommunicated him, pronounced him to have forfeited the Imperial Dignity, absolved his Subjects from their Allegiance in 1210, and set up against him *Frederick II.* then King of *Sicily*, as Emperor. *Otho* return'd to *Germany*, where the Papal Faction prevail'd; Rebellions were rais'd against him on every side by the Interest and Power of the Clergy, and many of the Secular Princes fell off from him. *Otho* made a Pathetick Oration to the Dyet at *Nuremberg* in 1212, wherein he represented to them, 'The Grounds of his Quarrel with the Pope; the insufferable Avarice and Usurpations of the See of *Rome* upon the Empire; how mean it was for the *German* Princes to be led and directed as Slaves to the Papacy, and what Danger must ensue to their undoubted Right of Electing, if they suffer'd the Popes to nominate and dethrone the Emperors at Pleasure.' But notwithstanding the Influence that this Speech had upon several of the Princes, the King of *Bohemia*, the Archbishops of *Mentz* and *Treves*, the Duke of *Austria*, the Landgrave of *Thuringia*, and several others, elected *Frederick*, and call'd him to take Possession. When *Frederick* came, every body submitted to him, and among the rest those who were under the greatest Personal Obligations to *Otho*, and promised never to abandon him. Being thus forsaken and shamefully deserted by the Empire, whose Rights he maintain'd, he thought it in vain to struggle farther at Home, but joyn'd his Forces with the *English* against his old Enemy *Philip* of *France*, and fought valiantly at *Bovines* in 1214, where the *French* obtaining the Victory, he retired to his own Dominions in *Saxony*, and retain'd the Imperial Title and Regalia till he dy'd, which was in 1218, and left no Issue behind him. The Authors who mention this are *Hoveden*, *Matt Paris*, *Godefridus*, *Meibomius*, *Mutius*, &c.

Henry the *Lion's* Third Son was *William de Lunenburg*, born at *Winchester* in *England*, where his Parents were Exiles in 1184. He was also Surnam'd *Long-Sword*, and marry'd *Helena*, Daughter to *Woldemar I.* King of *Denmark*, succeeded his Father in the Dominions of *Lunenburg*, &c. was made Prisoner in the Wars of *Hungary* in 1205, ransom'd himself for a great Sum of Money, and dy'd in the Year 1213.

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His Son *Otho* succeeded, and Mr *Disney* says was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbarg*. He adds, that the two Sons-in-Law of *Henry Count Palatine* sold their Right in *Brunswick* to the Emperor *Frederick II.* but *Otho* unwilling to suffer such an Alienation, seized that City, turn'd out the Imperial Garrison in 1227, and held it till 1235, when by Advice of his Friends he submitted to the Emperor at the Dyet of *Mentz*, which *Frederick* took so well, that he generously restor'd to him and gave him the Title of Duke of *Brunswick*, because he *had assisted him against the Pope*, who set up *Frederick's* own Son as his Rival. Thus those Dominions, which before were Free and Hereditary to the Family, became Imperial Fiefs, according to *Meibomius* and *Spener*. The *Atlas Historique* says, he was call'd *Otho the Short*, and by some *the Infant*, because little in Stature. He was born in 1204. marry'd *Maud* of *Brandenburg*, had several Differences with *Gerard II.* Archbishop of *Bremen*, for the County of *Staden*, took part with *Waldemar*, King of *Denmark*, against the Count of *Schwerin*, by whom he was taken Prisoner, and afterwards set at Liberty. He dy'd in 1252. and left four Sons, 1. *John*, call'd Duke of *Lunenbarg*, because that part of the Dominions fell to his Share; of whom and his Posterity we shall hear more anon. 2. *Albert* the Great Duke of *Brunswick*, whose Posterity continued the Line, as we shall hear in its Place. 3. *Conrad*, Bishop of *Verden*, and 4th. *Otho*, Bishop of *Hildesheim*, who being Ecclesiasticks, could not in those Days have any Lawful Issue. *Otho* had likewise 5 Daughters, the first marry'd to *Albert* of *Saxony*, the second to *Henry* of *Anbalt*, the third to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the fourth to *Wenceslaus*, Prince of *Rugen*, and the 5th to *William* King of the *Romans*. As to *John* the first Son of *Otho*, he marry'd *Agnes* or *Luitgard*, Daughter to *Gerard* Count of *Holstein*, by whom he had *Otho* the strong Duke of *Lunenbarg*, who dy'd in 1330, and left by *Maud*, Daughter to *Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*, 4 Sons: The first was *Otho*, Duke of *Lunenbarg*, who marry'd *Maud*, Sister of *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburg*; he dy'd in 1354; and left only one Daughter call'd *Maud*, who was marry'd to *Henry* Count of *Waldeck*.

The second was *William*, Duke of *Lunenbarg*, who marry'd, 1. *Mary*, Princess of *Majorca*. 2. *Sophia* or *Helena*, a Princess of *Sweden*. 3. *Heseca*, Countess of *Ravensberg*; and 4th. *Agnes*, Daughter to *Erick* Duke of *Saxony*. He had only two Daughters, but by which of his Wives is not said. The Eldest was *Elizabeth*, who was marry'd to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, and afterwards to *Nicholas* Count of *Holstein*. The Youngest was *Maud*, marry'd first to *Lewis*, Count

Son of *Magnus* Duke of *Brunswick*, and afterwards to *Otho*, Count of *Schawenburg*. *William* being thus destitute of Male-Issue, left the Dutchy by Will to *Magnus Torquatus*, Duke of *Brunswick*; but having by a former Will made his Son-in-Law, the Duke of *Saxony*, his Heir, a long War ensued between the Houses of *Brunswick* and *Saxony*, which terminated at length in the Elector *Wenceslaus*'s marrying his Daughters to the Sons of *Magnus Torquatus* (afterwards Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, as we shall hear in its Place) and with them quitted his Pretensions upon *Lunenburg* to that Family. *Otho* the Strong had another Son call'd *Lewis*, who was elected Bishop of *Minden*, A D. 1324. and dy'd 1346, and a 4th call'd *John*, who was Administrator of the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*, but neither of these two had any Issue.

We return to *Albert* the Great, second Son and Successor to that *Otho* who was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* by the Emperor *Frederick* II. as above-mention'd. *Albert* marry'd *Adelheid*, Daughter to *Henry* the Magnanimous, Duke of *Brabant*, whose Portion was to be paid by *Henry* III. of *England*, who advised him to the Match.

'Tis proper to observe here, that this Lady wrote to *Edward* I. of *England*, putting him in Mind of the Portion which his Father had promised her with his Consent; and after the death of Husband the Duke she wrote to him again, desiring the Portion might be paid, and that he would take her Sons under his Protection. In those Letters she calls herself *Adelheid*, so that there must be a Mistake both in *Mr Disney* and the *Atlas Historique*, who make *Adelheid* Daughter to the Marquis of *Montferrat* *Albert*'s second Wife, and the Mother of his Sons; and the Author of the History of the House of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, printed at *London* in 1615. must also be mistaken in calling her *Elizabeth*, since the contrary appears by her Letters in the Appendix to his Book, and Page 40 of the Book it self, where he calls her *Adelhaiza*, and says, she was Queen *Leonora*'s Cousin, and married in *England*. 'Tis observable, that her Husband *Albert* must have had *Bremen*, for he writes to *Edward* I. in behalf of the Towns-men, whom he calls his Subjects, there being then a Controversy betwixt them and the *Londoners* about Trade.

The *Atlas* says, he made War upon *Gerard*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, and *Conrad* Count of *Eberstein*, took them both Prisoners, and order'd the latter to be hung up by the Feet. He dy'd afterwards of a Wound received in a Battle against the Marquis of *Misnia* in 1279. He had six Sons and a Daughter; the first Son was *Henry* the Wonderful,

derful, Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen*, the Founder of that Line, of which in its Place. The second was *Albert the Fat*, Duke of *Brunswick*, the Founder of that first call'd the Line of *Brunswick*, by way of Distinction, as we shall hear anon. The third was *William* Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, who dy'd in 1292. without Issue. The fourth was *Luder*, and the fifth *Conrad*, both Knights of *St John of Jerusalem*. The sixth *Otho*, a Knight Templar, which last 3 cou'd have no Lawful Issue because of their Order. He had one Daughter call'd *Maud*, marry'd first to *Erick VII.* King of *Denmark*, and then to *Henry III.* Duke of *Silesia Glogaw*.

We return to the second Son of *Albert the Fat*. The *Atlas* says, he inherited, by his Father's Will, the County of *Gottingen*, and afterwards the Dominions of his Brother *William*. He married *Richsa*, Daughter to a Prince of the *Wenden* or *Vandals*: He took *Brunswick* and *Wolfembuttel* from his Brother, dy'd in 1318, and left 8 Sons; 1. *Otho the Liberal*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Conrad* or *Herman*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and his second Wife was *Jetta* of *Hesse*. The *Atlas* says, he succeeded to his Father, and dy'd in 1334. leaving no Issue but a Daughter call'd *Agnes*, who marry'd *Barnimus III.* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Albert the Fat's* second Son, was *Albert* chosen Bishop of *Halberstadt* in 1324. He was afterwards Duke of *Brunswick*, and dy'd in 1358 without Issue. Pope *John* made null his Election to the See of *Halberstadt*, and nam'd *Gisler* of *Holstein* to be Bishop, but *Albert* kept him out of Possession, and in short held the Bishoprick 35 Years against four successive Popes. He was a great Captain, and had Wars with the Marquis of *Misnia*, the Counts of *Regenstein*, and other Princes in league against him, which involv'd him in great Troubles, but he kept his See till he was very old, and then quitted it to *Lewis*, Brother to the Marquis of *Misnia*, by Order of Pope *Innocent VI.* and dy'd not long after. The third Son was *William*, of whom we have no other Account but that he dy'd without Issue. The fourth was *Henry*, made Bishop of *Hildesheim* in 1331, and dy'd in 1362 without Issue. The fifth was *Luder* Great Master of the *Teutonic-Order* in *Prussia*, who dy'd without Issue in 1335. The sixth was *John*, who also dy'd without Issue, but not said when. The seventh was *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who continu'd the Line, as we shall hear anon. The eighth was *Ernest*, Duke of *Gottingen* and *Lina*. He marry'd a Daughter of *Henry IV.* Duke of *Sagan*, but his Line was extinguish'd in his Grandson Anno 1463.

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We return to *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*. The *Atlas* calls him *Magnus* of *Sangerhausen* and *Landsberg*, says, he succeeded to *Brunswick*, after the Death of his Brother, and dy'd in 1368. Mr. *Disny* says, he marry'd *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Marquis of *Brandenburg Landsberg*, by whom he had four Sons; first, *Lewis* who marry'd *Maud*, Daughter to his Cousin *William*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, and dy'd without Issue in 1358. Secondly, *Magnus Torquatus*, who continued the Family, of whom more by and by. Third, *Otho*, who dy'd without Issue. Fourth, *Albert* made Bishop of *Bremen* in 1361, and dy'd without Issue in Anno 1395.

We return to *Magnus*, who continued the Family, and was called *Torquatus*, because he wore a silver Chain about his Neck on the following occasion: He was very Disorderly in his younger Days, and made his Father's Neighbours and Subjects very uneasy, upon which that Prince endeavoured to reclaim him by Admonitions and Letters, but finding it in vain, he threatned to hang him if ever he catch'd him in the Field in an Hostile manner; which *Magnus* made so little Account of, that he put a silver Chain about his Neck by way of Derision, saying, *If his Father caught him he should not be at a loss for something to hang him by*. After his Brother's Death he succeeded, and had a great Controversy with Duke *William* of *Lunenburg* and *Albert* Duke of *Sax Lawenburg* about the Succession to the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*. Duke *William* favour'd *Albert* of *Saxony*, third Son to his second Daughter, and solicited the Emperor *Charles IV.* to invest him as his Heir. The Emperor invested *Albert* and his two elder Brothers, but *William* soon after revok'd what he had done, and gave it to *Albert* alone. Afterwards Duke of *William* chang'd his Mind, and gave it to *Magnus Torquatus*, which the Emperor taking as an Affront, he put Duke *William* into the Ban of the Empire. The *Lunenburgers* not knowing what to do, desired Security that they might be indemnified, if they acted contrary to the Emperor's Mind. Duke *Magnus* promis'd to secure them, and upon *William's* Death took Possession. The Dukes of *Sax-Lawenburg* disputed it with him, and procur'd the Emperor's Mandate for their Admission, but *Magnus* still kept them out. Having several of his great Men taken in his War with the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* he agreed to pay him a Sum for their Ransom; and because the Senate of *Lunenburg* scrupled to advance it, he quarrell'd with them, upon which they admitted Duke *Albert* to be their Sovereign. Duke *Magnus* oblig'd him to retire by force, and was put under the Ban of the Empire for

for it. In 1372 they referr'd their Differences to the decision of the Emperor, who summon'd them to appear at a certain day, wherein *Magnus* failing, he had Judgment given against him, but *Magnus* still kept Possession, upon which a Battle ensu'd, wherein Duke *Magnus* was basely slabb'd in the Back as he singled out Count *Otho* of *Schwabenburgh*, who took part with Duke *Albert* in 1373. *Magnus* left by his Wife *Catherine*, Daughter to *Woldemar*, Elector of *Brandenburgh*, four Sons.

The first was *Frederick*, who was elected Emperor, but slain in his return from the Dyet in 1400. He marry'd *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus* Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had two Daughters; first, *Anne* marry'd to *Frederick* of *Austria*, Duke of *Schwabia* and Count of *Tirol*. The second *Catherine* marry'd to *Henry* Count *Schwartzburgh*.

Magnus Torquatus's second Son, was *Bernard I.* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Founder of the Line of *Lunenburgh*, from whom King *George* is descended. as we shall see further by and by. *Torquatus*'s third Son was *Henry* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, the Founder of the Line of *Brunswick*, of which in its Place. The fourth was *Otho* made Bishop of *Verden* in 1338. Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1395. and dy'd without Issue in 1406

We return to *Bernard I.* He marry'd *Margaret* Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, Elector of *Saxony*, was defeated in Battle by *Smiecheld*, carried Prisoner to *Poppenburg*, and ransom'd himself for 7000 Livres of Gold. He dy'd in 1434. and left two Sons; first *Otho the lame*, who marry'd *Elizabeth* of *Eberstein*, took the Fort of *Hachemole* from the Countess of *Spiegelberg*, and dyed without Issue in 1445. Secondly, *Frederick* a very Pious Prince, his Wife was *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*. He built a Cloyster at *Zell*, in order to live retiredly in 1458. and resigned the Government to his Son *Bernard II.* who dying in 1464. *Frederick* resumed the Government, which he afterwards put into the Hands of his second Son *Otho* named the Conqueror or *Magnanimous*, who marry'd *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Count of *Nassau Dillenburg*, but dyed in 1471. before his Father, who dyed in 1478

The next Successor was *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburgh*, Son to *Otho the Magnanimous*. The *Atlas* says, he was born in 1468 married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Ernest* Elector of *Saxony*, assisted *Henry* Duke of *Wolfenbuttel* against the *Friezlanders* and dyed in 1532. according to Mr *Disney*; but the *Atlas* says in 1546, which we suppose to be a Mistake.

Duke Henry left 3 Sons, first *Otho*, who affecting Retirement, resign'd the Dutchy to his Brother *Ernest*, and contented himself with an Annual Pension, and a Residence at *Harburg*. He dy'd in 1549, and founded the Line of *Harburg*.

Duke Henry's second Son was *Ernest*, who continued the Family, as we shall hear by and by. The third Son was *Francis*, who married *Clara*, Daughter to *Magnus* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*. He dyed in 1549 and left only two Daughters. The first *Catherine*, married to *Henry* Burgrave of *Misnia*; the second *Clara* married first to *Bernard* Prince of *Anhalt*, and then to *Bogeslaus* Duke of *Pomerania*.

We return to *Ernest*, who was the first Protestant Prince of this Family, and both his Brothers were of the same Religion. *Ernest*, together with his Brother Duke *Francis*, the Elector of *Saxony*, *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse* and the Prince of *Anhalt*, were amongst those who sign'd the Protest against the Decree made in the Dyet of *Spire* for restraining the Reformation in 1529. from which Protest those of the Reformed Religion, were call'd Protestants. Duke *Ernest* and his Brother, with the rest of those Princes subscribed the famous Confession of *Augsburg*, and presented it to the Emperor. They likewise engaged in the League of *Smalcald*, made betwixt several Protestant Princes and Cities for mutual defence, if attack'd on account of Religion, and among those Cities were *Brunswick*, *Göttingen* and *Hannover*, all in the Dominions of this Family, so that his present Majesty King *George* is by Descent as well as Principle, and by the Prerogative of our Crown justly stiled Defender of the Faith. *Ernest* dyed in 1546, and left by his Wife *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Mecklemburg*, 4 Sons all Protestants, first *Francis Otho* Duke of *Lunenburg*, who dyed without Issue in 1559; second, *Frederick* slain at the Battle of *Silverbusen* in 1553, and left no Issue; third, *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg Dyrneburg*. He resolv'd at first upon a single Life, and gave up the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* to his younger Brother *William*, reserving to himself the small Principality of *Dannenburg*, but changing his Mind he afterwards married *Ursula* Daughter to *Francis* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and by her Issue form'd the Line of *Wolfembutte*, of which in its Place.

His younger Brother *William* above-mention'd, the fourth Son to Duke *Ernest*, founded the Branch of *Zell*, and from him our King *George* is descended; *William* was born in 1535, married *Dorothy* Daughter to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, fell Heir to the Dominions of *Frederick* Count of *Diepholt*, and dy'd in 1592. He left 7 Sons, all Protestants. The first was *Ernest* Duke of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*,

Zell, born in 1564, and dy'd a Batchelor in 1611; second, *Christian* made Bishop of *Minden* in 1599: He afterwards succeeded his Brother as Duke of *Zell*, and dyed without Issue in 1633; the third was *Augustus*, who was Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, and Administrator of *Ratesburg*: He dyed without Issue in 1636. The fourth was *Frederick*, who succeeded his Brother, was also President of the Chapter of *Bremen*, and dy'd without Issue in 1648. The fifth was *Magnus*, who dy'd without Issue in 1632. The sixth was *George* Prince of *Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*, the first of that Line, the continuer of the Family, and Grandfather to our King *George*. The 7th Son was *John* Canon of *Minden*, who dy'd without Issue in 1628.

Duke *William* had also six Daughters; first *Sophia* marry'd to *George Frederick* of *Brandenburg Anspach*; secondly *Sybil*, to *Julius* Count of *Danneberg*; third, *Elizabeth* to *Ernest* Count of *Hobenlobe*; fourth, *Dorothy* to *Charles* Count of *Birkenfold*; fifth, *Clara* to *William* Count of *Schwartzburg*; sixth, *Margaret* to *John* Duke of *Sax-Coburg*.

We return to *George* Prince of *Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hanover*. He was born in 1582, married *Anne Eleanor*, Daughter to *Lewis* Prince of *Hesse D'armstadt*; gave Proofs of his Valour at the taking of *Colmar*, deliver'd *Lunenburg* from the *Swedes*, and dyed in 1641. He left 4 Sons; first, *Christian Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, who married *Dorothy* of *Holstein Gluckburg*. He was a Protestant, and dyed in 1665. without Issue; second, *George William* Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, who was born in 1624. succeeded his Father in the Government, and married *Eleonora Desmieret*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord of *Olbreuze*, by whom he had *Sophia Dorothea* his only Child, who was born in 1666. and married in 1682 to *George Lewis*, Son to his Brother *Ernest Augustus*, of whom more anon. *George William* dy'd in 1705 without Heirs Male, which put an end to the Line of *Zell*.

George Duke of *Hanover's* third Son was *John Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, a Papist. He married *Benedicta Henrietta Philippa*, Daughter of *Edward* Prince *Palatine*, Brother to the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*. He left no Male Issue, but had two Daughters; the first *Charlotta Felicitas*, married in 1695 to *Rinaldo* Duke of *Modena*; second, *Wilhelmina Amalia* married in 1699. to the late Emperor *Joseph*, then King of the *Romans* and *Hungary*.

Duke *George's* fourth Son was *Ernest Augustus* a Protestant. He married in 1658 *Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick V* Elector *Palatine*, (crown'd King of *Bohemia* in 1619.) by *Elizabeth* only Daughter to King *James I.* of *Great Britain*.

Ernest

Augustus was made Bishop of *Osnabrug* in 1662. and succeeding his Brother Duke *John*, who had no Male Issue; He was afterwards created Elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, of which it is proper here to give a short History.

The Protestant Powers in the Empire having lost Ground by the Devolution of the Electorate *Palatine* to the Popish Line of *Newburg*, upon the death of the Protestant Elector *Charles Lewis*, Nephew to Princess *Sophia*, without Heirs Male; it was thought reasonable that a new Electorate should be erected in their Favour. This was concerted by the late King *William* of Great Britain, and other Potentates, in a Congress at the *Hague* in 1691. when they agreed that the fittest Person was Duke *Ernest Augustus* of *Hanover*, because he had marry'd a Protestant Daughter of the Protestant Family; that his Personal Merit was uncontroversible, and the Dignity of the Family such, that they had the first Seat at the Dyct in the College of Princes and were esteem'd one of the most considerable in the Empire for Antiquity, Wealth and Power.

The Emperor *Leopold* being willing to testify his Gratitude to the Protestants for their Gallant Assistance in his War against *France*, and desirous to engage them farther in his Interest, did readily consent to it. Several of the German Princes, among whom the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfemburgle*, out of their own private Piques oppos'd it. Upon which the Emperor order'd it to be put to the Question in the College of Electors, where 'twas carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of Voices, and the Resolve was accordingly drawn up in Form, and Sign'd at *Ratisbonne* October 17. 1692. to this Effect, That in Consideration of the great Merits of his Highness the Duke of *Hanover*, and his Predecessors, as also of his Power, the considerable Rank which he held in the Empire, the Succours which he had already granted, and which he had also promis'd for the Future, and for other weighty Reasons, (which were the very Words of the Resolve) the Dignity of Elector should be conferr'd upon him, and his Heirs Male.

The College of Princes immediately enter'd their Protest against this Resolve, as contrary to the Laws of the Empire, being done without their Consent. Nevertheless the Emperor gave the Solemn Investiture at *Vienne* December 29. 1692. by delivering the Electoral Cap to the Duke of *Hanover's* Plenipotentiarys, and declaring him Elector with the Office of *Gonsaloner* or STANDARD-BEARER of the Empire. The Pope also storm'd, protested, and wou'd have annull'd the Imperial Decree, by another from the *Vatican*; but he was better advis'd
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that his Power did not extend so far, nevertheless he forbade all Persons to own the New Elector. The Opposition of other Princes nearer Home continued till June 30 1708. when all the three Colleges of the Empire agreed to the Establishment of this new Electorate in the Person of that Elector's Eldest Son, *George Lewis*, (now by the Grace of God our most Excellent Sovereign) with all the Formality and Strength which the Laws of the Empire cou'd give it.

'Tis also proper to observe in this Place, that the Title and Office of Standard Bearer, which was annex'd to the Dignity of this Electorate in favour of this most Illustrious House, being claim'd also by the Duke of *Wirtemberg* as belonging to his Family, that of *ARCH-TREASURER* of the Empire was given to the Elector of *Brunswick* in 1709. the Elector *Palatine* who had it before, being upon the Proscription of the Duke of *Bavaria*, restored to his ancient Prerogative of First secular Elector and Arch-Steward.

He bears an Inescutcheon as Elector and Arch-Treasurer, *Charlemaine's* Crown which is of pure Gold, weighs 14 Pound, and still preserv'd at *Nuremberg*; it is in Form of an *Octagon*, the front and hinder part are the largest and of equal Size. On the Front there are 12 unpolish'd Jewels; the Corner on the Right Hand has our Saviour represented in a sitting Posture, and on each side of him a *Cherub* with four Wings, whereof two are upward, and two downward, with this Motto under them, *Per me reges regnant*. The third Angle is adorned with Gems and Pearls. The fourth Angle has King *Hezekiah* sitting with his Head leaning on his Right Hand as if he was Sick, and by his side the Prophet *Isaiab* with a Scroll, and these Words on it, *Ecce adjiciam super dies tuos XV. annos*. The fifth Corner is adorned with Jewels Semee. The sixth has the Effigies of King *David* crown'd, and a Scroll in his Hand with these Words, *Honor regis Judicium diligit*. The seventh Corner consists of Gems. The eight represents King *Solomon* crown'd and holding a Scroll in both Hands with this Inscription, *Time Dominum & Regem amato*. On the top of the Crown there is a Cross, the Front of which is adorned with 17 Jewels, and on the top of the Cross are these Words, *IHE NAZARENUS REX JUDEORUM*, and in the Arch or Semicircle these, *CHVON RAD US DEI GRATIARO MA NOR IM PERA TOR AVG*.

Ernest Augustus had six Sons and one Daughter by Princess *Sophia*. 1. *George Lewis*, born May 28 1660. now King of Great Britain, &c. of whom more anon. 2. *Frederick-Augustus*, born in 1661, kill'd in a Battle by the Turks in *Transylvania* in 1690 and left no Issue. 3. *Maximilian William*

Liam, born *December* 4. 1666. is one of the Chief General's in the Emperor's Service, and not yet Married. 4. *Charles Philip* born in 1669, and was kill'd by the Tartars in *Albania* in the Emperor's Service in 1690. 5. *Christian* who was Field General to the Emperor, kill'd by the French at *Munderkingen* near *Ulm*, in 1703. *Ernest Augustus*, born *September* 17, 1674. not yet marry'd. All Protestants except it be Prince *Maximilian*, who has not declared himself a Papist.

The Elector *Ernest* had an only Daughter *Sophia Charlotte*, born in 1668, marry'd to *Frederick* King of *Prussia*, and dy'd in 1705.

We return to *George Lewis*, now King of *Great Britain*. He has in right of his Wife *Sophia Dorothea* of *Zell*, her Father's Dominions, and his Majesty's Issue by her are, 1. *George Augustus* Prince of *Great Britain*. &c. and Prince Electoral of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*. He was born *October* 30 1683, and marry'd, *August* 22 1705, *Wilhelmina Charlotte*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburg-Anspach*. She was born *March* 1. 1683. And besides being a most accomplish'd Princess in all other Respects, she is so Zealous a Protestant, that tho' solicited in Marriage by the present Emperor, when King of *Spain*, in 1704, she prefer'd her Religion to the first Throne in *Christendom*; for he was at that time in a fair Prospect of the Imperial Crown, which he has since obtain'd. This rais'd her Character so high in the Esteem of the Elector of *Hanover*, now King *George*, that he thought her the fittest Match for his Son the Prince, whom Heaven has bless'd with the following Issue by her, 1. *Frederick Lewis*, born *January* 19th 1707. 2. *Anne*, born *October* 22d 1709. 3. *Amalia Sophia Eleonora*, born *May* 30th 1711. 4. *Elizabeth Carolina*, born *May* 30th 1713.

His Majesty King *George* has also a Daughter, *Sophia Dorothea*, born *March* 16th 1686. and marry'd in 1706 to *Frederick William*, King of *Prussia* her first Cousin, born in 1688, by whom she has one Son, *Charles Frederick*, born *January* 13th 1711, and two Daughters, 1. *Frederica Augusta* born *June* 22d. 1709. 2. *Frederica Louisa* born *September* 17. 1714.

'Tis fit to observe here, that as his Majesty's Grand-Father *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and his Grand-Mother *Elizabeth* were depriv'd, not only of that Elective Crown in 1620, but of their own Hereditary Dominions in *Germany* in 1621. for their firm Adherence to the Protestant Religion, his Majesty by the over-ruling Hand of Providence, is not only advanc'd to the Dignity of an Elector,

lector, but to the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; so that the Protestant Off-spring of those Royal Confessors, is amply rewarded and advanc'd to a higher Degree of Honour, both in *Great Britain* and *Germany*, than what they lost, for besides the Advancement of his Majesty, his Sister *Sophia*, their Grand Daughter, was honour'd with the Crown of *Prussia*, and their Great Grand-son and Great Grand-Daughter are now possess'd of the same Dignity. What still adds to the Glory of those Confessors, and to the Comfort of all true Protestants, there are now actually in being of their Posterity, two Protestants King, and one Queen, and besides his Majesty King *George* who is in Possession of the *British* Crown, eleven Protestant Princes and Princesses, that have a Title to the Reversion of it by our Laws.

We come next to the other Branch of this Family, which we referr'd to in the Genealogy.

The first is that of *Grubenhagen*, descended from *Henry* the wonderful Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen* above-mention'd. He was chose Bishop of *Hildesheim*, but the Pope disallow'd it; he kept it however against several Popes for 37 Years, and at last the See of *Rome* brought him to this Expedient, that he shou'd resign it to the Pope, and have it confer'd upon him again. *Henry* attempted to seize the Dutchy of *Brunswick* after the Death of his Brother *William*, but was prevented by *Albert the Fat*. He marry'd *Agnes*, Daughter to *Albert* the Degenerate Marquis of *Misnia*, by whom he had four Sons and three Daughters, he dy'd in 1322.

The first Son was call'd *Henry the Younger*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*. He accompanied the Emperor *Andronicus* to the Holy Land, brought home many Curiosities, and dyed about 1357. He had two Wives, the first *Helena*, Daughter of *Woldemar* Elector of *Brandenburg*, by whom he had two Sons, the first *Otho*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen* and Prince of *Tarento*. He marry'd Joan the First Queen of *Naples* in 1376. He was very kind to Pope *Urban VI*. before his Exaltation to the Pontificate, but that Pope was afterwards so insolent, that *Otho* holding the Cup to him at Dinner on his Knee, he let him kneel so long before he took it, that the Cardinals were asham'd of his treating so great a Prince in that manner, and told him, It was time for him to Drink, but he was still more ungateful to *Otho* as appears by the following Story. That Prince finding he was like to have no Children by his Queen, he perswaded her to adopt *Charles de Duras* his Cousin and marry him to her Niece. Pope *Urban*

ban made *Charles* as ungrateful as himself, and excited him to rebel against *Otho* and *Joan*, upon which *Otho* besieged *Charles* in the City of *Naples*, and brought him to great Distress. But *Charles* deliver'd himself by the following Knavish Stratagem. He suborned an old *Neapolitan* Soldier, in whom *Otho* and *Joan* had great Confidence, to Counterfeit the Signet of the Queen, who was then besieg'd in *Castelnovo* by *Charles's* Adherents, and in her Name to write to *Otho*, that with Six of his Confidants he shou'd come to her that Night, by a secret way she nam'd: Otherwise she must Surrender and fall into the Hands of her Enemies, but she had something to propose to him which wou'd certainly prevent it. *Otho* believing this to be true, set out accordingly, was intercepted by an Ambush and brought before *Charles* who put him in Prison, and detain'd him three Years. This made *Otho's* Men break up the Siege, and gave *Charles* an Opportunity to take Queen *Joan* and put her to Death; but *Otho* escaping from Prison, renew'd the War, punish'd the chief *Neapolitans* severely for their Treachery to his Queen and himself, but pardon'd the rest upon their Petition; and when they came before him, he expostulated with them for behaving themselves so ungratefully towards his Queen, who had been so tender to them, and could not forbear Tears. There happen'd a Quarrel betwixt this Prince and *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, whom he challeng'd to a Combat, because of some Insidious Words which the Duke was said to have spoke against him. The Place for deciding it was that call'd the *Clergy's Mead* near *Paris*; they both appear'd, but the Duke of *Lancaster* denying the Words that he was charg'd with, King *John* of *France* decided the Quarrel with a Salvo to both their Honours, by declaring that it proceeded from Misinformation, and publish'd his Definitive Sentence accordingly at *Paris* December 11. 1352

The second Son was *Balthazar*, Count of *Fundi* in *Italy*, in right of his Wife who was Heiress. He was put to Death by *Charles III.* King of *Naples* in 1381, and left no Issue.

Henry the Younger's second Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to the King of *Cyprus*, by whom he had two Sons. 1. *Riddacus* who died in *Italy* without Issue about 1357. The second was *Melchior* Bishop of *Osnabrug* and *Schwerin*, poysen'd in 1381. which put an end to *Henry* the Younger's Line

Henry the Wonderful's second Son was *John* Provost of *Einbeck*, and also of *Embsen*, where his Epitaph is still to be seen; he dyed without Issue in 1367. His third was *William* who dy'd without Issue about 1328. His fourth Son

was *Ernest* who dy'd 1344. but left Issue of whom anon. *Henry the Wonderful* had three Daughters, two of which we have no Account of, but the second call'd *Adelheid*, (or as the *Greeks* call her *Frene*) was marry'd in 1318 to *Andronicus II. Palæologus*, Emperor of *Constantinople*, and dy'd in 1326.

We return to Duke *Ernest*. By his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter of *Henry*, Count of *Eberstein*, he had three Sons. 1. *Albert*, Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen*, who continued the Line as we shall hear presently. 2. *Frederick of Osterode*, who marry'd *Elizabeth* of *Homburg*, and dy'd in 1404. His Son *Otho* marry'd a Daughter of *Nassau*, and dy'd in 1411. leaving only one Daughter who marry'd *Bogislaus* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Ernest's* third Son, was call'd *Ernest the Warlike*, made Provost of *Einbeck* and Abbot of *Corbey*, and Slain in 1422, leaving no Issue.

We return to the first Son *Albert*, who was call'd Duke of *Salz*. He assisted the Bishop of *Hildesheim*; marry'd a Daughter of *Saxe Lawenburg*, and dy'd in 1397. His Son *Eric* succeeded, marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Otho the Bad*, Duke of *Göttingen*, by whom he had, 1. *Henry* his Successor, who marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Sagan*, dy'd in 1469, and was succeeded by his Son *Henry* who was a Papist, and dy'd without Issue in 1526.

Eric's third Son call'd *Ernest*, was a Canon of *Halberstadt*, and Provost of *Einbeck*, and dy'd without Issue. *Eric's* second Son *Albert* succeeded to the Dukedom, marry'd *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Volrad* Count *Waldeck*, assisted Count *Hachsenstein* against those of *Achterleben*, and dy'd in 1490. He left three Sons, the first call'd *Philip Senior* Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen*, who was a Protestant, establish'd that Religion in his Dominions, and continued the Family, of which by and by. His second Son *Ernest* dy'd unmarried. His third Son *Eric*, was Bishop of *Osnabrug*, a Papist, and dy'd in 1532.

We return to *Philip*. He marry'd *Catherine*, Daughter of *Ernest* Count *Mansfield*, by whom he had five Sons, all Protestants, and dy'd in 1551. 1. *Ernest* who succeeded him, marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Pomerania*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *John* Duke of *Holstein*. *Ernest* dy'd in 1567.

His second Brother, *Albert*, dy'd in Battle against the Papists in 1546. and left no Issue. His third Brother, *John*, dy'd at the Battle of *St. Quintin* in 1557. also without Issue. His fourth Brother, *Wolfgang*, dy'd in 1595; and his fifth, *Philip*, in 1596, who being the last Male of the Line, the Succession fell to *Henry Julius*, Duke of *Brunswick*. So much for the Line of *Grubenhagen*. The

The next Line is that of *Brunswick*; of which *Henry*, third Son to *Magnus Torquatus* was the Founder as above-mention'd, He was taken in Battle by the Count of *Lippe*, and releas'd on promise of a Ransom. He had two Wives, and dy'd in 1416. His first Wife was *Sophia*, Daughter of *Wartislaus* Duke of *Pomerania*, whole Issue continued the Family. His second Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter to *Herman*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, by whom he had a Son call'd *Henry Lappencraig*. He marry'd *Helena*, Daughter of *Adolphus I.* Duke of *Cleves*, dy'd in 1473; and left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, marry'd to *William* Prince of *Hennenberg*.

We return to *Henry's* Son by his first Wife who continued the Family as above-mention'd. His Name was *William*, the Victorious Duke of *Brunswick*. He defeated the *Hustis* in *Bobemia* in 1421, marry'd *Cecelia*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and dy'd in 1482. He left two Sons, the first *William* who continued the Family. 2. *Frederick* call'd Duke of *Hanover*, who had two Wives, but left no Issue, and dy'd in 1494.

His eldest Brother *William* bought the Town of *Helmstadt* from the Abbot of *Verden*, marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Botho*, Count *Stolberg*, and dy'd in 1504. He left two Sons, 1. *Henry* who continued the Line. 2. *Eric* Duke of *Hanover* and *Göttingen*. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Joachim I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, dy'd in 1540; and left a Son *Eric*, who dy'd without Issue in 1584.

William's eldest Son *Henry*, marry'd *Catherine*, Daughter of *Eric II.* Duke of *Pomerania*. He besieg'd *Brunswick*, but rais'd it on Conditions, dy'd at the Siege of *Ort* in *Friesland* in 1514, and left six Sons, the first *Christopher*, who was made Bishop of *Verden* in 1493, Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1511. and dy'd without Issue in 1558. The second was *Henry* who continued the Line, as we shall see presently. The 3d Son was *Eric*, Commendator of the *Teutonic* Order, who dy'd 1525 without Issue. The 4th. *Francis*, Bishop of *Minden*, who dy'd in 1539. The 5th. *William*, Commendator of the *Teutonic* Order, dy'd in 1558 without Issue. The 6th. was *George*, Bishop of *Minden* and *Verden*, afterwards Arch-bishop of *Bremen*, and dy'd a Protestant in 1566, but left no Issue.

We return to *Henry* who continued the Line. He liv'd a most violent Papist, but dy'd a Protestant in 1568. By his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry*, Count of *Wirttemberg*, he had three Sons, 1. *Charles Victor*, a Papist, Slain in the Battle of *Silvershuse* in 1553, and left no Issue. 2. *Philip Magnus* a Papist, kill'd at the same time, and left no Issue. 3. *Julius* a Protestant, he inherited the Dominions of *Calenburg*,

enberg, and founded the University of *Julius* at *Helmstat*. He marry'd *Hedwig*, a Daughter of *Joachim II.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and left four Sons, all Protestants. 1. *Henry Julius* who continued the Line. 2. *Philip Sigismund* Bishop of *Verden*, and afterwards of *Osnaburg*; he dy'd 1627. 3. *Joachim Charles*, Provost of *Strasburg*, who dy'd in 1615. 4. *Julius Augustus*, Abbot of *Michelstein*, who dy'd in 1616. all three without Issue.

We return to *Henry Julius* the Eldest Brother. He marry'd first *Dorothy* of *Saxony*, and then *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*. He besieg'd the Town of *Brunswick* in vain, dy'd in 1613. and left four Sons all Protestants, who dy'd without Issue. The first was *Frederick Ulrich*, who dy'd in 1634. the Dutchy of *Brunswick* fell to *Augustus* of the Line of *Lunenburg Dannenburg*, now call'd the House of *Brunswick Wolfembutte*, 2. *Christian*, Bishop of *Halberstat*, who dy'd in 1626. 3. *Rudolph* who was also Bishop of *Halberstat*, and dy'd before *Christian*, who succeeded him. 4. *Henry Charles*, who was also Bishop of the same Place, and dy'd before his Brother *Rudolph* who succeeded him.

The next Line is that of *Harburg*, all Protestants, founded by *Otbo* Duke of *Lunenburg* as mention'd before, who was also a Protestant. He marry'd *Maud de Campen* a *Lunenburg* Lady, by whom he had *Otbo* Duke of *Lunenburg Harburg*, who marry'd, first, *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Henry* Count of *Schwartzburg*, by whom he had two Sons, and then *Hedwig*, Daughter to *Enno*, Count of *East-Frise*, by whom he had five Sons, but all of them dy'd without Issue. The first was *Otbo Henry*, who dy'd unmarried in 1591. The second was *John Frederick*, who dy'd in 1619. The third was *William*, a very able Divine, who surviv'd all the rest and dy'd unmarried in 1642. The fourth was *Christopher*, he marry'd *Elizabeth* of *Brunswick*, and dy'd in 1606. The fifth was *Otbo*, who dy'd in 1641. The sixth was *John*, who dy'd in 1625. The seventh was *Frederick*, who serv'd the King of *Sweden* and was kill'd in Battle in 1605.

The next Line is that of *Brunswick Wolfembutte*, which was founded by *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg Dannenburg* as formerly mention'd. He was a Protestant, dy'd in 1598. and left three Sons all Protestants. The first was *Julius Ernest*, Prince of *Dannenburg*, born in 1571. His first Wife was *Mary* of *East Frizeland*, and his second *Sibylla* of *Lunenburg*, according to the Atlas; but Mr. *Disney* says, she was *Mary* of *Mecklemburg*; he dy'd without Issue in 1536. His second was *Francis* Dean or Canon, of *Strasburg*, and was drowned near that City in 1601. The third was *Augustus* Duke

Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, who continued the Line as we shall hear by and by. *Henry* had also one Daughter call'd *Sibylla*, marry'd to Count *Anthony* of *Oldenburg Delmenhorst*, and dy'd in 1630.

We return to *Augustus*. He was born in 1579, and had three Wives; the first was *Clara Maria* of *Pomerania*; the second was *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*, and the third *Sophia Elizabeth* of *Mecklemburg*. He dy'd in 1666, and left three Sons, The first was *Rodolph Augustus* by *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*, born in 1627. He took the Town of *Brunswick*, and marry'd *Christina Elizabeth* of *Barby*, Daughter to *Albert Frederick*, the last Count of that Name, by whom he had no Male Issue, but three Daughters, 1. *Dorothea Sophia*, born in 1653, and marry'd to *John Adolphus*, Duke of *Holstein Ploen*. 2. *Christina Sophia*, born in 1654. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*, afterwards marry'd her Cousin Prince *Augustus William*, Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, and dy'd in 1695. 3. *Eleonora Sophia*, who dy'd unmarried in 1656.

Augustus's second Son was *Anthony Ulric*, Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, who continued the Line as we shall see by and by. His third Son was *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Bevern*, who founded the Line of that Name, of which in its Place.

Augustus had three Daughters, 1. *Mary Elizabeth*, who marry'd *Adolph William* of *Saxe Eysenack*, and after his Death, *Albert* of *Saxe Coburg*; she dy'd 1687. The second *Sibylla Ursula*, she marry'd *Christian* of *Holstein Glucksburg*, and dy'd in 1671. The third was *Clara Augustina*, who marry'd *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg Neustad*, and dy'd in 1700.

We return to *Anthony Ulric*, Duke *Augustus's* second Son by *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*. He was born in 1633, succeeded his Brother *Rudolph Augustus*, and marry'd *Elizabeth Juliana*, Daughter of *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein Norburg*. He had the Character of a very learned Prince, and his Library was one of the best in *Europe*. He professed himself a Protestant till the 76th Year of his Age, when some cunning Papists improving his Dotage, prevail'd upon him by Promises of great Advantages to his Family, &c. to profess their Religion. He seem'd, however, to be but an awkward sort of a Convert, and dy'd in 1714. He had the following Children. 1. *Augustus Frederick*, a Protestant, born in 1657. He receiv'd a Wound before *Philipsburg*, of which he dy'd in 1676 without Issue. 2. *Elizabeth Eleonora* born in 1658, marry'd first to *John George*, Duke of *Mecklemburg*, and after his Death, to *Bernard* of *Sax Menningen*. 3. *Anne Sophia* born in 1659 marry'd to *Charles Gustavus* of *Baden Durlach*. 4. *Leopold Augustus*, born in 1661, and dy'd in 1662. 5. *Augustus William*

William, a Protestant, Duke Regnant of *Brunswick Wolfembutte* born in 1662. He marry'd *Christina Sophia* of *Brunswick*, and after her Death *Sophia Amalia* of *Holstein Gottorp*. 6. *Augustus Henry* born in 1663, dy'd in 1664. 7. *Augustus Charles*, born and dy'd 1664. 8. *Augustus Francis*, born in 1665, and dy'd in 1666. 9. *Augustina Dorothea* born in 1666, and marry'd to *Anthony Gunther* of *Schwanburg Arnstat*. 10. *Henrietta Christina* born in 1669. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*. 11. *Lewis Rudolphus*, a Protestant, he was born in 1671. and marry'd *Christina Louisa*, Daughter of *Albert Ernest* Prince of *Oettingen*.

He had three Daughter, 1. *Elizabeth Christina*, a Papist, born in 1691. and marry'd in 1708. to the present Emperor, by whom she has yet no Issue. 2. *Charlotte Christina Sophia*, a Protestant, born in 1696. she was marry'd in 1711. to *Alexius Petrowitz*, the Prince Royal of *Muscovy*. 3. *Antonetta Amalia*, a Protestant, bore in 1696, and marry'd in 1712 to her Cousin *Ferdinand Albert* Prince of *Bevern*.

The next Line is that of *Bevern*. It was founded by *Ferdinand Albert*, third Son to Duke *Augustus* as above-mention'd. He was born in 1636, marry'd *Christina*, Daughter to *Frederick*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, had his Residence at *Bevern*, dy'd in 1687, and had eight Children, all Protestant. 1. *Augustus Ferdinand*, Prince of *Bevern*, a Protestant. He was Major General of the Troops of *Wolfembutte*, and kill'd at the Battle of *Schellemburg* or *Donawert* in 1704; he left no Issue. 2. *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Bevern*, born in 1680, a Lieutenant General in the Emperor's Service, and now Prince Regnant. 3. *Ferdinand Christian*, born March 4. 1682. He was Provost of the College of *Brunswick*, and dy'd in 1706. without Issue. 4. *Sophia Eleonora*, Canoness at *Gandersheim*. 5. *Ernest Ferdinand*, born March 4. 1682. and Provost of the College of *Brunswick*. 6. *Henry Ferdinand*, born in 1684, kill'd at the raising the Siege of *Turin* in 1706, and left no Issue. 7. *Leopold Charles*, born and dy'd in 1670. 8. *Frederick Albert* born in 1672, and dy'd in 1673.

Having thus gone thro the Genealogy of the Family as exhibited by Mr. *Disney* and the *Atlas Historique*, 'tis proper to take Notice of another Account of it that was printed at *Brunswick* since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of *Great Britain*, which I shall Improve by making his Majesty's Descent from the Kings of *Scotland* and *England*, more clear than that Author has done.

His Majesty's Genealogy from the Ancient Kings of Scotland, of the Britons, Picts, English-Saxons, Danish and Norman Race, taken from Boethius, Major, Bishop Lessly, Sir George Mackenzy, &c.

F*Erquhard*, King of *Ireland*, had two Sons who were Princes of great Fame for Valour, *Fergus* and *Feritharis*. The Scots who came from *Ireland* into the Northern Parts of *Britain*, and had liv'd in a sort of Aristocracy under Captains or Heads of Clans for some Ages, falling in War with the *Picts*, sent to *Ferquhard* King of *Ireland* for Assistance, which he granted and sent them Troops under the Command of his said two Sons,

1. *Fergus* the Eldest was by the Scots chosen their first King, and they settled the Crown upon his Posterity. *A.M.* according to the *Julian* Period 4382. 330 Years before our Saviour. *Fergus* died in the 28th Year of his Reign, leaving two Sons under Age, *Ferlegus* and *Mainus*.

2. *Feritharis* his Brother was chosen, the Year before Christ 305, and kill'd after 15 Years Reign, by means of his eldest Nephew, who was Ambitious to have the Crown; but he being excluded because of that Murder;

3. *Mainus* his younger Nephew succeeded, the year before Christ 290, and reign'd 29 years.

4. *Dornadilla*, his Son succeeded, the year before Christ 261, and reign'd 28 years, leaving a Son under Age.

5. *Nothatus*, Brother to *Dornadilla*, was chosen, the year before Christ 233, reign'd 20 years, and being kill'd for his Tyranny.

6. *Reuther*, Son to *Dornadilla*, succeeded, the year before Christ 213, about the time when *Judas Maccabeus* govern'd the Jews, he reign'd 26 years, and left his Son *Thereus* under Age.

7. *Reutha*, Brother to *Reuther*, succeeded, the year before Christ 187, and resign'd after 14 years Reign.

8. *Thereus*, Son to *Reuther*, succeeded the year before Christ 173, was banish'd for his Tyranny, and dy'd at *Tork* in the 12th of his Reign.

9. *Josina*, his Brother succeeded, the year before Christ 161, and reign'd 24 years.

10. *Fennanus*, his Son succeeded, the year before Christ 137, and reign'd 30 years.

11. *Durftus* his Son succeeded, the year before Christ 107, reign'd 9, and was kill'd in Battle for his Tyranny.

12. *Evenus* I.

12. *Evenus* I. his Uncle succeeded, the year before Christ 98, and reign'd 19.

13. *Gillus*, his Bastard Son, usurp'd the Crown after his Father's Death, the year before Christ 79, but was taken in Battle and beheaded in the second year of his Reign.

14. *Evenus* II. Grandson to King *Josina*, by his second Son *Dowal*, succeeded, the year before Christ 77. and resign'd in his 17 year.

15. *Ederus*, Grandson to King *Durstus* succeeded, the year before Christ 60. In his time *Julius Caesar* invaded *Briton*, and *Ederus* assisted the *Britons* and *Picts* against him. He reign'd gloriously 48 years.

16. *Evenus* III. his Son, succeeded the Year before Christ 13, was put in Prison for his Lewdness and Tyranny, and kill'd there by a private Person, in the 7th year of his Reign.

17. *Metellanus*, Nephew to King *Ederus*, by his Brother *Caranus*, succeeded, the year before Christ 7. He made Friendship with the Emperor *Augustus*. Our Saviour was born in the 10th year of his Reign. *Metellanus* dy'd in his 39th year.

18. *Caractacus*, his Nephew by his Sister, and Son to *Cadallanus* a noble *Scotts* General, succeeded, *A. D.* 29. His Sister *Voada*, says *Lesley*, was that Noble Queen of the *Britons*, Wife to *Arviragus*, who behav'd herself like an *Amazon* against the *Romans*. *Caractacus* was betray'd to the *Romans* by his Step-mother *Cartumandua* a *British* Queen, after he had maintain'd a glorious War against them. He was carry'd to *Rome*, very well treated by the Emperor *Claudius*; and has a noble Character given him by *Tacitus*, *Annals* Book 12. who exhibits his Speech to that Emperor. *Caesar* restor'd him to his Government, where he dy'd in the 21st year of his Reign.

19. *Corbredus* I. his Brother, succeeded, *A. D.* 54. He made War against the *Romans* with various Success, and dy'd in the 18th year of his Reign, leaving a Son a Minor.

20. *Dardanus*, Nephew to King *Metellanus* succeeded, *A. D.* 71. He prov'd a cruel Tyrant, and was kill'd in Battle in the 4th year of his Reign.

21. *Corbredus* II. surnam'd *Galdus* because he was bred with his Aunt Queen *Voada* among the *Britons*, succeeded *A. D.* 75. He was Son to *Corbredus* I. He is the same whom *Tacitus* calls *Galgacus*; overcame the *Romans* in several Battles, but at last was defeated by them on the *Grampian* Mountains. *Tacitus* in his *Life of Agricola*, gives us a noble Speech which *Galdus* made to his Army before he engag'd. *Agricola* being call'd home by *Domitian*, the
Romans

Romans lost the Opportunity of pushing their Conquests farther, so that *Galdus* dy'd in Peace the 30th year of his Reign, *A. D.* 130. leaving a greater Character behind him than any of his Predecessors.

22. *Lustacus*, his Son mounted the Throne after his Father's Death; but proving a wicked and flagitious Tyrant, the Nobility in a general Council condemn'd him and his Minions, and put them to Death in the 3d year of his Reign.

23. *Mogaldus*, Grandson to *Corbredus* II. was chosen in his stead, *A. D.* 106. In the beginning of his Reign he was equal to the best of his Predecessors; but degenerating into a Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms against him and cut him off in the 36th year of his Reign. The Scots Historians say that in this Reign *Adrian* built his Wall from the Mouth of *Tyne*, to the Mouth of *Esk*, to guard the Roman Province against the Scots and Picts.

24. His Son *Conarus* succeeded *A. D.* 148. follow'd his Father's Foot Steps, was put in Prison and dy'd in the 14th year of his Reign.

25. *Etbodius* I. Nephew to King *Mogaldus* by his Sister, was chosen to succeed *A. D.* 192. He joyn'd the Picts against the Romans, whom he put to Flight, extended his Boundaries beyond *Adrian's* Wall, and was murder'd by one of his Musicians, related to a Rebel whom he had executed in the 30th year of his Reign, leaving a Son under Age.

26. *Satrael*, his Brother, was chosen King *A. D.* 194. and becoming a Tyrant was kill'd in the 4th Year of his Reign.

27. *Donald* I. his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 197. He was the first King of Scots who embrac'd the Christian Religion, prov'd an Excellent and Pious Prince. In his time *Severus* invaded Britain, drove the Scots beyond the Rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*, and built a Wall between those two Rivers to guard the Roman Province against them. He establish'd Christianity *A. D.* 203. and dy'd in the 21st year of his Reign.

28. *Etbodius* II. Son to *Etbodius* I. succeeded *A. D.* 216. He was Imprisoned for his Tyranny, and kill'd in a Tumult of his own Servants in the 16th year of his Reign.

29. *Ashirto*, his Son, succeeded *A. D.* 221. He reigned well at first, but growing a lewd and cruel Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms, put him to Flight, and to avoid the Punishment which he dreaded, he kill'd himself in the 12th year of his Reign.

30. *Nathalocus*, Lord of *Argyle*, one of the chief of the Conspirators, usurp'd the Crown by Fraud and Force, *A. D.* 242. and endeavour'd to cut off the Princes of the Royal Blood, but was kill'd in the 11th year of his Reign.

31. *Findocus*,

31. *Findochus*, eldest Son to King *Athirco*, succeeded. He was an Excellent Prince, but kill'd by Conspirators in the 10th year of his Reign.

31. *Donald II.* his Brother, succeeded, was defeated in a Battle by *Donald* of the Isles, who rebelled against him, and dyed of his Wounds the 1st year of his Reign.

33. *Donald III.* the Islander before-mention'd usurp'd the Crown after his Victory, govern'd tyrannically, and was kill'd in a Battle by the Nobles in the 12th year of his Reign.

34. *Crathilintus*, Son to King *Findochus*, succeeded, *A. D.* 173. He was a Valiant and Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 34th year of his Reign.

35. *Fincomarcus*, Brother to *Findochus*, succeeded. He was Successful with the *Picts* and *Britons* against the *Romans*, a Religious and Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 47th year of his Reign.

36. *Romachus* succeeded *A. D.* 358. He was Brother's Son to King *Crathilintus*, was a cruel Tyrant, and cut off by a Conspiracy of the Nobles in the third year of his Reign.

37. *Angusianus*, another of *Crathilintus*'s Nephews, succeeded *A. D.* 361. He was successful against the *Picts*, but kill'd in a second Battle with them, where their King also fell, the second year of his Reign.

38. *Fethelmachus*, another of *Crathilintus*'s Nephews, succeeded *A. D.* 363. He defeated the *Picts* several times, and wasted their Country, but was murder'd by two *Picts* employ'd for that End by *Hergestus* King of the *Picts*, the 7th year of his Reign.

39. *Eugene I.* Son to King *Fincomarchus*, succeeded *A. D.* 369. He was successful at first against the *Romans*, but kill'd by them in Battle afterwards the 10th of his Reign, and the *Britons* and *Picts* joyning with the *Romans* against the *Scots*, the latter were expell'd from the Continent, and those who cou'd not find convenient Habitation in the West Isles call'd *Hebrides*, dispers'd themselves into *Ireland*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, so that there was an Interregnum of 44 years.

40. *Fergus II.* Grandson of *Ethodius*, Brother to *Eugene I.* by the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter; having signaliz'd himself in the *Gothick* War against the *Romans*, in which he justly acquir'd the Character of a Great General, was invited not only by the *Scots* who liv'd in the Islands, but also by the *Picts*, that grew weary of the *Roman* Yoke, to take upon him the Crown of his Ancestors which he did *A. D.* 422. bringing with him a considerable Number of
Troops

Troops from *Athalaric*, King of the *Goths*, under whom he had serv'd in taking and sacking of *Rome*, and joyning the *Scots* and *Picts*, he defeated the *Roman* Legat *Victorius* but in a third Battle was kill'd by them in the 16th year of his Reign.

41. *Eugenius* II. his Son succeeded *A. D.* 430. He was successful against the *Romans* and *Britons*, enlarg'd his Boundaries as far as the *Humber*, say the *Scots* Historians, and dy'd without Issue, but left a great Character behind him *A. D.* 460.

42. *Dongardus*, his Brother, succeeded that same year, was an Excellent Prince, and fell in Battle against the *Britons* and *Romans*, tho' he obtain'd the Victory in the 5th of his Reign.

43. *Constantine* I. his Brother succeeded in 465. was a wicked and tyrannical Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had Ravish'd, in the 17th Year of his Reign.

44. *Congallus* I. Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded *A. D.* 482. He was successful against the *Britons*, who call'd in the *Saxons* to their Assistance, and dy'd the 20th year of his Reign, with the Character of a great and good Prince, his Children being Young.

45. *Coranus* or *Gornaus*, Brother to King *Dongardus*, was chosen King *A. D.* 501. He was kill'd by an Ambush of some Criminals whom he prosecuted, in the 34th year of his Reign.

46. *Eugene* III. Son to *Congallus*, succeeded *A. D.* 535. He was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 33d year of his Reign.

47. *Congallus* II. his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 568. He was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd without Issue.

48. *Kinnatellus*, his Brother succeeded, in 578, was a very good Prince, and dy'd in the 2d year of his Reign.

49. *Aidanus*, Son to *Conranus*, succeeded in 559. He was a religious Prince, a great Justiciary, and successful in War against the *Picts* and *Saxons*. He dy'd in the 27th year of his Reign.

50. *Kennerbus* I. Son to *Convallus*, succeeded, in 606, but being sickly, resign'd in the 4th Month of his Reign.

51. *Eugenius* IV. Son to *Aidanus*, succeeded, in 606, was very good Prince, and dy'd in the 15th year of his Reign.

52. *Ferqubardus* his Son succeeded, in 620, was a vile Tyrant and put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 12th Year of his Reign.

53. *Donald* IV. Son to King *Eugene* III. succeeded in 632. He was was a Brave and Religious Prince, and propagated Christianity amongst the *Saxons* in the North of
England.

England. He was unhappily drown'd as Fishing in *Loch-tay* in the 15th Year of his Reign.

54. *Ferquhard II.* Son to *Ferquhard I.* succeeded in 646. He was a wicked Prince, the Nobility design'd to dethrone him, but were prevented by his Death in the 12th Year of his Reign.

55. *Malduinus*, Son to *Donald IV.* succeeded in 664. He was a good Prince, but murder'd by his Wife, who was jealous of him, in the 20th Year of his Reign, for which she was burnt alive.

56. *Eugene V.* Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded in 684. He was successful against the *Saxons*, and dy'd in the 4th Year of his Reign.

57. *Eugene VI.* Son to King *Ferquhard*, succeeded in 688. He was successful against the *Picts*, and dy'd in the 10th Year of his Reign.

58. *Amberkelethus*, Son to King *Eugene V.* succeeded, in 697. was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by an Assassin in his 2d Year.

59. *Eugenius VII.* his Brother, succeeded in 699. was a Pious Prince, and dy'd in the 8th Year of his Reign.

60. *Mordacus*, Nephew to *Eugene VI.* succeeded in 716. was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 16th year of his Reign.

61. *Ethfinus* succeeded in 732. He was Son to *Eugene VII.* a pious and just Prince, and dy'd in the 30th year of his Reign.

62. *Eugene VIII.* Son to *Mordacus*, succeeded in 762. He was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by his Nobles for wresting the Law to deprive them of their Lives and Estates, in the 3d year of his Reign.

63. *Fergus III.* Son to King *Ethfinus*, succeeding in 765. was a very hopeful Prince at first, but grew afterwards Tyrannical and Lewd, and was murder'd by his Wife because of his Whoredom in the 3d year of his Reign.

64. *Solvasbius*, Son to *Eugene VIII.* succeeded in 768. He was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 20th year of his Reign.

65. *Achaius*, Son to King *Ethfinus*, succeeded in 788. He was a pious, prudent and warlike Prince, enter'd into a League with *Charlemaign* against the *Saxons*, and this League continued betwixt the *French* and *Scots*, according to their Historians till the Union of the Crowns: He dy'd in the 32d year of his Reign.

66. *Congallus III.* Son to *Fergus III.* succeeded in 819. was an Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 5th year of his Reign.

67. *Don*

67. *Dongallus*, Son to King *Solvathius*, succeeded, in 824. was an excellent brave Prince, a good Justiciary, but unhappily drown'd as crossing the River *Spey* against the *Picts* in the 6th of his Reign.

68. *Alpinus*, Son to *Achaius*, succeeded, in 830. He was a valiant Prince, and successful against the *Picts*, but at last taken by them in Battle, and beheaded in the fourth year of his Reign; which laid the Foundation of the Quarrel that ended in the Extermination of the *Picts*.

69. *Kennethus II.* his Son succeeded, in 834. He insisted on his Father's Title to the Kingdom of the *Picts*, as Son of *Fergusia* the only Child of their King *Hungus*. He was so successful against them, that he destroy'd them almost entirely, so that the Remains of 'em fled into *England*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*. He made very good Laws, and dy'd in the 20th year of his Reign.

70. *Donald V.* Brother to *Kennethus*, succeeded, in 855. He was a slothful Voluptuous Prince, surpriz'd and taken by the *Saxons*, and the Remains of the *Picts* who joyn'd them, after he had defeated them, he was redeem'd by his Nobles on Promise of Governing better, but returning to his old Courses, was put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 6th year of his Reign.

71. *Constantine II.* Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded, in 860. He was an excellent Prince, successful against the *Danes* who invaded him, at first, but was defeated and kill'd by them in the 13th year of his Reign.

72. *Ethus*, his Brother succeeded, in 874. promis'd well at first, but grew a Luxurious Tyrant, for which he was put in Prison, where he dy'd in the second year of his Reign.

73. *Gregorius*, Son to *Dongallus*, succeeded, in 875. He was a Pious and Gallant Prince, drove the *Danes* out of the North of *England*, and subdued *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, assisted *Duncan* King of *Ireland*, his Kinsman, in subduing his Rebels; renew'd the League with *Charles III.* King of *France*, and dyed without Issue in 893, in the 18th year of his Reign, and for his Noble Atchievements, was call'd *Gregory the Great*.

74. *Donald VI.* Son to *Constantine II.* succeeded in 893; was an excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 11th year of his Reign.

75. *Constantine III.* Son to King *Ethus*, succeeded in 903. He resign'd the Crown and turn'd Monk in the 40th year of his Reign, after a Defeat by the *Saxons*.

76. *Malcolm I.* Son to *Donald*, succeeded in 943. He was a brave and good Prince, recover'd what *Constantine* had
D lost;

lost; but was kill'd in the 15th year of his Reign in an Ambush, by the Relations of some Robbers he had put to Death.

77. *Indulphus*, Son to *Constantine III.* succeeded in 959. He was successful against the *Danes*, but kill'd at last by them in the 9th year of his Reign.

78. *Duffus*, Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 968, was an Excellent Prince, but murder'd in the 4th year of his Reign by Assassins, hir'd by one of the Family of *Donald*, for which he and they were justly punish'd.

79. *Culenus*, Son to *Indulphus*, succeeded in the year 972. was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman whose Daughter he had ravish'd in the 5th year of his Reign.

80. *Kennethus III.* Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 977. He was a sober and brave Prince, defeated the *Danes* in a great Battle, but tarnish'd his Character by getting his Brother's Son *Malcolm* murder'd, that he might settle the Crown on his own Family; for which he was murder'd himself by one of that Prince's Relations, Anno 1000.

81. *Constantine IV.* Son to *Culenus*, succeeded by Consent of the Nobility, who were provok'd to Violate *Kenneth's* Law for making the Crown Hereditary to the next of Blood, because he murder'd his Nephew, who according to the Custom, till then observ'd, ought to have succeeded next after him. *Constantine* was kill'd in the third year of his Reign, as marching against *Malcolm*, Son to *Kennethus*, who claim'd the Crown according to his Father's Law.

82. *Grimus*, Nephew to King *Duffus*, assum'd the Crown by Consent of the Major part of the Nobility and People, A. D. 1002, but was hated for his Tyranny, and slain by *Malcolm* in Battle, in the 9th year of his Reign.

83. *Malcolm II.* Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded, 1010, confirm'd his Father's Law for Lineal Succession, was successful against the *Danes*, and made good Laws; but growing Tyrannical was cut off by a Conspiracy in the 31st year of his Reign.

84. *Duncan I.* Grandson to *Malcolm* succeeded in 1040. He was an excellent Prince, but too milde, which encourag'd the *Highland* Rebels, so that he was oblig'd to make his Kinsman *Macbeth*, Grandson to *Malcolm II.* his Viceroy: *Macbeth* had very good Success against the *Danes*, which so rais'd his Ambition, that he aim'd at the Crown, and murder'd *Duncan* in the 6th year of his Reign.

85. *Macbeth* usurp'd the Throne in 1046, and prov'd such a Tyrant, that the Nobility call'd Home *Malcolm Canmor*, Son to King *Duncan*, who had fled to *England* from *Macbeth's*

bet's Cruelty, and kill'd the Tyrant in Battle in the 6th year of his Reign.

86. *Malcolm* succeeded in 1061, was a Gallant and Good Prince, marry'd *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, the Heir of the *English* Crown, was successful against *William* the *Norman*, brought him to Terms for *Edgar* and his Friends, but was fraudulently kill'd in the 36th year of his Reign at the Siege of *Alnwick* Castle by the *English* Governor, who pretending to surrender the Keys to him, stabb'd him with a Spear on which he held them out.

87. *Donald VI.* his Brother, usurp'd the Throne during the Minority of *Malcolm's* Son, by the assistance of the King of *Norway*, to whom he made over all the Islands; but the Nobility being against him; *Duncan*, Bastard Son to *Malcolm*, who had acquir'd great Fame in *France* and *England* by Military Atchievements, was sent for, and bringing Troops with him from *England*, *Donald's* Soldiers deserted, and the Tyrant fled in the 18th Month of his Reign.

88. *Duncan II.* was for his good Service advanc'd to the Throne in 1099, but proving Tyrannical, *Donald* who fled to the Western Islands got one to Murder him, and reassum'd the Throne; but the Nobility hating him, they sent to *England* for *Edgar*, *Malcolm's* 4th Son, who defeated *Donald*, and put him in Prison, where he dy'd in the 4th year of his Usurpation.

89. *Edgar* ascended the Throne in 1103, was a Pious and Excellent Prince, and dy'd in the 9th year of his Reign.

90. *Alexander I.* his Brother, succeeded, was a Pious and Just Prince, and dy'd in the 17th year of his Reign without Issue.

91. *David I.* his Brother succeeded, was one of the Bravest and most Religious Princes of his time, and dy'd in the 10th year of his Reign.

92. *Malcolm IV.* his Grandson, succeeded in 1151. He had War with *Henry II.* King of *England*, who took *Northumbreland* from him, but allow'd him *Cumberland* and *Huntingtonshire*. He dy'd in 1160, without Children,

93. *William*, his Brother succeeded, in 1160. and for his severe Justice and Valour, was call'd the Lyon. He was taken in Battle against the *English*, redeem'd and dy'd in the 49th year of his Reign.

94. *Alexander II.* his Son succeeded in 1214. He took part with *Lewis* of *France*, against King *John* of *England*, and dy'd in the 35th year of his Reign.

95. *Alexander III.* his Son, succeeded in 1249, married the Daughter of *Henry III.* King of *England*, assisted him against his Rebels as he did *St. Lewis* of *France*, with Troops for the Holy War, and dy'd by a Fall from his Horse in the 34th year of his Reign, without Issue, except a Grand-daughter by the King of *Norway*, whom *Edward I.* King of *England* sought in Marriage for his Son, but she dy'd before it was consummated.

96. *John Baliol* succeeded in 1283. He was Great Grandson to *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Grandson to *David* King of *Scotland*. His Competitor was *Robert Bruce*, who was Grandson to the aforesaid *David* Earl of *Huntington*, by a second Daughter, so that being a Male, and as nearly related to *David* Earl of *Huntington* as *Baliol's* Mother, he pleaded several Precedents for being prefer'd to her in the Succession of the Crown, but *Baliol* being descended of the Eldest Sister, and supported by *Edward I.* King of *England*, on condition that he wou'd hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of him, he carry'd it; but being hated by the Nation, and quarrelling with *Edward*, who defeated and took him Prisoner, he resign'd in the 4th year of his Reign to his Son *Edward*, and retired to an Estate he had in *Normandy*. After a long War maintain'd by *Wallace* and others against *Edward I.*

97. *Robert Bruce*, Son to the Competitor, then dead, was sent for out of *England* privately by his Friends, and crown'd by the Nobility in 1306, exclusive of *Baliol* and his Posterity for ever, because he had betray'd the Sovereignty of the Crown, which was settled on *Bruce* and his Posterity, but with preference to his Brother and his Male Issue, before his own Daughter and hers, and in Case of any future Controversy about the Succession, it was to be determin'd by Parliament to prevent the like Competition in time to come. *Robert* was one of the greatest Captains of his time, drove the *English* quite out of the Kingdom, extended his Boundaries as far as *Stanmore*, and dy'd in the 24th year of his Reign.

98. *David II.* his Son succeeded in 1329, and being a Weak Prince,

99. *Edward Baliol*, Son to *John*, assisted by the *English*, invaded him, put him to Flight, was crown'd by those of his Father's Faction in 1332, but was defeated and drove out again by the Friends of King *David*, who had retired to *France*. return'd upon this Victory, but was taken Prisoner by the *English* at the Battle of *Durham*, redeem'd again, and dy'd in the 39th year of his Reign.

100. *Robert II.*

100. *Robert II.* Grandson to *Robert I.* by his Daughter *Margery* succeeded in 1370, and was the first of the *Stewart's*. He was an honest Prince, tho' no great Warrior, yet was successful against the *English* by his Generals, and dy'd in the 19th year of his Reign.

101. *Robert III.* his Son succeeded. He was a Prince of mean Spirit, so that his Brother the Earl of *Fife* and *Mentith* govern'd the Nation, who designing to settle the Crown upon his own Posterity, got his Brother's eldest Son murder'd, for which King *Robert* dy'd of Grief in the 14th year of his Reign.

102. *James I.* his Son, who was drove ashore and detain'd Prisoner in *England*, as bound to *France* to avoid the Cruelty of his Uncle, succeeded in 1424. He was a learned, virtuous and just Prince. He marry'd *Jean*, Daughter to *John* Duke of *Somerset*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, by whom his Posterity had the Title of the Family of *Lancaster*. He was murder'd by *Walter*, Earl of *Arbol*, who pretended a Title to the Crown, which was severely reveng'd upon that Earl and his Confederates.

103. *James II.* his Son succeeded in 1437. He marry'd *Mary*, Daughter to *Arnold* Duke of *Guelderland*, Niece to *Charles the Hardy*, the Great Duke of *Burgundy*, and was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun at the Siege of *Roxburgh*, in the 24th year of his Reign.

104. *James III.* his Son succeeded in 1460. He marry'd *Margaret*, Daughter to *Christian I.* King of *Denmark*, *Norway* and *Sweden*, and being Tyrannical, the Nobility took Arms against him, and kill'd him in Battle at *Banockborn*, in the 29th year of his Reign.

105. *James IV.* his Son, succeeded in 1489. He marry'd *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to *Henry VII.* King of *England*, was a valiant Prince, and kill'd at the Battle of *Flodden* in *Northumberland*. in the 25th year of his Reign.

106. *James V.* succeeded in 1514. He was a brave Prince, and a good Justiciary. He marry'd first *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Francis I.* King of *France*, but she dy'd without Issue. Then he marry'd *Mary* of *Lorrain*, and dy'd in the 29th year of his Reign.

107. *Mary* his Daughter succeeded in 1543. She marry'd first the Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Francis II.* by whom she had no Issue. After his Death she marry'd *Henry Steward*, Duke of *Albany*, Lord *Darnley*, &c. Son to the Earl of *Lenox*, and by his Mother the Lady *Margaret Douglass*, Great Grandson to *Henry VII.* King of *England*; so that he was the first Prince of the *English* Blood Royal. She was a Princess of great Beauty and Parts. She was Educated

cated in *France*, which made her so fond of Popery and Arbitrary Power, that the Nobility took Arms against and dethron'd her; she was afterwards put to Death in *England* in 1586. for being in a Plot against Queen *Elizabeth*, whose Legitimacy being question'd, by the Popish Faction, the Queen of *Scots* was by them reckon'd the true Heirefs of the Crown,

108. *James VI.* her Son succeeded upon her Dethronement in 1567. He marry'd *Anne*, Daughter to *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, by *Sophia* of *Mecklemburg*, who brought him the Lady *Elizabeth*, an incomparable Princess, marry'd to the Elector *Palatine*, afterwards King of *Bohemia* as already mention'd, by whom she had the Princess *Sophia*, Mother to his present Majesty King *GEORGE*.

To Sum up the Matter it appears by the Historys and Genealogies above mention'd, that his Majesty's Family is descended from and inter-marry'd with most, if not all of the Sovereign Princes of *Europe*: That his Majesty is the 20th Sovereign of the Family of *Brunswick* by Lineal Descent according to undoubted History, since *Azo* or *Albert* of *Este*, who dy'd in 1081, besides what Historians say of a long Race of Princes in the Family before that time. It is also to be observ'd, that there have been two Emperors of *Germany*, and an Empress of *Constantinople* of this Family, besides one Empress Dowager, and an Empress Consort of *Germany* now living. That the Electors of *Bavaria* and of the *Palatinate*, and the Dukes of *Modena* are descended from this Family by the Male Line, and that by Daughters, the Kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Prussia* and *Poland*, the Families of *Hesse*, *Baden*, *Mecklemburg*, and several Princes of the House of *Saxony* are also descended of this Family.

There has been also one Cardinal, 18 Archbishops and Bishops, all Princes of the Empire of the House of *Brunswick*.

But what adds the greatest Lustre to all, is, that his Majesty is the 50th Sovereign of *England*, and has the Blood of all those Princes in his Veins since the *Heptarchy* was united in the Person of *Egbert*, till the Reign of *Charles I.* and that he is the 114th King of *Scotland*, as appears by the History and Genealogy of those Kings, by whom he has also the Blood Royal of *France*, of the House of *Burgundy*, and of the ancient Kings of the *British*, *Pictish*, *Danish*,

Danish, Saxon and Norman Race, with whom they marry'd; center'd in him; so that he exceeds all the Sovereigns on Earth for the Antiquity of Royal Descent, and what adds to our Blessing, as well as to his Majesty's Honour and Satisfaction, he has already a numerous Royal Issue, which gives him a fairer prospect of having the Succession continue in his Family, than any other Prince in Europe can pretend to.

FINIS.



